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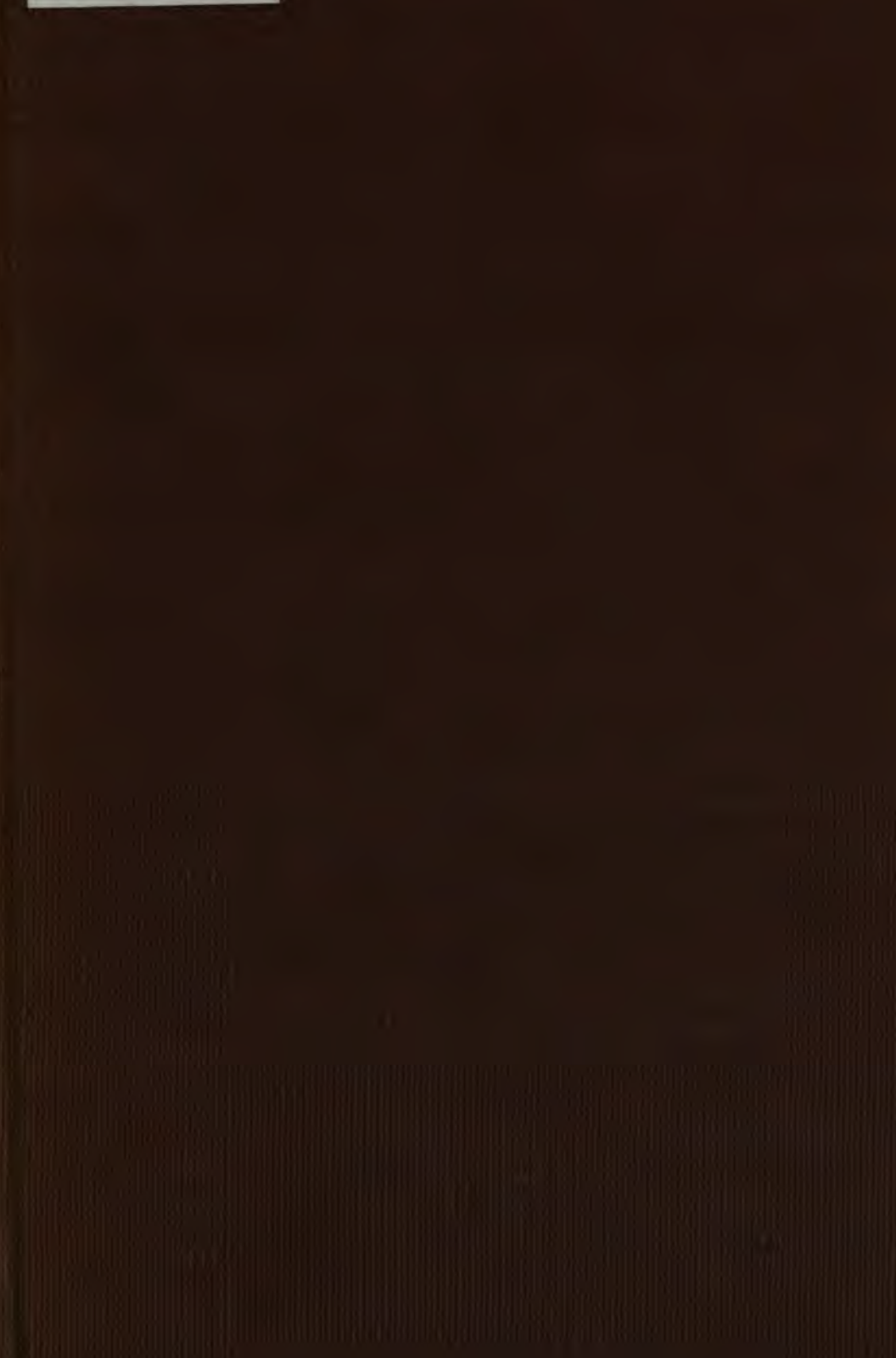
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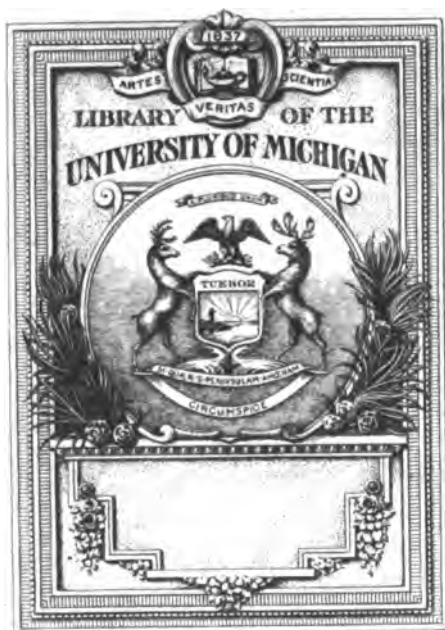
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THE AMERICAN OXONIAN

*THE OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF THE
ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF
AMERICAN RHODES
SCHOLARS*

EDITED BY FRANK AYDELOTTE

VOLUME VII

PUBLISHED BY W. W. THAYER FOR
THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RHODES SCHOLARS
AT CONCORD, N. H.
1920

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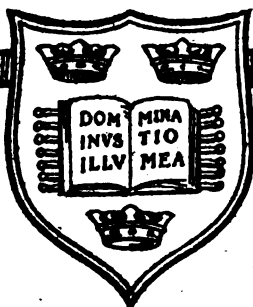
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VOL. VII

JANUARY, 1920

No. 1

ORGANIZING THE INVASION

BY CAPT. HOMER L. BRUCE (TEXAS AND WORCESTER, '15)

Administration Officer and Adjutant

WHEN it became evident that a great proportion of the American Expeditionary Forces would remain in Europe until the summer of 1919, it was decided at General Headquarters to undertake some system of education for those officers and enlisted men who desired to devote their time to scholastic activities. The origin of the idea is unknown to me, as well as the body of men who evolved the system adopted. Through indirect information—the usual source of knowledge in the army—I am under the impression that it was the Y. M. C. A. that suggested the idea and that pushed it through to a successful conclusion. At any rate, the Y. M. C. A. had its staff working in conjunction with the army authorities in all phases of the scheme.

The plan, as ultimately established, was to have a large American University at Beaune, France, with American instructors for those who desired instruction in subjects generally found in American schools and colleges. The opportunity was also offered those who so desired and were far enough advanced to attend British and French universities. Because of transportation and other difficulties of a like nature the number of officers and men allotted to the universities of Great Britain was limited to 2,000, a quota far below that for the French institutions.

As practically all American troops had been moved out of England by March 1, when the American army students began to cross the channel, it was necessary to concentrate them at the one remaining American camp, Knotty Ash, Liverpool. Although snow and rain were never lacking, it was a relief to escape the mud and damp tents that some of us had experienced a year before at this so-called "rest" camp. At this camp the problem of assigning the students—I shall refer to officers and men hereafter simply as students—to the various colleges and universities was solved. In this task Major Hubble

(Queen's), Major Wm. M. Rogers (St. John's), and First Lieutenant Lawrence F. Crosby (Trinity), himself a student impressed into service to assist the very small staff, performed valuable work. All the students assigned to Oxford and Cambridge were chosen by these three officers. I, myself, was occupied with the administrative details of issuing travel orders to assigned students and arranging for transportation. Incidentally, the English R. T. O. always made arrangements for additional passenger cars when necessary, thus eliminating the crowded conditions so prevalent on French railways.

From the travel orders issued at Liverpool one could learn more than a little about the colleges and universities of Great Britain. It seemed as if all professions, trades, and other lines of study were desired by the students, and schools were available to satisfy all demands. London with its many institutions received over 800, the greatest number of any city, in the Inns of Court, London School of Economics, Royal Fellowships of Medicine, etc. Other detachments in England were to be found at Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Bristol, Nottingham, Reading, and Aberystwyth. In Scotland a great many were sent to Edinburgh, while others went to Aberdeen and Glasgow. The Irish contingent boxed the compass entirely. With the main body at Dublin in the East there were outposts at Cork in the South—two men, probably a picket, who knows now that the war is over—at Galway in the West, and Belfast in the North.

The students selected for Oxford arrived at that city on March the 18th and 19th. Anyone who still harbors a grievance over the hour of arrival, 8 o'clock on a snowy morning, may blame the English R. T. O., whose name has been forgotten, or the weatherman, whose identity was concealed by censorship regulations, and not me.

Things are said in general to work in very aggravating ways in the army. At any rate the Easter vacation began three days after the students arrived. Some of them spent the six weeks in touring the British Isles, while others attended various schools in London that were in session. Quite a number were to be found at the Inns of Court where a special series of lectures had been arranged. Owing to the depleted staff of tutors at Oxford it was deemed impracticable to give a course of instruction at that place during the vacation. Many of the dons had gone to France never to return, while others had not been released from the army. Those who were available were occupied with arrangements for the increased number of undergraduates

that were to return for the Summer Term. Personally, I did not regret the vacation, for it gave me time to make such arrangements as I deemed necessary as administrative officer before the term began.

At the beginning of term it was found that the students had come from as widely scattered states and institutions as the Rhodes Scholars in normal times. Thirty-four states, or nearly three-fourths of the United States, and seventy-three colleges and universities were represented. The following institutions had five or more former students at Oxford:

Harvard.....	26	Yale.....	17
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Eight Rhodes Scholars found their way back to Oxford among the army students.

It was hardly to be expected that the students who had been away from the lecture room so long would do a great amount of academic work. However, they did not live up to this expectation as far as lectures were concerned. The number of lectures attended a week averaged about eleven, which is more than the ordinary Oxford undergraduate takes. History and its kindred subjects of Economics and Political Science attracted the great majority. The legal students were next in point of numbers. The course of lectures given by Mr. Grant Robertson on the problems of the Peace Conference for the British officers was opened to the Americans, and the students showed their appreciation and interest by attending those lectures in greater numbers and with more regularity than any others. Literature, especially the lectures in English literature, was another popular subject. Other subjects taken were Agriculture, Anthropology, Archaeology, Chemistry, Education, Forestry, French, Italian, Spanish, Geology, Greek, Medicine, Philosophy, and Theology. The Classics seemed to possess little lure for the Americans. I was told by several dons that among the English undergraduates, those who had not been in the war as well as those who had were turning very decidedly away from the Classics to History and its allied subjects.

In other spheres of university and college activities the Americans were soon taking a prominent part. They were received by the Englishmen with far less reserve than the Rhodes Scholars generally

experience. This was due to various reasons. The Americans were to be there only one term, while the Rhodes Scholars enter as Freshmen for a three years' stay and are treated as Freshmen for some time. Also, the war had formed a new bond of union between the two nations which made both English and Americans all the more eager to become acquainted.

It was on the athletic field that they came to know each other best. There were Americans on the teams of every college in one or more sports. In one college over half the tennis team were Americans, three officers and a private. Quite a number of the eights contained American oarsmen, while in the Magdalen boat, which went to the head of the river and later rowed at Henley, were Captain Frederick H. Lovejoy, and First Lieutenant George W. Walker of Yale. The Americans themselves introduced baseball to Oxford. Although it may not survive the departure of the army students, it rose to sufficient prominence to be included in the Times summary of the Oxford-Cambridge Results for the term. The team won the championship of the British Isles, suffering not a single defeat.

While most of the social activities were confined to the college circles, as is always true in Oxford, nevertheless quite a number of men were found on Sundays and at other times in the homes of North Oxford. Although there was no organized endeavor on the part of the people of Oxford to entertain the Americans, as I was told there had been at Cambridge and other places where Americans were practically unknown before, yet a number of families extended their hospitality to the students individually. Sir William and Lady Osler, Mr. and Mrs. Wylie, and Miss Crocker were among the favorite hosts and hostesses.

Unfortunately the majority of the party had to leave for Liverpool the day before Encaenia when the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Laws was conferred on the great Allied leaders. However, about thirty-five had been allowed to remain to take part in the Oxford Victory Pageant at the end of June. They were fortunate in being able to see one of the most imposing Encaenias in the history of the University. Among those who received the D. C. L. degree were Marshal Joffre, General Pershing, Marshal Haig, and Admiral Beatty. Owing to other engagements the Prince of Wales was unable to receive the degree in person.

In the Oxford Pageant the students staged a formal Grand Mount as the third part of the American episode. The three parts repre-

sented, first, the sailing of the Cabots on their first voyage across the Atlantic; second, the Statue of Liberty as the American spirit of Freedom, and third, the American Army as embodying the American Nation in its stand against the forces of autocracy. The day before the last of the detachment left they were entertained at luncheon by the sheriff, Mr. Vincent, who was largely responsible for the success of the pageant. It was one of those delightful occasions when men meet and talk of questions of mutual interest with uncommon frankness and with a desire to obtain each other's views. If the peoples of the two nations could meet only once in a similar manner, there would be no possibility of an Anglo-American misunderstanding.

In a measure the last sentence sums up the results that will come from the presence of American Army Students at Oxford during the last summer term. They were one and all excellent representatives of America, and they made a very favorable impression on the English people they met. As for their own impression of Great Britain, personally, I am convinced from conversations and from reading the semi-monthly reports, that each and every one of them received a new idea of what she stands for and were more convinced than before that one of the prime factors for insuring the peace of the world will be found in a closer understanding between the United States and Great Britain. A few months of personal contact with Englishmen in their own land gave the students a clearer idea of their true nature than could be obtained from any amount of literature upon the subject. Men who had long established views concerning Great Britain lived to see them changed in many vital respects during those few weeks they spent in Oxford and in traveling about the British Isles. It is safe to say (indeed, I know it for a certainty) that the great majority of the students departed in July with a far more friendly attitude toward England than they had in March. I do not wish to convey the impression that they were unfriendly before going to England. The opposite was the case. However, their visit to Oxford gave them a better understanding and a truer appreciation of Englishmen, individually and nationally, and a broader comprehension of England's position in the world, her history, and the problems she has to cope with in international affairs.

They also discovered how diversified is her system of colleges and universities, and were impressed with the fact that England offers as great advantages for higher education and research as any European country. Probably very few of them will return to England as

civilians to pursue their studies, but they can carry back to their American universities valuable information concerning English institutions and, to a certain degree, stimulate a more extensive interchange of students between English and American universities. It is interesting to recall that one of America's leading educators while at Oxford stated that, although he had formerly favored the exchange of instructors, after his visit to Oxford he was convinced that the best results could be obtained by the interchange of undergraduates between the two countries.

On the whole the experiment was very successful, and it is only to be regretted that the students could not remain in England longer. It is to be hoped that the tentative plans of the British War Office to send a number of British officers to American universities will materialize in the near future. As Lieutenant-Colonel Boyle remarked, it was the ideal way to bring a military career to a close—by attending a foreign university.

THE SOCIAL SIDE OF THE INVASION

BY R. T. TAYLOR (KENTUCKY AND CHRIST CHURCH, '16)

WE went down, most of us for all time, that June of 1917 when it finally became impossible for us to stay up any longer. We came up again, some of us, almost two years later at 3 o'clock in the morning of March 17, accompanied by a whole train load of "blooming Yanks" whose invasion of Oxford will go down in her archives as one of the most historic of the many eventful happenings of this war time. One hundred and fifty-five strong we were when we fell upon the sleeping city—there was a full moon too. It isn't often that the profane enter into the city of dreaming spires when they are really drenched in moonlight, but I'm afraid that part made very little impression upon the hundred odd "new men" who were assigned here for three months' freedom from "squads east" and all the rest of it that one gets in France and Germany. For the night trip from Liverpool had been long and, to add to our miseries, we had all been shot before leaving with a peculiarly virulent dose of anti-flu; and once arrived there was no one to meet us, no place to go. A few of the "old men" in the detachment "beat it" for the Mitre and such other hostels as the town affords, but the night porters were a trifle dubious about taking in young "gen'l men" at such an unseemly hour; besides we were carrying our own luggage. Altogether we were a suspicious lot. I quivered with fear lest Abbott, my old scout at the House, should by some mischance be abroad so early in the morning; I could never have faced him carrying a parcel—much less with a pack on my back.

Next day, however, things became better adjusted, Lieutenant L. A. Crosby, '18 (Maine and Trinity) being in charge with Sergeant Bosworth, '18 (Vermont and Trinity), Sergeant Foster, '18 (Idaho and Lincoln), Hubble, '14 (North Carolina and Jesus) and Taylor, '16 (Kentucky and Christ Church) acting as aides-de-camp. In spite of rain and snow we managed to get the Freshmen around to their respective colleges where some were taken in at once, but for the most part they slept in cots sent down from the Red Cross in London to Wycliffe Lodge. The situation was awkward all the way around for we arrived just two days after the spring vacation started and it was tremendously decent for these conservative old colleges to hold their dons over to talk with the men about their vacation reading

and welcome them in as members of the various foundations. The four or five days we were allowed to stay up proved so typically Oxonian that I am afraid the ardor of some of the men was dampened. But by the end of the week nearly everyone was off to London and from there scattered all over England, Scotland, and Ireland, not to return until the week after Easter for the summer term.

We found already in Oxford:

Stephenson, '16 (Indiana and Balliol)
 Newhall, '16 (Connecticut and Magdalen)
 Bates, '16 (Ohio and St. John's)
 Scott, '16 (Iowa and Merton)
 Chase, '16 (New Hampshire and Magdalen)
 Nash, '16 (Missouri and Oriel)

With the Student Detachment there returned:

Captain Bruce, '13 (Texas and Worcester),
 Captain and Adjutant to the C. O.
 Captain Ray, '14 (West Virginia and Christ Church)
 Lieutenant Crosby, '13 (Maine and Trinity)
 Lieutenant Easum, '16 (Illinois and St. John's)
 Lieutenant Whitehead, '16 (Georgia and Balliol)
 Sergeant Foster, '13 (Idaho and Lincoln)
 Sergeant Bosworth, '13 (Vermont and Trinity)
 Private First Class Hubble, '14 (North Carolina and Jesus)
 Private Taylor, '16 (Kentucky and Christ Church)

By the time we returned, April 21, there were also the following Rhodes men assembled with us to draw inspiration from the learned dons and cheques from Mr. Wylie:

Homan, '14 (Oregon and Lincoln)
 Bowden, '14 (Missouri and New)
 Faucett, '16 (Tennessee and St. John's)
 Wilcox, '17 (Wyoming and St. John's)
 Buchanan, '17 (Massachusetts and Balliol)
 Hopkins, '17 (Connecticut and Balliol)
 Lieutenant Mosely, '17 (Oklahoma and Merton),
 also of the Student Detachment.

The showing of old faces was, all things considered, quite respect-

able. At all events there was something to build on, the nucleus of an American Club, and no end of inspiration to be drawn from the backing of all these new men whom we were to take under our charge. For the most part the men sent to Oxford and Cambridge were officers, for it was obvious that the high cost of everything at those two places would seriously cramp the style of anyone who had to exist entirely upon the pay of an enlisted man and the three dollars a day allowed by the army for expenses. But why bother about expenses before battels arrive? Caution money caused a slight flurry at the beginning of term, but even that was slight when compared to the paralysis caused by the actual cost of little every day necessities. To accommodate the three thousand odd students who poured in almost in a body was a trifle more than Oxford could manage. Most of the men had to live in digs—and digs were almost prohibitive even when you could find them, and that was no easy matter. Roughly, I should judge that our £300 is no more than £200 was before 1914. Even this knowledge is not deterring a great many of the army students from laying plans for annexing a Rhodes Scholarship as soon as they get home. (I am glad to say one of these plans was successful.—Ed., December 1919.) Some of the more astute are even getting letters from their tutors and deans stating that in case they receive a Scholarship, their college *pro tem* will be glad to receive them on a permanent footing.

The wonder is that all of them who are eligible don't try, for they are finding the summer term so full of Oxford's magic and glamor that they are willing to risk all that we assure them they will catch in Hilary. Even the six-inch snow which fell the first Sunday in term is long forgotten in the glory of the brilliant weeks we have had. Too brilliant the farmers are thinking, for in six weeks there has not been a drop of rain, the quads are burned brown, and even the Cher is dwindling. I don't know what tales are told in the official semi-monthly reports that go into headquarters, but I'm sure, if the truth were told, the greatest thing these Yanks are deriving from their term in Oxford is found on the Cher and Isis, on the tennis courts, along the deep cut lanes which lead through lush meadows, winding their way under overhanging branches of chestnut and may and laburnum. Bikes are few and far between, but the more hardy have small need for them when it's Bagley Wood or Wytham Park or Eynsham. Some have clung to our National Sport, with the result that Oxford now boasts a champion baseball team which has admin-

istered severe trouncings to Cambridge and Manchester and has every chance of going through the season with a 1,000 average. It is doubtful, however, whether they will receive blues for their prowess. Four have made their college crews, and quite a number have shone in tennis, Hopkins, '17 (Connecticut and Balliol) making the varsity. The punt pole, however, and the cricket bat are still objects of suspicion and are considered among those things which are better left in the hands of others.

From all this it would seem that this Oxford experiment has been one long play-time. But there are any number who have attended lectures as assiduously as though this were winter term and Oxford were in Ohio instead of in Merry England. There have been few restrictions as to courses, practically a case of

“what 'e tho't 'e might require, 'e went and took.”

The lectures of Grant Robertson have proved the most popular feature of the term, I suppose, since they deal with the present world situation from a military viewpoint and, being given for military men only, have a particular appeal. In a great many cases, however, the dons are so overworked that the old preceptorial system is not able to work to its best advantage, seminar courses taking its place.

The New American Club has been the center from which most of our activities have radiated. The Y. M. C. A. “came across” most generously with spacious quarters in George Street which were to be used by all Americans in Oxford, Vernon Nash, '16 (Missouri and Oriel), being in charge. Here the New American Club has held meetings every little while (at the discretion of President Crosby, to be exact) and here we have been addressed by Mr. Wylie, Dr. Parkin, Dr. Walker of Queen's, and other well-known Oxonians. The spirit of the old club is far from being extinct; the constitution and by-laws, of glorious memory, still serve to hold the old idea high and fair, and in every respect the meetings are still true to form—humorous nonsense or nonsense without humor taking the place of what might turn the meetings into anything bordering upon the serious.

Happily very few are taking anything seriously. Buck-privates hobnob with Sam Brownes, just like that; saluting is more honored in the breach than in the observance; civvies appear out of thin air—Oxford bags are a jolly lot more comfy than spiral puttees, y' know; “rawthuh” and “I don't know at all,” are bandied about almost without taking thought; the distinction between braces and suspenders,

vests and waistcoats, is fast becoming understood. We understand that a certain lieutenant from the college whose coat of arms sports "six English sparrows and a corporal's chevron" is responsible for the following yell:

Righto-cheerio!
How's your fathah?
Can we play baseball
Rawthah! Rawthah!
Oxford! Oxford! Oxford!

Eights' week was a dazzling experience for those of us who had known only a war-time Oxford. There were only three divisions and the races lasted only four days, but to see the Isis ablaze with color and life, the barges swarming with real girls and "my people," the Cher so jammed with punts that you could cross from bank to bank as safely as on the old pontoons on the Vesle! It was very wonderful and very beautiful to us war-time folk who had never seen an eight. Magdalen went to the head of the river, with New College second, the House third, and Balliol fourth. Some of the colleges gave dances, but on the whole there has been very little organized social activity. Taphouses and the Townhall have proved vastly diverting to those who aren't averse to a little sport with the proctors. No less a personage than a doughty major was gipped out of three quid for being caught at Taps. Perhaps the delicious thrill of outwitting the bullers and their keepers does as much as anything to translate us to school days and help shuffle off the army coil, although the idea of proceedings proctorial is enough to throw hardened doughboys into hysterics.

It is really too much to expect anyone to do any serious work, but we are not without honors. Crosby has annexed two degrees, I understand, and is in addition law tutor in his college; Ray and Foster have received their B.A.'s, and Bosworth his M.S.

As for gossip:

Congratulations are in order for Mr. and Mrs. Larry Faucett who are the proud parents of the first Rhodes Scholar Junior to see the light of day in England. They will live in Oxford next term.

Miss Crocker is still playing up delightfully in her rôle of Mama du Monde where Rhodes men are concerned. If you keep an eye on the *Ladies' Home Journal*, you may shortly see a sketch of her by no less a personage than Kit Morley (Maryland and New College, '10).

Major E. P. Hubble, '10 (Illinois and Queen's), and Major W. M. Rogers, '11 (Mississippi and St. John's), who are connected officially with the Army Students Headquarters, are often seen playing about town.

Mrs. Wylie and Lady Osler are among the most indefatigable hostesses in Oxford, their tea parties having always a preponderance of American khaki.

Things are picking up; there's no doubt about it. Next term with 6,000 men in the University there will, indeed, be news to send to the OXONIAN.

WHAT THE A. E. F. THOUGHT OF OXFORD

BY LIEUTENANT JOHN R. DYER, COAST ARTILLERY

(From the Fortress Monroe *Liaison*, reprinted in *Literary Digest*)

THE detachment arrived in England the first week in March, and after two weeks' delay was assigned in groups of three to three hundred among the various universities. Almost all the students were given their first or second choice of universities. I, fortunately, drew my first choice and was sent to Oxford. There were several other Coast Artillery officers and men at the same school.

Oxford University is prouder of its history and age than of any other item. Many of its buildings are old and weather-beaten, and would not be considered a credit to the average American campus, but I can only faintly imagine the scornful indignation with which the offer of an American millionaire to replace them with up-to-date buildings would be rejected. Despite its buildings and its antiquity, or perhaps because of them, the school is progressive and keenly awake to the great problems of the day, such as history, both ancient and modern. This work appealed to many of the students present. One series of lectures of especial value was given by Professor Grant Robertson upon the problems of the Peace Conference. Every British and American officer who had time to do so attended these lectures and followed the problems that were puzzling the Paris statesmen at that particular time. The men participated in the athletic life of the community, and American students rowed on college crews, played on tennis teams, and even attempted the mysteries of cricket. The particular American contribution to the athletic life at Oxford was in the formation of a baseball team. Cambridge had a team also, and although these two universities have been fighting each other some six hundred years on the gridiron they met for the first time this spring on the diamond. The British enjoyed the sport, but I have no doubt that they will still stick to their conservative game of cricket, leaving the wild shouting of baseball for their less civilized brothers on this side of the Atlantic.

One of the characteristics of the Britisher is his slowness to enthuse. At a cricket game the average Britisher will sit quietly on a bench some distance from the scene of operations probably with a pipe in his mouth. For half an hour he may say nothing, but at an unusually

brilliant play he is likely to remove his pipe, turn apologetically to his neighbor and say, "Ah! Jolly good!" and then put the pipe back in his mouth for another half an hour of quiet.

The thing that most impressed them at the baseball games was the rooting of the crowd, and, despite the technical nature of baseball, the usual question asked of the American bystander was an excited, "What did he say?"

The British were exceptionally generous in their hospitality; almost without exception their homes were open to the Americans, and the invitations were largely accepted there with no clique or clannishness among the Americans—they all tried to spend the maximum amount of time with their British fellow students and the families in and near Oxford.

Though the War Department never said so, many of us are inclined to think that the entire scheme was a very intelligent bit of propaganda for better relations between the two countries, and I think a better piece of work for that purpose could hardly have been done. Almost without exception the two thousand men, many of whom went to England in anything but a friendly spirit for that country, have come home warm admirers of a really great people whom we have failed to understand.

AN OXFORD IMPRESSION OF THE AMERICAN ARMY STUDENTS

BY C. GRANT ROBERTSON, FELLOW OF ALL SOULS

I HAVE been asked to put upon paper some impressions as to the American officers and army students who came to Oxford University for the summer term of this year. I do so somewhat reluctantly. Although I was privileged to come into contact with a good many of them, and many of them attended courses of lectures I was giving in the University and in the British Army School of Education, placed in Oxford, with which I have been largely connected as chief instructor since its foundation in the November of 1918, I was not directly concerned with their tutorial instruction and, therefore, had not the opportunity of close personal intercourse. I feel, therefore, that my impressions may be both partial and misleading. However, I have recorded briefly here, for what it is worth, the ideas and impressions that the American visit left very clearly in my mind.

One thing I can say at the outset without qualification or fear of contradiction. The visit of the American Army Students was welcomed by everyone in Oxford. As one who has some share both in the teaching and in the administration of the University I know that the proposal was most warmly supported from the very first. We all much regretted that the exceptional difficulties of housing students, due to the war, prevented Oxford from inviting and accepting a much larger number from the American Army. We all regretted that demobilization and other justifiable reasons prevented the American Army Students from prolonging their residence beyond one term. We would gladly have had them for a year, because Oxford could have done more for them. We all regarded the visit as a continuation of the brotherhood in arms and (even more important) as a means of bringing Oxford into a closer relation with the American universities—as a beginning of that interchange of students and of teachers which in Oxford we all wish to see accomplished as one of the great indirect results of the war. And if the American visit has done nothing else it has, I am convinced, advanced that ideal one step further toward realization.

It was no less satisfactory that nature kindly co-operated. We had throughout the summer term ideal weather. The American Army Students did not see, as they might have done, “a winter in green”

during May and June, nor did they experience, as they might have done, a British summer "setting in with its accustomed severity." They saw Oxford at the best that nature can give, when she chooses, and if I may judge from many expressions of opinion, the American Army Students were duly impressed with the beauty of the framework in which university and colleges at Oxford are set. I found it difficult to convince Americans that it is not always so in May and June and that, instead of a river, fields, groves and gardens bathed in sunshine, they might have been shivering under dripping trees or finding even university lecture rooms pleasanter places than college quadrangles, punts on the Cherwell, and athletic grounds swept by icy east winds. As it was, the American Army Students took away with them a memory of Oxford, such as all who love Oxford and prize its beauty would like all our visitors always to take away.

Among those who welcomed the American Army Students there were some sceptical enough to say in advance: "By all means, let us have them; they will have, and we can give them, a very pleasant time; they will be idle—why shouldn't they be?—and they will be a cause of idleness in others. We can hardly expect them to be serious workers—for one term only—but it really doesn't matter. Idleness will enable them to understand Oxford and its peculiar ways better perhaps than work—and they will be here to understand Oxford."

Such predictions, I am convinced, were falsified by what happened. Perhaps there were idle American students; at any rate I did not come across them. In common with other teachers I was impressed with several characteristics. First, the American Army Student came apparently determined to get all he could, all the more because he had only one term to get it in. He wanted to touch our Oxford life and teaching at as many points as possible. His subject and faculty to which he belonged in his American university naturally came first in his attention; but if I may judge from a good many cases he leaned over into a good many other faculties and subjects. He "sampled" a good many teachers and lectures—he discussed with brother Americans the advice they were getting from college tutors and compared it with the advice given to himself—and if he heard that A in this college or B in that or C elsewhere was "a live" teacher, he promptly tried him and generally stayed on no matter what the subject was. The menu of many army students must, therefore, have been very varied. Many, to my knowledge, were attending courses in all sorts of subjects, simply because the teachers interested them.

I am sure that this was absolutely right. If the object of the American visit was to enable American Army Students to see as much of Oxford teaching and Oxford ways as was possible in one term—to get inside Oxford and see it from the inside—then it was essential that the American Army Students should hear as many Oxford teachers as conflicting hours permitted. For this purpose, the teacher was more important than the subject. The Americans grasped this; and they went straight for it. If the results were, as I dare say they were, occasionally a little confusing, at any rate the students got into some contact with the best teachers we have in the University. We may hope that they found a good deal of stimulus, perhaps inspiration; they certainly, so far as one term could do it, were in the way of understanding at first hand and from many different angles the Oxford point of view.

Secondly, I was much impressed with the high level of keenness. The Americans came “for business.” They did not come for play. They played, I hope, a great deal and enjoyed it. (Some of them played baseball in costumes that interested Oxford male and female enormously.) But, unless my experience is exceptional, the American Army Student was mostly busy with university studies. I don’t know that he read much—I doubt whether he had time for serious reading—but he worked and in most cases worked hard. Sunshine and all that Oxford can provide for the pleasanter idling did not prevent him from being very regular at many lectures; and, if I may judge from many short conversations and questions put to me by those who came to hear me discuss a good many different subjects, the American Army Student really wanted to know and was most anxious to get all the help a teacher could give him.

Thirdly, they struck one as being very appreciative of any help one was able to give. Personally, I was, to my great regret, very hard pressed by work of all kinds, largely due to the return of British Oxonians to the University and to administrative and other engagements; and was unable to do as much outside lecture hours as I could have wished in the way of help. But I was much touched by the way in which the American Army Student quickly appreciated what I was trying to do and how I was trying to teach and his thanks were embarrassing in their sincerity and cordiality. I had the feeling that I had made more friends than I was aware of, and I gladly take this opportunity of expressing to many American Army Students, whose names I never learned but with whose faces I became very familiar,

with whom I exchanged at best a few words from time to time but who, at the end of the term, came up and wished me to understand that they had found attendance at one or all of the four courses of mine they had attended not unprofitable. I should like to assure them all that I welcomed their presence in the lecture room and that I did value the privilege of speaking on important issues and problems to so many representatives of so many American universities. I can only wish that I had been able to do more to assist them in the study of those issues and problems.

I have no criticism to offer. I do not feel that I know enough at first hand of the individual army students to criticize. My strongest feeling at the end of the term was the wish that we could repeat the experiment in the summer term of 1920 under less exigent conditions, and I am quite certain that we Oxford teachers gained nothing but good from the visit. It is very stimulating to a teacher to know that in his class there is a large section of students to whom the subject as well as himself are quite unfamiliar, but that they are keen with expectation of benefit. It puts the teacher on his mettle and encourages him to do his very best. "European History in the Eighteenth Century," "The Development of the British Constitution from 1815 to 1914," "The Major Problems of the Peace Conference," were three of the subjects I endeavored to deal with. They had been selected before the American visit was arranged; but the presence of a large number of American Army Students enabled me to revise my treatment and encouraged me to handle the subject matter somewhat differently. I felt throughout that I must always give the best of which I was capable. The Americans, therefore, even more than the British undergraduates were a continuous spur to effort. And when one found that the more one tried the greater was the appreciation, it was clear that the presence of the Americans was very good for the teacher.

I am quite certain that if the British and American universities can only come into much closer relations, and can above all freely exchange teachers and students, whatever may be the benefit for the student the benefit for the teacher will be even greater. The Americans were, I hope, very critical. When a teacher is aware that he is being compared not with teachers in his own university but with many other teachers in other universities, he will certainly endeavor to raise as far as he can his own standards and improve his own methods. If I may put it in this way, the Oxford teachers this sum-

mer term felt that we must justify to a large number of Americans from many different universities the reputation of our university. Whether we did so, I do not know. But if we were able to prove that we were in earnest, that we do value independence of judgment, solidity and accuracy of knowledge, and that a university is and must be a school of life—if we were able to indicate that quality and distinction of thought and feeling are the indispensable ideals of the trained mind—the American Army Students helped us by their silent and critical attendance. The international rivalry of universities can be a powerful instrument of progress and civilization. We have yet to develop the potency for good of that rivalry.

I also feel, no less strongly, that if it is interesting to record, however superficially, our impressions of the American Army Students, it would be far more interesting and helpful if some of these army students would record with the utmost candor what they thought of Oxford—of its curriculum, its methods, its teachers and their ideals. But above all, if they would say with the frankness of friends, where or why they were disappointed—what they expected to find, what they did find and what they did not. In the fearless but benevolent criticism of friends lies the path to reform and a higher efficiency. University teachers as a whole are as ignorant of the things they may do well as of the things that they do badly.

I cannot speak of the breadth of the intercourse between the British and American students, because I necessarily have no first hand knowledge, but if I may judge from many expressions of opinion those results were beneficial in every way.

ROSTER OF U. S. ARMY STUDENTS AT OXFORD

SUMMER TERM, 1919

Commanding Officer

Lt. Col. MORTIMER BOYLE, Inf.; 328th Inf., 82nd Div.; Christ Church; Columbia, L.L. B. 1903; 2719 Heath Ave., New York, N. Y.

Administrative Officer and Adjutant

Capt. HOMER L. BRUCE, C. A. C.; Heavy Artillery School, A. E. F.; Texas, A. B. 1913; Oxford (Worcester, 1913) B. A. 1915, M. A. 1919; Harvard Law School, Second Year 1916-17; Denton, Tex.

U. S. ARMY STUDENTS

Major GEORGE M. ALEXANDER, Inf.; 29th Div.; Magdalen; Virginia Mil. Inst.; Lynchburg, Va.

Major NORBORNE BERKELEY, F. A.; 80th Div.; Trinity; Univ. of Virginia; Danville, Va.

Major HILLIARD COMSTOCK, 120th Inf.; Oriel; Santa Rosa, Cal.

Major CLARK HOWELL, JR., Inf.; 82nd Div.; New College; Univ. of Ga., A.B. 1915, Harvard Law School, 1915-17; Atlanta, Ga.

Major ALBERT J. MYER, JR., Cav.; Balliol; Mass. Inst. of Tech.; Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

Major ALEXANDER B. ROYCE, F. A.; 320th F. A., 82nd Div.; New College; Yale, B. A. 1915; Harvard Law School, 1915-17; Cambridge, Mass.

Major CATCHINGS THERREL, Inf.; 328th Inf., 82nd Div.; Exeter; Vanderbilt, L.L. B. 1915; Atlanta, Ga.

Capt. HARRY M. ANGELL, A. S.; Wadham; Wabash, A. B. 1914; Indianapolis, Ind.

Capt. HOMER E. BARNES, Inf.; 82nd Pioneer Inf.; Wadham; West Virginia, B. A. 1917; Fairmont, W. Va.

Capt. GEORGE A. BOGGS, M. T. C.; Motor Transport Corps; Magdalen; Dartmouth, A. B. 1914; New York.

Capt. AARON BRADSHAW, JR., C. A. C.; Brasenose; West Point; Washington, D. C.

Capt. EVERETT T. BROWN, C. A. C.; 61st Artillery, C. A. C.; University; West Point; Gloucester, Mass.

Capt. THORNY C. CARLSON, Inf.; 34th Inf.; Queen's; Minnesota, B. A. 1915; Fayetteville, Ark.

Capt. E. GERRY CHAPMAN, Inf.; New College; Colorado, A. B. 1917; B. C. 1917; Denver, Colo.

Capt. MORTIMER COBB, F. A.; 308th F. A.; Lincoln; Yale; Huntington, L. I.

- Capt. EDWIN P. CONQUEST, F. A.; 112th F. A.; New College; Virginia Mil. Inst.; B. S.; Richmond, Va.
- Capt. ROBERT DECHERT, Inf.; 7th Inf., 3rd Div.; St. John's; Penn., A. B. 1916; Philadelphia.
- Capt. HUGH B. DUDLEY, Inf.; 139th Inf.; Brasenose; Kansas, A. B. 1917; Kansas City.
- Capt. PHILIP W. DUNBAR, Inf.; 52nd Inf.; Queen's; Harvard, A. B. 1912, M. Arch 1915; Arlington, Mass.
- Capt. DAVID F. DUNKLE, Inf.; 64th Inf., 7th Div.; Exeter; Bucknell, A. B.; A. M., LL. B.; Palm Beach, Fla.
- Capt. JOHN L. GAMMELL, F. A.; Hqs. 3rd F. A. Brigade; University; Brown, A. B. 1915; Providence, R. I.
- Capt. RAYMOND R. GOEHRING, Inf.; 82nd Div.; Jesus; Bucknell, A. B. 1916; Zelienople, Pa.
- Capt. LLOYD N. HAMILTON, Inf.; 364th Inf.; Brasenose; California, A. B. 1916; Oakland, Cal.
- Capt. EDWARD T. HARRISON, Inf.; 8th Inf.; Magdalen; California, 3 years; San Francisco.
- Capt. T. EDGAR JOHNSON, F. A.; 136th F. A.; Pembroke; Univ. of Texas, LL. B. 1915; Waco, Tex.
- Capt. EDWARD G. KEMP, C. A. C.; Hqs. Army Artillery Park; Exeter; A. B. 1912, J. D. 1914; St. Clair, Mich.
- Capt. DOUGLAS LAWSON, F. A.; Army Transport Corps; Worcester; Harvard, 1909-13; Prineville, Ore.
- Capt. FREDERICK H. LOVEJOY, F. A.; 314th F. A.; Magdalen; Yale, 3 years; Montclair, N. J.
- Capt. FRANCIS A. MARKOE, Inf.; Brasenose; West Point; St. Paul, Minn.
- Capt. T. ARCHER MORGAN, Inf.; 79th Div.; Christ Church; Harvard, 1914-15; Westbury, L. I.
- Capt. EDWIN S. MUNBON, F. A.; 103rd F. A.; St. John's; Yale; Milford, Conn.
- Capt. DUBOSE MURPHY, F. A.; unassigned; Christ Church; Yale, B. A. 1915; Concord, Mass.
- Capt. JOSEPH A. McCAFFREY, Inf.; 306th M. G. Bn.; Christ Church; —, A. B. 1911, LL. B. 1915; Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Capt. WILLIAM W. NEGLEY, F. A.; 90th Div.; Merton; Yale, Ph. B.; San Antonio, Tex.
- Capt. JOSEPH M. O'SHEA, Inf.; 305th Inf.; Pembroke; St. John's Coll., Brooklyn, N. Y., A. B. 1910; Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Capt. FREDERICK D. PARHAM, F. A.; 11th F. A.; Exeter; Tulane, Columbia, Bach Arch. 1914; New Orleans, La.
- Capt. EDWIN A. RANDLE, Inf.; 6th Inf.; Queen's; De Pauw, A. B.; Decatur, Ill.

- Capt. JOHN V. RAY**, C. A. C.; 61st Artillery, C. A. C.; Christ Church; Virginia, B. A. 1914; Oxford (1914), B. A. 1919; Charleston, W. Va.
- Capt. PHILIP C. RIDER**, F. A.; 317th F. A.; Balliol; Williams, B. A. 1911; Chicago, Ill.
- Capt. JOHN G. ROBERTS**, Inf.; 82nd Div.; Exeter; Mercer, LL. B. 1906; Marietta, Ga.
- Capt. WILLIAM M. SIMMONS**, Inf.; 364th Inf.; Oriel; Harvard, B. L.; San Francisco, Cal.
- Capt. JOSEPH K. SURLS**, M. C.; 103rd Ambulance Co.; Christ Church; Williams, A. B. 1913, M. D. 1917; Brookline, Mass.
- Capt. MALCOLM W. THOMPSON**, F. A.; 322nd F. A.; Balliol; Leland Stanford, Minnesota Univ., A. B. 1917; Anoha, Minn.
- Capt. ARTHUR R. WALK**, Inf.; 7th Inf., 3rd Div.; Queen's; Lafayette, Ph. B. 1917; Chamberburg, Pa.
- Capt. ARTHUR W. WHITEHOUSE**, V. C.; Oriel; Colorado, V. S. 1894, D. V. S. 1910; Fort Collins, Colo.
- Capt. ISHAM R. WILLIAMS**, Inf.; 7th Inf., 3rd Div.; Jesus; North Carolina, A. B. 1913; Faison, N. C.
- 1st Lt. BENJAMIN S. BACON**, A. S.; 99th Aero Squadron; Balliol; Yale, B. A. 1911, LL. B. 1916; New Haven, Conn.
- 1st Lt. John W. Bailey**, A. S.; Lincoln; Franklin Univ., 3½ years; Indianapolis, Ind.
- 1st Lt. EUGENE F. BRADFORD**, Inf.; 308th Inf.; Trinity; Bowdoin, A. B. 1912; Harvard, M. A. 1913; Syracuse, N. Y.
- 1st Lt. MELVIN L. BRORBY**, A. G. D.; Brasenose; Wisconsin, B. A. 1918; Chicago, Ill.
- 1st Lt. GEORGE C. BRANNER**, S. C.; Evac. Amb. Co. No. 9; Queen's; Leland Stanford, A. B. 1915; Stanford Univ., Cal.
- 1st Lt. HERBERT T. BURROW**, Inf.; 814th Pioneer Inf.; Pembroke; Wisconsin, B. A. 1913; Beaver Dam, Wis.
- 1st Lt. DANIEL B. CARROLL**, Inf.; 364th Inf.; New College; Stanford Univ., Cal., A. B. 1917; Stanford Univ., Cal.
- 1st Lt. ROBERT A. CHAMBERS**, C. A. C.; Magdalen; Yale; class 1919; Washington, D. C.
- Chaplain CURTIS W. CHENOWITH**, 302nd F. A.; Mansfield; W. Va. Wesleyan, B. A. 1911, Harvard, M. A. 1913; Rosedale, W. Va.
- 1st Lt. WILLIAM F. CLIFFORD**, Inf.; 108th Sup. Train, 33rd Div.; Merton; Wisconsin, A. B. 1916; St. Paul, Minn.
- 1st Lt. LAWRENCE A. CROSBY**, Inf.; G. H. Q. Staff; Trinity; Bowdoin, B. A. 1913, Oxford (1913), B. A. 1915, B. C. L. 1916, M. A. 1919, Columbia, LL. B. 1917; New York, N. Y.
- 1st Lt. MANVEL H. DAVIS**, Inf.; 354th Inf.; Hertford; Yale, A. B. 1915; Harvard Law School, 1915-17; Greensburg, Kan.

- 1st Lt. EDWIN DORAN, A. S.; A. A. A. Pl. No. 1; Pembroke; Univ. of Pittsburgh, 4 years; Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 1st Lt. JOHN R. DYER, C. A. C.; 58th Artillery, C. A. C.; Mansfield; Ohio State Univ., A. B. 1917; —.
- 1st Lt. CHESTER V. EASUM, Inf.; 6th Inf.; St. John's; Knox, A. B. 1914; Oxford (1914); Clayton, Iowa.
- 1st Lt. JACOB A. EMERY, F. A.; 6th F. A.; St. John's; Harvard, A. B. 1917; Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1st Lt. HAROLD I. FAIR, Inf.; 101st Inf.; Keble; Lehigh, Harvard, A. B. 1916; 882 Union St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 1st Lt. FREDERICK C. FENTON, C. A. C.; 72nd Artillery, C. A. C.; Exeter; Iowa State Univ., B. S. in Eng.; Waterloo, Iowa.
- 1st Lt. FRANCIS B. FITE, JR., Inf.; Hqs. 80th Div.; Christ Church; Univ. of Virginia; Muskogee, Okla.
- 1st Lt. THEODORE L. FUTCH, F. A.; Hqs. 3rd F. A. Brigade; University; West Point; Monroe, N. C.
- 1st Lt. HARRY S. GABRIEL, Inf.; 816th Inf., 79th Div.; St. Edmund Hall; Cornell, B. S. 1915; Walkers, N. Y.
- 1st Lt. HERBERT G. GARLAND, Inf.; 61st Inf., 5th Div.; St. Edmund Hall; Va. Mil. Inst., 4 years; Lynchburg, Va.
- 1st Lt. PAUL S. GILLESPIE, S. C.; C. H. 108; Balliol; Leland Stanford; Minn. Univ., A. B. 1917; Anoha, Minn.
- 1st Lt. ROBERT M. GOODALL, F. A.; 321st M. G. Bn.; Magdalen; Univ. of Alabama, A. B. 1916; Birmingham, Ala.
- 1st Lt. EARLE L. HAZARD, Cav.; Hqs. 4th Div.; Exeter; Univ. of California; Santa Barbara, Cal.
- 1st Lt. HENRY A. HILL, M. T. C.; Motor Transport Co. 398; Hertford; Univ. of Illinois; —.
- 1st Lt. GOUVERNEUR HOES, A. S.; Christ Church; Princeton, B. A. 1911; Washington, D. C.
- Chaplain MATTHIAS M. HOFFMAN, 359th Inf.; St. Charles House; Dubuque College, A. B. 1909, St. Paul Seminary, S. T. B. 1913; Dubuque, Iowa.
- 1st Lt. MORRIS JERLOW, Inf.; 340th Inf.; Wadham; South Dakota State College, B. S. 1916; Carthage, S. D.
- Chaplain GEORGE D. KIRKPATRICK; 340th M. G. Bn.; Mansfield; Univ. of California, A. B., S. T. B.; Oakland, Cal.
- 1st Lt. WALTER J. KRESS, Q. M. C.; Exeter; Princeton, 1915; Johnstown, Pa.
- 1st Lt. CLARENCE LOHMAN, Signal Corps; 115th Field Signal Bn.; Pembroke; Univ. of Texas, B. A. 1915, M. A. 1916, LL. B. 1917; Port Arthur, Tex.
- 1st Lt. DONALD M. LOVE, Inf.; 82nd Div.; St. John's; Univ. of Pennsylvania; Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1st Lt. HENRY W. MINOT, Inf.; New College; Harvard, A. B. 1917; Boston, Mass.

- 1st Lt. JOHN O. MOSELEY, Q. M. C.; 107th Sup. Train; Merton; Oklahoma Univ., M. A. 1916, Oxford (1919); Lawton, Okla.
- 1st Lt. JAMES R. MCCONAGHIE, Inf.; 4th Inf.; Jesus; Gunnell Univ., B. S. 1916; Gunnell, Iowa.
- 1st Lt. MITCHELL T. NEFF, Inf.; 54th Pioneer Inf.; St. John's; Univ. of Va., B. A. 1909, B. L. 1910; Charlotte, Va.
- 1st Lt. DWIGHT C. PARK, Inf.; 115th Inf.; Hertford; Indiana Univ., A. B. 1915; Greenwood, Ind.
- 1st Lt. HENRY A. PETERSON, Inf.; 168th Inf.; Queen's; Univ. of Maine; B. A. V. of M.; Portland, Me.
- 1st Lt. RODERICK PIENIE, Inf.; 311th Inf.; Merton; Harvard; Watertown, N. Y.
- 1st Lt. EVERETT S. PROUTY, Inf.; 8th Inf.; Hertford; Wisconsin; Sandusky, Wis.
- 1st Lt. WILLIAM J. ROBINSON, Inf.; 311th Inf.; Pembroke; Yale, B. A. 1918; Erie, Pa.
- Capt. FREDERICK W. SANBORN, 89th Div.; Jesus; Univ. of Colorado, A. B. 1916; Denver, Colo.
- 1st Lt. PAUL H. SMART, F. A.; 101st F. A.; New College; Harvard, A. B. 1914, LL. B. 1917; New York, N. Y.
- 1st Lt. WALTER P. STUART, Inf.; 11th Inf.; Balliol; Virginia, Emory College, A. B.; Abingdon, Va.
- 1st Lt. DONALD C. SWATLAND, Inf.; 2nd Pioneer Inf.; Hertford; Princeton, B. A.; Newark, N. J.
- 1st Lt. RALPH R. THOMAS, A. G. D.; Central Records Office, G. H. Q.; Queen's; Univ. of Illinois, B. S. 1917; Superior, Wis.
- 1st Lt. DONALD H. TYLER, Inf.; 128th Inf.; Pembroke; Univ. of Pennsylvania; Albany, N. Y.
- 1st Lt. GEORGE N. WALKER, A. D. C.; Magdalen; Yale, (B. A. 1919); Washington, D. C.
- 1st Lt. NORMAN W. WARD, F. A.; 6th Casual Co., F. A. Replacement Reg., New College, Yale; Orange, N. J.
- 1st Lt. JOHN B. WATERMAN, F. A.; 302nd F. A.; Exeter; Harvard, A. B. 1915; Fall River, Mass.
- 2nd Lt. ALBERT W. BUFORD, F. A.; 306th Sup. Train; Merton; Mass. Inst. of Tech., S. B. 1917; Forest City, Ark.
- 2nd Lt. HUGH S. CARTER, F. A.; 310th F. A.; Mansfield; Texas Southwestern Univ., A. B. 1916; Georgetown, Tex.
- 2nd Lt. WILBUR R. COOKE, Signal Corps; 410th Telegraph Bn.; Exeter; Illinois Wesleyan, A. B. 1914, LL. B. 1917; Bloomington, Ill.
- 2nd Lt. ALBERT E. COOPER, F. A.; 323rd F. A.; Hertford; Univ. of Texas, E. E. 1914; Corpus Christi, Tex.
- 2nd Lt. ROBERT G. DAY, A. S.; Casual; Lincoln; Mount Union, A. B. 1915, Michigan; Alliance, Ohio.

- 2nd Lt. EDWARD L. DUER, F. A.; 104th F. A., 29th Div.; St. Edmund Hall; Princeton; Philadelphia, Pa.
- 2nd Lt. MARVIN E. EAGLE, Inf.; 309th Inf.; Queen's; Vanderbilt, B. A. 1912, M. A. 1913; Burke's Garden, Va.
- 2nd Lt. HAROLD FLACK, A. S.; University; Cornell, A. B. 1912; Ithaca, N. Y.
- 2nd Lt. ROBERT D. FRICK, F. A.; 115th F. A.; New College; Princeton, Litt. B.; Baltimore, Md.
- 2nd Lt. HORACE R. HAYDAY, F. A.; 305 F. A.; Worcester; Univ. of Pennsylvania, A. B. 1912, Law 3 years; Philadelphia, Pa.
- 2nd Lt. NORTON IVES, C. A. C.; 58th Artillery, C. A. C.; Mansfield; Trinity, B. S. 1916; Detroit, Mich.
- 2nd Lt. THOMAS B. JACKSON, F. A.; 6th F. A.; Lincoln; Princeton, Litt. B. 1916; Charleston, W. Va.
- 2nd Lt. ARTHUR H. JOHNSON, Tank Corps; Non-collegiate; New York City Univ., B. A. 1917; New York, N. Y.
- 2nd Lt. LOWREY S. MOORE, F. A.; 4th Balloon Co.; Pembroke; Beloit Univ., Parkville, Mo.
- 2nd Lt. HOWARD F. R. MULLIGAN, Inf.; 304th D. S. T.; St. Charles House; Fordham, A. B.; Cazenooosa, N. Y.
- 2nd Lt. THORPE D. NESSIT, F. A.; 303rd F. A.; St. John's; Harvard, A. B. 1915, LL. B. 1917; Tallahassee, Fla.
- 2nd Lt. ARTHUR H. NETHERCOT, F. A.; 146th F. A.; Exeter; Northwestern, M. A. 1916; Evanston, Ill.
- 2nd Lt. MORGAN E. ROBERTS, T. C.; 67th Co. Tank Corps; Keble; Wisconsin, B. S. 1917; Superior, Wis.
- 2nd Lt. ARCHIBALD G. ROBERTSON, Inf.; 9th Inf.; Trinity; Virginia, LL. B. 1914; Staunton, Va.
- 2nd Lt. WILLIAM A. SARGENT, Inf.; 309th M. G. Bn.; Lincoln; Tufts, A. B. 1910; Plymouth, N. H.
- 2nd Lt. JAMES W. STOREY, Inf.; Central Records Office; G. H. Q.; Queen's; Columbia, B. S.; Norwalk, Conn.
- 2nd Lt. EDWARD L. STRATER, F. A.; 25th Casual Co., F. A. R. R.; University; Princeton, Litt. B. 1917; Louisville, Ky.
- 2nd Lt. DOUGLAS VAN DYKE, Inf.; 348 M. G. Bn.; Magdalen; Univ. of California, A. B. 1917; Los Angeles, Cal.
- 2nd Lt. DONALD J. WALLACE, A. S.; 100th Aero Squadron; St. Edmund Hall; Harvard, B. S. 1916; Los Angeles, Cal.
- 2nd Lt. ROGER WARNER, Inf.; Emb. Service, A. P. O. 701; New College; Dartmouth, A. B. 1918; Northfield, Mass.
- 2nd Lt. LEEDS A. WHEELER, F. A.; 303rd F. A.; Trinity; Harvard, A. B. 1918; Boston, Mass.
- 2nd Lt. GEORGE S. WHITEHEAD, Inf.; 313th M. G. Bn.; Balliol; Georgia, A. B. 1915, M. A. 1916, Oxford (1919); Carlton, Ga.

- 2nd Lt. RIDLEY WILLIS, F. A.; 76th F. A.; Worcester; Vanderbilt, ex-1917, Brownsville, Tenn.
- 2nd Lt. HERMAN D. WOLFF, F. A.; Casual; Wadham; Gettysburg, A. B. 1910; Philadelphia, Pa.
- 2nd Lt. FRANK F. YEAGER, F. A.; 311th F. A., 79th Div.; Exeter; Yuhlenburg, B. S.; Philadelphia, Pa.
- Sgt. WAYNE C. BOSWORTH, 57th Pioneer Inf.; Trinity; Middleburg, A. B. 1911, A. M. 1912; Oxford (1913), B. A. 1917, M. A. 1919; Florence, Mass.
- Sgt. PAUL A. CARLSON, Med. Det. 328th M. G. Bn.; St. Edmund Hall; Wisconsin, 4 years; Whitewater, Wis.
- Sgt. 1st cl. JOHN H. CASKEY, Sn. Squadron 56; Exeter; Baylor Univ., B. A. 1915; Yale, M. A. 1915; Waco, Tex.
- Sgt. JOSEPH F. CASSIDY, Ord. Dept.; Hertford; Yale, B. A. 1914; New York, N. Y.
- Sgt. JOSEPH D. CLARK, 82nd Div.; St. Edmund Hall; Columbia, A. B. 1914; Harvard; Jonesboro, Tenn.
- Ord. Sgt. MYRON E. DAVIS, 4th C. A. P.; Exeter; Oberlin, B. A. 1916; Harvard Law School, 1916-17; Niles, Ohio.
- Sgt. CHARLES B. DUNN, San. Squadron No. 7; Oriel; Wisconsin, B. A. 1916, Law 1918; Madison, Wis.
- 1st Sgt. GEORGE P. EVANS, 114th F. A.; Christ Church; Vanderbilt, B. S. 1917; Union City, Tenn.
- Pvt. JOEL W. FLOOD, 305th Eng.; Hertford; Virginia, 4 years; Appomattox, Va.
- Sgt. RALPH B. FOSTER, Intelligence Corps; Lincoln; Idaho, B. A. 1913; Oxford (1913), B. A. 1917, M. A. 1919; Topeka, Kan.
- Pvt. 1st cl. PAUL M. FULCHER, U. S. A. A. S.; Hertford; West Virginia, A. B. 1916; Harvard, M. A. 1917; Morgantown, W. Va.
- Pvt. 1st cl. ALPHEUS M. GEER, 302nd F. A.; Keble; Harvard, 1918; Nutley, N. J.
- Ord. Sgt. Sr. Gr. FREDERICK C. GRABNER, 8th P. O. D.; Keble; Beloit, B. A. 1911; Chicago, Ill.
- Sgt. RICHARD H. GURLEY, 123rd M. G. Bn.; Keble; Cornell, 1909; Germantown, Pa.
- M. E. Sr. Gr. JULIAN L. HAGEN, 23rd Eng.; Worcester; West Virginia, A. B. 1916; Huntington, W. Va. (Rhodes-Scholar elect from W. Va.—Ed.)
- Sgt. RITTER HOLMAN; U. S. A. A. S.; Keble; Leland Stanford, 1918; Paufl Grove, Cal.
- Pvt. 1st cl. PAUL E. HUBBELL, 323rd Inf.; Jesus; Richmond, A. B. 1911; Wake Forest, M. A. 1913; Oxford (1914); Park Mountain, N. C.
- Sgt. DAVID E. HUDSON, U. S. A. A. S.; Jesus; Missouri; Harvard, B. A. 1915; Cambridge, Mass.
- Pvt. 1st cl. LEWIS G. KLEFSAAS, 311th Am. Tr.; Exeter; Minnesota, 1918; Madison, Minn.

- Sgt. 1st cl. SAMUEL G. KURTZ, Med. Sup. Depot No. 2, 3rd Army; Wadham; Oberlin, A. B. 1915; Meadville, Pa.
- Ord. Sgt. KEITH LORENE, 304th F. A.; Balliol; Harvard, A. B. 1912; New York, N. Y.
- Pvt. RALPH G. LOUNSBURY, 122nd M. G. Bn.; Merton; Yale, Ph. B. 1918; Rockford, Ill.
- Sgt. GIBBON H. MARKLEY, 311th Inf.; St. Edmund Hall; Kentucky, A. B. 1914; Harvard, A. B. 1917; Westfield, N. J.
- Pvt. 1st cl. GEORGE J. OURBACKER, 319th Sup. Co.; Exeter; Univ. of Pennsylvania; Louisville, Ky.
- Sgt. GUY H. RICHARDS, 306th F. A.; Balliol; Yale, 1917; New York, N. Y.
- Col. Sgt. WALTER H. SCHLUETER, 314th Eng.; 89th Div.; St. Edmund Hall; Washington, B. Pd. 1912; Appleton, Mo.
- Sgt. JOHN SHAW, JR., 138th Inf.; St. Edmund Hall; Transylvania; Columbia, A. B. 1914; Blackwell, Ky.
- Pvt. REUBEN T. TAYLOR, 148th F. A.; Christ Church; Univ. of Kentucky, A. B. 1914; Oxford (1916); La Grange, Ky.
- Corp. CHARLES K. WINSTON, 111th Engrs.; 36th Div.; St. Edmund Hall; Texas, B. A.; Snyder, Tex.
- Reg. Sup. Sgt. CHARLES C. WOODS, 18th Engrs. Ry.; St. John's; Missouri, A. B. 1914; Laredo, Mo.
- Pvt. 1st cl. EDWIN M. WRIGHT, 14th Photo Studio, A. S.; Hertford; Colgate, A. B. 1909; Columbia; Rochester, N. Y.

NAMES OF OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN IN THE SIGNAL CORPS PICTURE

The Numbers Correspond to the Numbers at the Bottom of the Picture

1. LEWIS G. KLEFSAAS, Pvt. 1st cl., 224 Military Police Co.
2. GUY H. RICHARDS, Sgt., 306th F. A., 77th Div.
3. MELVIN L. BRORBY, 1st Lt., A. G. D. Hqs., Inter. Sec., S. O. S.
4. EDWARD L. STRATER, 2nd Lt., F. A., 25th F. A. R. R. Casual Co.
5. JAMES R. MCCONAGHIE, 1st Lt., Inf., 4th Inf., 3rd Div.
6. MYRON E. DAVIS, Ord. Sgt., M. O. R. S., 4th Corps Artillery Park.
7. HARRY M. ANGELL, Capt., A. S., Hqs. A. S., Paris.
8. JOHN V. RAY, Capt., C. A. C., 52nd Art., G. A. C., R. A. R.
9. LAWRENCE A. CROSBY, 1st Lt., Inf. G 2, G. H. Q.
10. EUGENE F. BRADFORD, 1st Lt., Inf., 308th Inf., 77th Div.
11. JOHN R. DYER, 1st Lt., C. A. C., 58th Art., C. A. C.
12. NORTON IVES, 2nd Lt., C. A. C., 58th Art., C. A. C.
13. E. GERRY CHAPMAN, Capt., Inf., 5th M. G. Bn., 2nd Div.
14. CLARK HOWELL, JR., Major, Inf., 326th Inf., 82nd Div.
15. WILLIAM A. SARGENT, 2nd Lt., Inf., 309th M. G. Bn., 78th Div.
16. WILLIAM W. NEGLEY, Capt., F. A., Hqs. 90th Div.
17. MANVEL H. DAVIS, 1st Lt., Inf. Hqs., 89th Div.
18. EVERETT S. PROUTY, 1st Lt., Inf., 8th Inf., 8th Div.
19. LLOYD N. HAMILTON, Capt., Inf., 364th Inf., 91st Div.
20. ARTHUR W. WHITEHOUSE, Capt., V. C.
21. JOSEPH K. SURLS, Capt., M. C., 101st San. Train, 26th Div.
22. GOUVERNEUR HOES, 1st Lt. A. S., Hqs. A. S., Paris.
23. EDWIN R. RANDLE, Capt., Inf., 6th Inf., 5th Div.
24. HILLIARD COMSTOCK, Major, Inf., 120th Inf., 30th Div.
25. CATCHINGS THERREL, Maj., Inf., 328 Inf., 82nd Div.
26. HOMER L. BRUCE, Capt., C. A. C., Heavy Artillery School, A. E. F.,
(Adjutant at Oxford).
27. DR. E. W. PAHLOW, Army Educational Corps.
28. FRANCIS F. LONGLEY, Col., Engrs. C. O., U. S. Army Students in British
Universities.
29. MORTIMER BOYLE, Lt. Col., Inf., 328th Inf., 82nd Div., C. O., U. S.
Army Students, Oxford.
30. WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Maj., F. A., 82nd Div., Supervisor of U. S. Army
Students of London and Oxford; Liaison Officer with the British Army.
31. DAVID F. DUNKLE, Capt., Inf., 64th Inf., 7th Div.
32. FREDERICK D. PARHAM, Capt., F. A., 11th F. A., 6th Div.
33. PHILIP W. DUNBAR, Capt., Inf., 52nd Inf., 6th Div.
34. ALEXANDER B. ROYCE, Major, F. A., 320th F. A., 82nd Div.
35. MORTIMER COBB, Capt., F. A., 308th F. A., 78th Div.

36. ROBERT DECHERT, Capt., Inf., 7th Inf., 3rd Div.
37. JOHN L. GAMMELL, Capt., F. A., Hq. 3rd F. A. Brigade, 3rd Div.
38. FREDERICK H. LOVEJOY, Capt., F. A., 314th F. A., 80th Div.
39. ISHAM R. WILLIAMS, Capt., 7th Inf., 3rd Div.
40. RITTER HOLMAN, Sgt., Base Camp, U. S. A. A. S.
41. PAUL M. FULCHER, Pvt. 1st cl., S. S. U. 631, U. S. A. A. S.
42. SAMUEL G. KURTZ, Sgt. 1st cl., Med. Sup. Depot No. 2, 3rd Army.
43. EDWIN M. WRIGHT, Pvt. 1st cl., 14th Photo Section, A. S.
44. RICHARD H. GURLEY, Sgt., 123rd M. G. Bn., 33rd Div.
45. ALPHEUS M. GEER, Pvt. 1st cl., 302nd F. A., 151st F. A. Brigade.
46. PAUL H. SMART, 1st Lt., F. A., 101st F. A.
47. HORACE R. HAYDAY, 2nd Lt., F. A., 305th F. A., 77th Div.
48. THOBGNY C. CARLSON, Capt., Inf., 34th Inf., 7th Div.
49. HARRY S. GABRIEL, 1st Lt., Inf., 316th Inf., 79th Div.
50. WILLIAM M. SIMMONS, Capt., Inf., 364th Inf., 91st Div.
51. EDWIN P. CONQUEST, Capt., F. A., 112th F. A., 29th Div.
52. NORMAN W. WARD, 1st Lt., F. A., 6th Casual Co., F. A. R. R.
53. JACOB A. EMERY, 1st Lt., F. A., 1st Div.
54. BENJAMIN S. BACON, 1st Lt., F. A., 99th Aero Squadron, 1st Army.
55. LEEDS A. WHEELER, 2nd Lt., F. A., 303rd F. A.
56. ARCHIBALD G. ROBERTSON, 2nd Lt., Inf., 9th Inf., 2nd Div.
57. WAYNE C. BOSWORTH, Sgt., 57th Pioneer Inf.
58. PAUL A. CARLSON, Sgt., Med. Det., 328th M. G. Bn., 87th Div.
59. JOSEPH F. CASSIDY, Sgt., Ord. Dept., A. O. D. No. 1.
60. CHARLIE K. WINSTON, Corp., 111th Engrs., 36th Div.
61. HAROLD I. FAIR, 1st Lt., Inf., 101st Inf., 26th Div.
62. RAYMON R. GOEHRRING, Capt., Inf., 325th Inf., 82nd Div.
63. JOHN SHAW, Sgt., 138th Inf., 35th Div.
64. CLARENCE LOHMAN, 1st Lt., Signal Corps, 115th Field Signal Bn.
65. DONALD H. TYLER, 1st Lt., Inf., 128th Inf., 32nd Div.
66. DONALD M. LOVE, 1st Lt., Inf., 328th Inf., 82nd Div.
67. PAUL S. GILLESPIE, 1st Lt., Sig. Corps., C. H. No. 108.
68. GEORGE C. BRANNER, 1st Lt., A. A. S., Evac. Ambulance Co. No. 9.
69. HOMER F. BARNES, Capt., Pioneer Inf., 802nd Pioneer Inf., 1st Army.
70. GEORGE S. WHITEHEAD, 2nd Lt., Inf., 313th N. G. Bn., 80th Div.
71. MORRIS JERLOW, 1st Lt., Inf., 340th Inf., 85th Div.
72. WALTER H. SCHLUETER, Col. Sgt., 314th Engrs., 89th Div.
73. MALCOLM W. THOMPSON, Capt., F. A., 322nd F. A., 32nd Div.
74. EDWIN DORAN, 1st Lt., A. S., A. A. A. Pl. No. 1.
75. DWIGHT C. PARK, 1st Lt., Inf., 115th Inf., 29th Div.
76. ROBERT G. DAY, 2nd Lt., A. S., 78th Div.
77. MARVIN E. EAGLE, 2nd Lt., Inf., 309th Inf., 78th Div.
78. ARTHUR H. NETHERCOT, 2nd Lt., F. A., 146th F. A.
79. FRANCIS B. FITE, JR., 1st Lt., Inf. Hqs., 80th Div.

80. JOSEPH D. CLARK, Sgt., Hqs., 82nd Div.
81. GEORGE D. KIRKPATRICK, 1st Lt., Chaplain, 304th M. G. Bn., 77th Div.
82. RALPH G. LOUNSBURY, Pvt., 122nd M. G. Bn., 33rd Div.
83. JOHN H. CASEY, Sgt. 1st cl., 56 San. Squad., Adv. Sec. S. O. S.
84. CURTIS W. CHENOWITH, Chaplain, 302nd F. A.
85. HERMAN D. WOLFF, 2nd Lt., F. A., Casual.
86. ALBERT E. COOPER, 1st Lt., F. A., 323rd F. A., 32nd Div.
87. LOWREY S. MOORE, 2nd Lt., 4th Balloon Co., 3rd Corps.
88. GEORGE J. OURRACKER, Pvt. 1st, 319th Supply Co.
89. FREDERICK C. GRABNER, Ord. Sgt., 2nd Co., 5th P. O. D. Bn.
90. DONALD C. SWATLAND, 1st Lt., Inf., 2nd Pioneer Inf.
91. GEORGE M. WALKER, 1st Lt., F. A., 54th F. A. Brigade, 29th Div.
92. RALPH R. THOMAS, 1st Lt., A. G. D., Central Records Office, G. H. Q.
93. JAMES W. STORNEY, JR., 2nd Lt., Inf., Central Records Office, G. H. Q.
94. THEODORE L. FUTCH, 1st Lt., F. A., Hqs. 3 F. A. Brigade.
95. EVERETT T. BROWN, Capt., C. A. C., 61st Art., C. A. C.

THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY BRITISH-AMERICAN CLUB

BY G. R. PARKIN, JR., BALLIOL

THE events of the last five years have led men to think about the subject of international relations more seriously than ever before. People have come to realize that the old world order was based on a system, which may have postponed, but could not prevent an ultimate clash. They have gradually become conscious of the fact that under modern conditions nations are daily becoming more and more interdependent, and that some plan for international co-operation must be devised, if the nations of the world are to be able to work out their political and social ideals in peace. Thanks to the idealism and practical genius of two great nations, such a scheme has been evolved. The Covenant in which is embodied the idea of a League of Nations may have many defects; but, however imperfect, it is the first step in the direction of world peace. No great cause has ever been won without a struggle; the cause of world peace will in all likelihood entail one of the severest moral struggles which the world has ever experienced.

The events of the last few months have shown that many countries in the world are hardly prepared to accept the ideas to which the Covenant of the League endeavors to give practical shape. This is especially the case among those states which have but recently come into being, and are but as children in the family of nations.

How are these politically backward or reactionary states to be educated up to accepting the spirit, as well as the letter, of the League? How is the world to be guided through the maze of disorganization, political, social and economic—the legacy of the war and of an age which is past? How is the League of Nations to be made a living reality, a vital force in the life of the world? These problems press for a solution; delay or failure will entail consequences far more disastrous than anything that has yet befallen mankind.

It becomes clearer every day that the degree of success with which these problems are solved will very largely, if not entirely, depend upon the extent to which the British and American Commonwealths are prepared to co-operate. But co-operation between the two nations can only take place if their mutual relations are friendly; and the only sure basis of friendship is understanding.

It is this belief in the vital necessity of British-American co-operation for the future welfare of the world that has led to the formation of the Oxford University British-American Club. The universities always play a distinctive part in the life of any nation and their influence, though not always apparent, is great. It is only natural, therefore, that a university should endeavor to make some contribution towards a general movement such as that for better understanding and relations between the British and American peoples. With its undergraduate members drawn from all parts of the British Commonwealth and the United States of America, Oxford University seems to present unique opportunities in this respect.

The presence at Oxford this last summer of two hundred members of the American Expeditionary Force aroused great enthusiasm and the mingling of Americans and British which took place has certainly had lasting results; but with the return of Oxford to more normal conditions it seemed necessary that some definite effort should be made both to keep alive in the University a sense of the importance of British-American friendship, and also to bring together undergraduates from Great Britain, the Dominions and America for the serious discussion of problems affecting the two peoples. It seemed that this object could be best achieved by the formation of a club; such a club has now been formed and has already commenced its active work in the University.

Various plans have been formed for making the Club useful. In the first place it is proposed to hold each term about two public meetings at which prominent public men will be invited to speak. These meetings will be open to all members of the University and should help to keep the University alive to the great importance of the question of British-American relations. On these occasions it will be the object of the club, whenever possible, to have both a British and an American speaker. But such meetings, though extremely valuable in some directions, are by their nature limited in their range of usefulness. They will serve rather to inspire and promote thought than to arrive at definite understanding. This latter will be best achieved by the full and frank discussion only possible in smaller gatherings.

It is proposed, therefore, to hold about two club meetings each term, open only to members and their guests. University professors or others will be invited to address these meetings on some particular

aspect of British-American relations, and this address will be followed by questions and discussion.

One other plan has been decided upon, and this perhaps may in the long run prove to be the most fruitful in results. Discussion circles are going to be organized within the club; the membership of any one of these groups will be strictly limited—probably to about twenty-five—and will be arranged to include undergraduates from Great Britain, the Dominions and America. The reason for forming these small discussion circles is to make it possible for small groups of men to meet in each other's rooms from time to time for the intensive study and consideration of various problems. Even the club meeting has an atmosphere of formality, and can never achieve the results of the informal discussion. Get ten or twenty men comfortably settled in a room; get a discussion started, preferably by an older man with expert knowledge of his subject; allow people to speak or ask questions without getting on to their feet; these are the conditions that will produce frank talk, clear thinking, real understanding. There would seem every possibility that a number of such discussion circles, with a membership drawn from all the various colleges in the University, and containing individuals from many parts of the world, might indirectly exercise a very considerable influence. There is one point deserving attention; it has been suggested above that these discussions should be started by a short talk or address from some older man having an intimate knowledge of the problem under consideration. Now it is a very different thing for a man to be asked to address a large meeting of two or three hundred people to being invited to give the lead in a small informal discussion. There should, therefore, be no very great difficulty in getting people down to take part in these discussions, and it is particularly to be hoped that this may be possible in the case of American university professors visiting this country. This idea might even be extended in some cases, by asking two men, both of wide experience but of differing opinion, to present their views.

There is a very general complaint made by Americans who come to Oxford University. They say that they find it practically impossible to obtain from any of the University Libraries the books which, in one way or another, they have been in the habit of using in their own country. Whether, so far as the Americans themselves are concerned, this is desirable, is probably an open question. But from the point of view of the British members of the University, it is highly

undesirable that this state of affairs should exist. Next to the contact of individual with individual, the best way to understand a nation is through its literature. The club is, therefore, setting to work to collect a library of American literature. This library will aim at embracing books of every description, whether poetry, fiction, history, science or art. Nothing will be excluded which seems representative of any aspect of American life or thought. A library of this kind in such a place as Oxford would be extremely valuable in helping to explain the American nation. The collection of this library will probably take some time, but it is believed that no very great difficulty will be experienced once the project is known.

The club will also take in the more important periodicals published in Great Britain, America and the Dominions; this should help to keep people acquainted with the nature of the problems at any time confronting the various countries, and in so doing might help to produce a greater tolerance towards, and more sympathetic appreciation of, each other's point of view.

Owing to the abnormal conditions produced by the war, it has not yet been possible to obtain permanent rooms; this difficulty, however, will probably be solved in the near future, and, in any case does not seriously affect the club's main work.

There is one other plan which it is thought might be put into execution, or at least given a trial. Some effort should be made to keep in touch with American university thought and opinion; with this end in view, the club is going to try to organize a system of representatives, graduate and undergraduate, in the principal American universities. The idea, as conceived at present, is to have a senior and a junior member of each of these universities in close touch with the club in Oxford. It would seem that some interesting results might be achieved by the development of such an idea. Until very recently there have been hardly any connecting links established between British and American universities, and whatever has been done in this direction, has been entirely between their senior members. The Rhodes Scholarships might be quoted as a notable exception; but the American Rhodes Scholar in Oxford, from the British point of view, constitutes a link between America and England, far more than a link between a particular American university and Oxford University. It would be foolish to minimize the vast importance of the connection between America and England formed by the presence of American Rhodes Scholars in Oxford, but there is no reason why this connection

should not be developed and strengthened. This idea aims at bringing undergraduates on this side in some sort of touch with the thought and opinion of undergraduates in the various American universities. Even if this is only achieved in a very limited degree, the results could be nothing else but beneficial.

From the Oxford end, several things might be done; short articles dealing with the work done by the club, reports of meetings and discussions held during the term might be sent out for publication in American university magazines. In return, the American universities might send articles of a similar nature; they might also put the club in touch with any of their professors who might from time to time visit this country. An exchange of university magazines or other literature might be arranged. These are some of the ideas which immediately suggest themselves. One point, perhaps, requires explanation; the undergraduate population of a university is constantly changing, whilst its graduate staff is of a comparatively permanent nature. It is to ensure the element of continuity, therefore, that the graduate as well as the undergraduate representative seems necessary. The whole idea is essentially one which should be allowed to grow in a natural manner. Conditions in the various American universities in all likelihood differ widely, and the club's representatives would have to have an absolutely free hand in using the opportunities which presented themselves.

The idea of forming the club was first put forward last summer term, and was very largely inspired by the presence of the American "soldier-students." A small committee was formed consisting of two Americans, Mr. Paul T. Homan of Lincoln, and Mr. H. N. Wilcox of St. Johns, both Rhodes Scholars; three Englishmen, Mr. J. W. Russell of New College, Mr. E. J. Lassen of Lincoln, and Mr. L. L. H. Thompson of Exeter; one South African, Mr. A. E. Lance, and one Canadian, Mr. G. R. Parkin, Jr., both of Balliol. This committee decided to put the project before a number of men, prominent in public and university life throughout the British Commonwealth and the United States of America, and consequently sent out a small circular letter. The result was a quite unexpectedly widespread and most encouraging response, which effectually removed any doubts which they may at first have had as to the advisability of the scheme. Perhaps the names of a few men, taken at random from a large list of those who expressed their approval of the idea, would best indicate the extensive nature of the support thus received. Thus amongst the Americans

are Pres. A. T. Hadley, Mr. G. L. Beer, Pres. J. G. Hibben, Dr. George E. Maclean, Pres. B. I. Wheeler, Admiral W. S. Sims, Pres. W. S. Bryan and Pres. H. P. Judson; whilst amongst Englishmen might be mentioned Lord Milner, Sir Sidney Lee, Mr. J. R. Clynes, Sir William Osler, Sir Horace Plunkett, The Earl of Reading, The Archbishop of York, Dr. G. R. Parkin, Lord Charnwood, Mr. J. L. Garvin, Prof. Gilbert Murray, Dr. A. E. Shipley, and Mr. H. G. Wells.

It was felt that in the presidency of the club, it was most desirable that Great Britain and America should both be represented. The club, therefore, has two presidents, and it has been very fortunate in securing for this office Lord Bryce and Mr. J. W. Davis, American Ambassador to Great Britain.

The club officers also include two senior members of the University, whose names will be familiar to many Americans. To the Master of Balliol and Prof. W. G. S. Adams, as permanent chairman and senior treasurer respectively, the committee are already greatly indebted for invaluable counsel and encouragement.

Writing of the exodus of the Pilgrim Fathers, Governor Bradford said, "Out of small beginnings great things have been produced, and as one small candle may light a thousand, so the light here kindled hath shone on many." If this should ever, even in the smallest measure, be true of the effort made by Oxford University to bind closer together, in mutual understanding and friendship, the British and American peoples, her labor will not have been in vain.

THE WORKING OF THE NEW PLAN OF SELECTION

BY THE EDITOR

WE were able at the last moment to print the results of the November elections in the Annual Address List, and I propose to give now a very brief account of the new plan of selection and its working. The elections this year differed in three ways from any held before.

(1) The qualifying examination has been abandoned and men are selected entirely on their record.

(2) The committees are composed of ex-Rhodes Scholars acting under the chairmanship of one of the educational men of the state, usually the college president who has held that office in past years.

(3) By way of filling up the scholarships postponed during the war, sixty-four appointments were available instead of the normal thirty-two, sixteen of the states (those who should have elected both in 1918 and 1919) being allowed to select two Scholars each and the remainder one each.

The Committees of Selection were organized during the summer by Mr. Wylie (who was in this country from May until August) and the American secretary. In seventeen states, where there were not a sufficient number of Rhodes Scholars available, men were called from the outside. The expense involved in serving on committees was borne by the men themselves, except when they were asked to go outside their states in which case traveling expenses were paid by the Rhodes Trustees.

There were over 400 candidates in the various states (the exact number is 412 with figures from Missouri and Tennessee not yet received), and reports indicate that in most, although not in all, states the quality of the candidates was unusually high. Most of the committees feel that the men appointed are distinctly better than the average produced by their states in the past, and a careful study of the credentials seems to bear out this impression. Let us hope that their record at Oxford will fulfill these expectations! Committees were instructed that, in any case where no one of the candidates was first-class, they should make no appointment, but not a single committee refused to appoint.

The general responsibility for giving publicity to the scholarships in the various states rests upon the secretaries of Committees of

Selection (who are in most states themselves ex-Rhodes Scholars) in co-operation with the American secretary. The task of spreading information about last year's competition as widely as possible in the limited time available was made easier by the co-operation of the Bureau of Education in Washington which printed and distributed an edition of 20,000 copies of the Memorandum.

Publicity is at present our greatest need, and for 1920 we hope to have information available not later than February. Next to information about the scholarships the crying need at present is information about conditions at Oxford since the war. The April number of the *AMERICAN OXONIAN* will be entirely devoted to this subject.

In newspapers and in personal letters from individuals ranging from college presidents to unsuccessful candidates the Editor has heard unstinted praise of the wisdom and good judgment of the new committees. One is led to hope that their work marks the beginning of a new era for the scholarships in the United States.

As we go to press news arrives from London that the Rhodes Trustees have decided to allot three Scholarships-at-large to the United States for this year. These appointments will be filled from a list of over sixty candidates who, while they did not receive scholarships in November, were especially recommended by the Committees before which they appeared. The elections will be made by a Committee of ex-Rhodes Scholars especially appointed for that purpose; they will be held the last of January and the Scholars-at-large so elected will go to Oxford in October, 1920.

REVIEWS

Poems About God, by Lieutenant John Crowe Ransom. New York: Henry Holt & Company, 1919. \$1.25.

THIS little volume is one which no old Rhodes Scholar should miss. Dedicated to another Rhodes Scholar poet, Christopher Morley, it offers a collection of experiments in the poetic use of the term "God." The following passage from the preface, written in France in May, 1918, in active service, explains the author's purpose:

The first three or four poems that I ever wrote (that was two years ago) were done in three or four different moods and with no systematic design. I was therefore duly surprised to notice that each of them made considerable use of the term God. I studied the matter a little, and came to the conclusion that this was the most poetic of all terms possible; was a term always being called into requisition during the great moments of the soul, now in tones of love, and now indignantly; and was the very last word that a man might say when standing in the presence of that ultimate mystery to which all our great experiences reduce.

Wishing to make my poems as poetic as possible, I simply likened myself to a diligent apprentice and went to work to treat rather systematically a number of the occasions on which this term was in use with common American men. And since these occasions fairly crowded into mind even at the most casual inventory, I also likened myself to a sovereign and a chooser; and I very quickly ruled that I should consider only those situations as suitable in which I could imagine myself pronouncing the name God sincerely and spontaneously, never by that way of routine which is death to the aesthetic and religious emotions.

Most people seem to know only two ways of using the word "God." One is the profane use of it, at the street-corner, to spice a curse. The other is in the conventional context of Sunday worship in Church. They condemn the one, they approve the other. But in either case they keep "God," and with that term the mood and attitude of religion, effectively out of their daily thoughts and out of the business of their daily living. They do not realize that the religious mood, be it in reverence or rebellion, can enter into all occasions and color every other mood and experience in human life. They will be amazed, and perhaps shocked, by the variety of ways in which they will find Ransom sincerely able to speak of God, especially by way of rebellion, or at least of questioning challenge. Here is an example:

I wish the moralists would thresh
 (Indeed the thing is very droll)
 God's oldest joke, forever fresh:
 The fact that in the finest flesh
 There isn't any soul.

Again, the disorder and wastefulness of the wildwood compared with the trim beauty of landscape-gardening makes him exclaim:

I'm glad man has the hardihood
 To tamper with creation's plan
 And shape it worthier of man.

And, yet again, he bursts out into this protest:

I will not worship wickedness
 Though it be God's—I am ashamed!
 For all his mercies God be thanked
 But for his tyrannies be blamed!
 He shall not have my love alone,
 With loathing too his name is named.

This occurs in a rather gruesome poem which describes how a hired man dies of heat-stroke, and vomits as he dies, so that he who tends him is overcome and made to vomit likewise. Not a subject fit for poetry, you say? Perhaps not, when put in bald prose. But read it under its title of "Grace," with the blunt vigor, the direct simplicity, of Ransom's language, appreciate the pungent freshness of his vision, and maybe you will change your mind.

Ransom has other moods too, as in "The Bachelor," who plodding along his rough and lonely way is cheered by the sight of a woman busy making a home for her husband:

I knew no woman and no house
 And night was just ahead;
 Yet I went cheerful down the hill,
 Rested and warmed and fed.

For some man had a woman there
 To keep his board and bed;
 "I have seen women by these bad roads,
 Thank God for that," I said.

Still, he loves more the strong contrast effects. If you expect the accents of a prayer meeting you will be disappointed. But if you are not afraid to have "God" brought into the light of day and put, in

startling juxtaposition, beside things earthy, brutal, all-too-human, as in:

Dumb-bells left, dumb-bells right,
Swing them hard, grip them tight!
Thirty fat men of the town
Must sweat their filthy paunches down.
Dripping sweat and pumping blood
They try to make themselves like God—

you will find much in Ransom to delight you. At least there is a rude manliness about his grip on facts of life with which many so-called "religious" people would not associate either religion or God. Ransom has many adventures and experiments in the use of "God" still before him, but at least he will enter on them with honesty of speech and thought, and his religion will never be the sort that has to be kept apart in cotton-wool, lest it be soiled by the grim doings of life.

R. F. H.

The Sword. Poems written by G. O. Warren. Oxford: B. H. Blackwell, 1919. Sold in America by Longmans, Green & Co., New York.

SOONER than we had any right to expect it, Mrs. Warren has followed up her *Trackless Regions* with a second, and longer, volume of poems, entitled *The Sword*. The title is not taken from any single poem, but expresses the central thought which, with very few exceptions, runs through all the poems. The line, "And Thou shalt kiss the edge of the blade," in the motto on the front-page, gives a first hint of what that thought is. In "The Wood's Dark Peace," we have it rendered in a striking simile:

The wood's dark peace
Is changeless till some onward-flying tide
Aims at the forest's heart
Its rippled, silver blade,
And strikes. The naked, riven earth gapes wide.

The trembling fern,
Old roots laid bare, the bruised and bleeding sward,
Are flooded, drowned with light.
The liberated sky
Blooms in the wound, and thrills along the sword.

More directly still it is driven home in the opening stanza of "Here Am I . . . Take Me":

I ache for Thee
That Thy deep-brooding and tremendous Plan
Is laid to torture man,
And that it still seems best
Within his breast
To drive Thy Sword, his struggling rebel will
To pierce, to kill.
I ache for Thee!

Repeatedly, as in "One Crucifix":

My sands are run,
And my long year is done,
Since now at last
I know Thy Secret, in my shuddering side
Thy Spear.
Since in my hands and feet
Thy Mystery I own, I hide—

and in the allusions to Christ's "five wounds" in "Sorrow" and in "Thou Knowest Well," it is connected with the spiritual lesson of Calvary.

In short, it is a profound religious experience which Mrs. Warren is seeking to express and communicate in almost all the poems of this volume. In *Trackless Regions* the religious note had been present as one among others. Now it has become the dominant, almost exclusive, note. Having proved in her former volume that she had mastered her instrument, that she can wield her medium of metre, rhyme, and language with rare perfection, Mrs. Warren now bends all her efforts to the uttering, in varied forms, of a single spiritual truth. Perhaps it is for this very reason that the poems of this second volume, taken as a whole, make upon the reader the impression of a series of experiments—I do not know what other word to use. It is as if Mrs. Warren were trying out alternative ways of expressing a spiritual truth to which no single form of utterance is adequate. Or, perhaps, I should say rather that the truth comes home to her in so many different ways, as mood and occasion vary, that no single rendering can exhaust it or express it with finality. Each poem, in its own way, finds new music and new words for it, and it would be hard to say that one rendering is more perfect or more fitting than

another. Perhaps these lines from the "Symphony"—surely one of the most beautiful and moving of all her poems—give us the best clue:

I yearn for Thee!
For I have heard faint snatches of Thy song
As if down all the voiceless aisles of Death
Life sent immortal echoes . . .

It is of such snatches of God's song in the human heart that Mrs. Warren has woven most of the poems in this volume.

That song is far from being one of mere joy, of care-free, untried happiness and well-being. It is rather a song of bitter sacrifices, of self-will surrendered, of the passions of mortality burned away in the fire of pain and suffering. Mrs. Warren belongs to those mystics who feel themselves bound to God chiefly by bonds of pain, who know that it is not until disappointment, defeats and sorrows have broken the pride of the human heart, its boastful confidence in its own strength and knowledge, its naive attachment to its earthly hopes and ambitions, that in utter weakness and humility it is ready to seek and find refuge in a strength that does not fail, a peace that ill-fortune cannot shake. She writes of the spiritual discipline of pain and defeat, as R. L. Stevenson wrote of it in the third section of "Old Mortality," or T. E. Brown, of Cheltenham, in his well-known poem "Pain," or Dante when he makes the souls in purgatory passionately desire the pains which assure them of their place in the eternal love.

It is a great, but it is also a difficult theme; and there are rare occasions when Mrs. Warren, carried away by some bit of imagery, does not escape the danger of giving to her theme a morbid, almost macabre, expression, *e.g.*, in the opening poem:

You will not know my joy
Who look for life and laughter and heart's ease,
For it is none of these.

Come into my poor house—
There in a chamber set apart for Death
My spirit first drew breath.

There on a quiet bier
Lies Happiness-of-Youth, stretched dumb and stark.
Four candles in the dark

Shine like white Eastern stars.
When first I saw that marble, solemn head,
I thought myself lay dead . . .

or in "Beneath the Lamp":

Then sudden, 'neath the lamp, a shadow-hand
Stripped my Love's cheek, and showed the hollow bone.

But such things are rare. For she knows what it is to be "aflame with God-desire" and how to tell, as in "Once More," of the way in which God

. . . binds
Our willing to His Will. Then, then like fields
Whose ripened grain bows down, like hurrying leaves
When autumn's magic woos them from the trees,
Once more we strip our wood, we yield our sheaves.

Or take "The Ninth Wave" as a triumphant, passionate utterance of religious abandon, of that union with God which is both a surrender and a home-coming:—

Past, gone are the lonely years
When my groping tide
Fell short of land, of Thy far-hidden Breast;
Not all my nether-deep had I updrawn
To find Thee, touch Thee, in Thine arms to rest.

Now I am here, Beloved,
I have reached Thy shore;
And as the ninth wave of the striving sea
Lifts all the wildness of its yearning heart,
And turns and breaks, I fling myself on Thee.

In choosing his theme, a poet obeys the bidding of the spirit that moves him, and it is, perhaps, idle for his readers to wish that he had sung as well of other things on which he has remained silent. Still, I cannot conclude without expressing the hope that a writer of such distinctive power as Mrs. Warren may, in future volumes, enlarge the range and variety of her themes. Those who are fortunate enough to be counted among her friends know how rich is her experience, how quick and wide her sympathies, how delicious, when she is in the mood, her humour. She has abundantly that gift of "criticism" of life—in the sense of appreciation of its quintessence—which, according to Matthew Arnold's famous definition, constitutes art. There are so many things in her life, in human life, yes, and in religious life, too, which have, so far, found no expression in her poetry, but which would widen its contacts with our common experience, whilst making new demands upon, and offering new opportunities for, the skill of her craftsmanship.

R. F. A. H.

The First Part of King Henry the Sixth, edited by Tucker Brooke.
Yale Shakspeare, Yale University Press, 1918.

TUCKER BROOKE's edition of *The First Part of King Henry the Sixth* is one of the most interesting volumes of the extremely interesting Yale Shakspeare. It conforms to the plan adopted for the series—first the play, with glossary in footnotes, and with discussion of sources, date, text, and, in this case, of the authorship, in the appendix.

In the space of some twenty pages in the back of the volume, Tucker Brooke makes an extremely good case for some unusual views of the play. He holds, as might be expected, the theory that Shakspeare's part in the play is confined to a fairly large number of revisions. He maintains, however, that the play as we have it, with Shakspeare's revisions, is not the version which achieved popularity in 1592. Tucker Brooke maintains that Shakspeare's revision of the older play was made not earlier than 1599. The evidence for this date, too long to summarize here, is cleverly and convincingly presented, and it solves a multitude of minor difficulties, which a critic encounters in allotting to the play an earlier position in the succession of Shakspeare's works. The author of the earlier 1592 version Tucker Brooke considers to be Peele, and here again he makes a good case, although not one which meets so many difficulties as does his clever solution of the problem of the date. If, in addition to its merit for use in college classes, the Yale Shakspeare reaches the standard of scholarly interest in the presentation of doubtful plays set by this volume, the edition will indeed be a notable one.

EDITOR.

The Results of Municipal Electric Lighting in Massachusetts, by
Edmond Earle Lincoln, M.A. (Oxon.), Ph.D. Houghton Mifflin
Co., 1918.

THIS work is a detailed study of thirty nine municipal plants as compared with thirty three private plants selected as being most comparable. It deals authoritatively with physical analyses (prime movers, transformers, connected loads, etc.) and with capital and operating accounts; and pursues the subject into such less tangible phases as the efficiency of labor and the degree to which graft and politics increase costs. The author devotes a chapter to condemning all previous work in the field as useless; he confines himself to Massa-

chusetts because there alone public regulation has provided figures adequate to the purpose—leaving much to be desired, to be sure, but from which conclusions may be drawn, especially when supported by a personal investigation of the plants and local conditions.

Enormous labor evidently went into this work of five hundred closely printed pages, including a hundred pages of statistical tables. The table of contents, index, bibliography, and numerous charts and summaries make the book very usable. While I can testify to an interest going much beyond Chapter XIV, in which "the general reader will be most interested," I prefer to let a committee of eminent economists pass on the technical excellence of the work, as they have done in awarding it the Hart, Schaffner and Marx prize of \$1,000. I shall only venture to suggest that, however strongly the author's moderate conclusions may weigh with moderate men, as long as Socialists live on a fanatic suspicion of the source of everything which does not support their doctrines, they are not likely to take seriously a work which refers three times in the last three pages to "those stimuli to individual initiative which are the basis of industrial and social development," and which concludes "it still seems *inherent in the nature of things*, that private industry must continue to show the way."

BENJ. B. WALLACE.

The Voyage of a Vice-Chancellor, by Dr. A. E. Shipley. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1919.

THIS is, to our knowledge, the only volume that has been produced as the result of the visit of the British Universities' Mission. It is a diary written by a man who is not merely an "educator" but also a human being, who writes about what interests him—kapok, bills of fare, Lincoln and the Kaiser, "hens of unparalleled fecundity," tipping railway porters, and the growth of alligators.

The Mission had a strenuous time in their sixteen thousand mile jaunt. In the sixty days they were on shore in the United States they saw, Dr. Shipley avers, "so many universities and colleges, and so many presidents and professors that those amongst us who had not hitherto had the privilege of visiting the United States formed the idea that all of its cities are university cities and that all the inhabitants are professors, an idea very awful to contemplate!"

They made a large number of speeches and were a great deal

spoken at, but this diary is concerned not with oratory or educational relations but rather with matters of more human interest. The Editor felt that the two weeks he spent traveling with members of the Mission were like a visit to England, and something of that same pleasure any Oxonian may get by reading this delightful little volume.

EDITOR.

CATCHING UP WITH CHRISTOPHER

The Rocking Horse, by Christopher Morley. New York: George H. Doran & Company, 1919.

The Haunted Bookshop, by Christopher Morley. New York: Doubleday Page & Company, 1919.

In the Sweet Dry and Dry, by Christopher Morley and Bart Haley, illustrated by Gluyas Williams. New York: Boni and Liveright, 1919.

THE editor takes the first moment of relaxation from sterner duties to the War Department, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the Rhodes Scholarships, to chronicle the sins of that irrepressible compound of literary critic, poet, and Falstaffian humorist, Christopher Morley, who has, we find, been steadily making hay, being blessed with a temperament for which the sun is always shining. In these three volumes there is racy food with plenty of sweets and drink, albeit not quite so much of the roast as we should like. We hear there is Mince Pie coming and also a play at a Broadway theatre, rehearsals for which prevented the author from attending the meeting of the Pennsylvania Committee of Selection.

The Rocking Horse was named partly in memory of a line of Keats, partly in memory of the nursery, for it is conceived in much the same spirit as *Songs for a Little House*, to which it is a not quite worthy successor. The best of it enshrines such articles as

The old fraying trousers, the old playing trousers,
That romp on the nursery floor!

There is a brave song for England:

What is the virtue of that soil
That flings her strength so wide?
Her ancient courage, patient toil,
Her stubborn wordless pride?

and much delightful echo of such places as lodging houses, newspaper offices, and department stores—"honest words" if not always such "thundering stuff" as Morley has it in him to write.

The Haunted Bookshop tells us more about Roger Mifflin of *Parnassus on Wheels*. Would that we might have a new book of about the same character every year! When Christopher speaks through Roger, he is at his best, unloading his vast store of fresh, whimsical appreciation of books and generous comment on the events of the world. The love story and the events of the dark and dreadful plot, furnished with German spies and an incendiary bomb in the likeness of Carlyle's *Cromwell*, destined for President Wilson's suite on the George Washington, are doubtless useful and necessary adjuncts, but we prefer for our part the lessons which Roger gives Titinia on the business of book selling, and fondly hope that the unnamed publisher who has promised to bring out Roger's volume will be held by Christopher to his contract. We could do also with a book about each one of the ten Parnassi which are set rolling in the last chapter.

The third volume is a romance of the days to come when the spirit of prohibition, typified in Bishop Chuff, shall have worked its will almost completely. Not quite completely—for the Bishop detested puns ("it was perhaps his only virtue") and he would on that account, if he had had his way, have forbidden the publication of this volume. The book is consoling to alcoholsheviks and ginarchists. We have heard of one Boston bar where it is even now dispensed in the place of cocktails. One detects C. D. M. principally in the fact that the book retains the sparkle which our beverages have lost. The libro-cubicularist who is low in his mind will find few more entertaining ways of spending an evening in bed than in catching up with Christotopher.

EDITOR.

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THE NEW OXFORD

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AMERICAN OXONIAN



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THE AMERICAN OXONIAN

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THE AMERICAN OXONIAN

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No. 2

NEW REGULATIONS FOR THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS

I. CONDITIONS OF ELIGIBILITY. In order to be qualified to become a candidate for a Rhodes Scholarship a man must:

- (a) Be a citizen of the United States, with at least five years' domicile, and unmarried.
- (b) By the 1st of October of the year for which he is elected have passed his nineteenth and not have passed his twenty-fifth birthday.
- (c) By the 1st of October of the year for which he is elected have completed at least his Sophomore year at some recognized degree-granting university or college of the United States of America.
- (d) Be selected by his college or university to represent it in the particular state in which he makes application.

NOTE. A man may apply either in the state in which he has his ordinary private domicile, home, or residence, or in any state in which he has received at least two years of his college education.

Each college or university may be represented in any state by a number of candidates proportioned to its enrollment, as follows:

Less than 1,000 students	two candidates
Between 1,000 and 2,000 students	three candidates
More than 2,000 students	four candidates

In states where there are two Rhodes Scholars to be elected this year institutions are allowed double this number of candidates.

II. QUALITIES ON WHICH THE SELECTION IS BASED. The qualifications which are considered in selecting Rhodes Scholars are:

- (1) Qualities of manhood, force of character, and leadership.
- (2) Literary and scholastic ability and attainments.
- (3) Physical vigor, as shown by interest in outdoor sports or in other ways.

III. FORM OF APPLICATION. A candidate must first apply to the college or university where he has been educated for authorization to

represent it in the state in which he intends to compete. He should then procure a formal application blank for the Rhodes Scholarships and forward it, properly filled out, *not later than August 14*, to the Secretary of the Committee of Selection for the Rhodes Scholarships in the state in which he wishes to apply. Along with the application blank he must send:

- (a) A birth certificate.
- (b) A written statement from the president of his college or university that he has been selected to represent that institution in the state in which he is making application.
- (c) A certified record of his courses of study, with his grades.
- (d) A statement by himself of his general interests and activities in college, and of his proposed line of study at Oxford.
- (e) The names of from six to ten persons from whom the committee can obtain further information about his qualifications. At least three of these must be persons under whom the candidate has studied.

NOTE. In many cases a candidate will be able to obtain an application blank from the president of his college, and he may always secure one by writing to the Secretary of the Rhodes Scholarship Committee of Selection in his state or to the American Secretary to the Rhodes Trustees, whose names and addresses are given below.

IV. ALLOTMENT OF SCHOLARSHIPS. Two Scholarships are assigned to each state, and since the Scholarships are tenable for three years each state selects one Scholar two years out of every three. But on account of the suspension of elections during the war double the usual number of Scholars will be selected in 1920. The apportionment of these Scholarships is as follows:

<i>16 States elect for 1920 and 1921</i>	<i>16 States elect for 1920 only</i>	<i>16 States elect for 1921 only</i>
C	A	B
Arizona	Connecticut	Alabama
Delaware	Illinois	Arkansas
Florida	Indiana	California
Idaho	Kentucky	Colorado
Louisiana	Maine	Georgia
Montana	Maryland	Iowa
Nevada	Massachusetts	Kansas
New Mexico	New Hampshire	Michigan
North Carolina	New Jersey	Minnesota

North Dakota	New York	Mississippi
Oklahoma	Ohio	Missouri
South Carolina	Pennsylvania	Nebraska
South Dakota	Rhode Island	Oregon
Utah	Tennessee	Texas
West Virginia	Vermont	Washington
Wyoming	Virginia	Wisconsin

Scholars elected for 1920 will come into residence in January, 1921, those for 1921 in October 1921.

In 1921 the States listed in Groups A and B will elect Scholars who will enter Oxford in October, 1922; in 1922 Groups A and C will elect Scholars to enter in October, 1923; in 1923 Groups B and C will elect Scholars to enter in October, 1924, and so on in regular rotation.

V. METHOD OF SELECTION. Rhodes Scholars are chosen by a Committee of Selection in each state composed of ex-Rhodes Scholars, acting under the chairmanship of a man who is not a Rhodes Scholar. Elections in 1920 will be held on Saturday, September 25, except in a few states where they will be held September 21 or 23. Committees will supplement the written evidence which they have concerning the qualifications of the candidates by summoning to a personal interview such men as they find it desirable to see, and save under exceptional circumstances no Scholar will be elected without such interview.

VI. GENERAL INFORMATION. A Scholarship is of the value of £300 a year and is tenable for three years, subject to the continued approval of the Oxford College of which the Scholar is a member. Owing to the increased cost of living the stipend of £300 is no longer sufficient to cover the expenses of a full year, including terms and vacations; Scholars must be prepared to supplement it to the extent of about £50 per annum.

The qualifying examination formerly required of all candidates for the Rhodes Scholarships has been abandoned. The abandonment of this examination does not grant to Rhodes Scholars exemption from examinations required by Oxford University for any of its degrees. Under recent regulations, however, holders of an "approved" degree from an "approved" university with three years' residence at the university in question, can obtain "Senior Standing" and exemption from all examinations prior to the Final Honor Schools. No list of approved universities is published. Applicants are required to sub-

mit their records with a view to the determination of their Standing. Whatever standing they may receive students at Oxford will no longer be required to pass an examination in the Greek language.

No restriction is placed upon a Rhodes Scholar's choice of studies. He may read for the Oxford B. A. in any of the Final Honor Schools, may enter for one of the so-called Diploma Courses in special subjects, or, if qualified by previous training, may be admitted to read for advanced degrees such as the B. Sc., B. Litt., B. C. L., or Ph. D.

VII. NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF SECRETARIES OF COMMITTEES OF SELECTION.

<i>Alabama</i>	ADDISON WHITE, Esq., Huntsville.
<i>Arizona</i>	President R. B. VON KLEINSMID, University of Arizona, Tucson.
<i>Arkansas</i>	President J. C. FUTRALL, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.
<i>California</i>	F. P. GRIFFITHS, Esq., 1107, Merchants' Exchange Building, San Francisco.
<i>Colorado</i>	Professor J. W. WOODBOW, University of Colorado, Boulder.
<i>Connecticut</i>	G. VAN SANTVOORD, Esq., Yale University, New Haven.
<i>Delaware</i>	H. R. ISAACS, Esq., 207, Ford Building, Wilmington.
<i>Florida</i>	W. T. STOCKTON, Esq., Bisbee Building, Jacksonville.
<i>Georgia</i>	R. P. BROOKS, Esq., Fourth National Bank, Macon.
<i>Idaho</i>	MCK. F. MORROW, Esq., care Richards and Haga, Boise.
<i>Illinois</i>	G. E. HAMILTON, Esq., Western Springs.
<i>Indiana</i>	Professor L. H. GIPSON, Wabash College, Crawfordsville.
<i>Iowa</i>	Professor J. VAN DER ZEE, University of Iowa, Iowa City.
<i>Kansas</i>	Chancellor FRANK STRONG, University of Kansas, Lawrence.
<i>Kentucky</i>	Professor J. J. TIGERT, University of Kentucky, Lexington.
<i>Louisiana</i>	Supt. G. C. HUCKABY, Louisiana State School for the Deaf, Baton Rouge.
<i>Maine</i>	Dean P. NIXON, Bowdoin College, Brunswick.
<i>Maryland</i>	Professor R. B. FOSTER, Naval Academy, Annapolis.
<i>Massachusetts</i>	Professor R. K. HACK, Kirkland Court, Cambridge 38.
<i>Michigan</i>	J. K. WATKINS, Esq., 924, Ford Building, Detroit.
<i>Minnesota</i>	W. B. MILLEN, Esq., Capital National Bank, St. Paul.
<i>Mississippi</i>	R. C. BECKETT, Esq., West Point.
<i>Missouri</i>	R. E. BLODGETT, Esq., 819, Federal Reserve Bank Building, St. Louis.
<i>Montana</i>	Professor H. G. MERRIAM, University of Montana, Missoula.
<i>Nebraska</i>	P. F. GOOD, Esq., 613, Security Mutual Building, Lincoln.
<i>Nevada</i>	Professor J. E. CHURCH, Jr., University of Nevada, Reno.
<i>New Hampshire</i>	Professor A. B. MESERVEY, 6, Webster Avenue, Hanover.
<i>New Jersey</i>	Professor R. M. SCOON, Princeton University, Princeton.
<i>New Mexico</i>	Vice-President CHARLES F. HODGIN, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.
<i>New York</i>	DR. AUGUSTUS S. DOWNING, State House, Albany.
<i>North Carolina</i>	President H. W. CHASE, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

<i>North Dakota</i>	Dean G. R. VOWLES, 1016, Sixth Street South, Fargo.
<i>Ohio</i>	Professor LEIGH ALEXANDER, 111, South Cedar Avenue, Oberlin.
<i>Oklahoma</i>	Professor W. S. CAMPBELL, University of Oklahoma, Norman.
<i>Oregon</i>	Professor C. H. GRAY, Reed College, Portland.
<i>Pennsylvania</i>	W. C. JOHNSON, Esq., 300, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
<i>Rhode Island</i>	N. S. TABER, Esq., 129, Taber Avenue, Providence.
<i>South Carolina</i>	J. R. PAUL, Esq., 125, Market Street, Charleston.
<i>South Dakota</i>	M. A. BROWN, Esq., care Messrs. Brown & Brown, Chamberlain.
<i>Tennessee</i>	H. M. GASS, Esq., Military Academy, Sewanee.
<i>Texas</i>	Professor H. TRANHAM, Baylor University, Waco.
<i>Utah</i>	Professor B. H. JACOBSON, 3369, S. Highland Drive, Salt Lake City.
<i>Vermont</i>	J. C. SHERBURNE, Esq., Randolph.
<i>Virginia</i>	Rev. B. D. TUCKER, Jr., St. Paul's Memorial Church, University.
<i>Washington</i>	F. D. METZGER, Esq., 617, Tacoma Building, Tacoma.
<i>West Virginia</i>	Professor T. P. HARDMAN, University of West Virginia, Morgantown.
<i>Wisconsin</i>	A. B. DOE, Esq., 50, Sentinel Building, Milwaukee.
<i>Wyoming</i>	President AVEN NELSON, University of Wyoming, Laramie.
<i>American Secretary</i>	Professor FRANK AYDELOTTE, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge 39, Mass.

THE GREEK QUESTION

BY F. J. WYLIE, OXFORD SECRETARY TO THE RHODES TRUSTEES

NOTE: As we go to press news arrives from Oxford that Convocation on March 2, by a majority of 75 in a House of nearly 800, passed the new Responsions Statute. This means (1) that no candidate for an Oxford degree is obliged to show a knowledge of the Greek language; (2) that candidates for the B.A. in all Final Honor Schools except mathematics, natural science, and jurisprudence who did not offer Greek in Responsions may be required to offer at their intermediate examination a portion of Greek history or literature studied with texts in translation. Senior foreign and colonial students are exempt from this requirement since Senior Standing implies exemption from all intermediate examinations. The following discussion, by Mr. Wylie, of the issues involved in this important decision was written in February but loses none of its interest now that the question has been decided.—EDITOR.

Not quite a year ago Congregation—practically the “Faculty” of the University—passed a Statute, by a large majority, making Greek an optional subject at Responsions. In the following June this Statute was thrown out by Convocation—a body composed of all Masters of Arts who have kept their names on college books. The majority was a very small one: and it was understood by both sides that the Statute would be reintroduced, with a preamble so framed as to make possible an amendment giving relief to certain classes of students.

In accordance with this understanding, the Statute was reintroduced in Congregation last term. The amendment, however, which proposed to relieve from Greek any student intending to read for the Final Honor Schools of mathematics or natural science, or for the Final “Pass” Schools, was thrown out. This left the original Statute standing in the form in which it had been rejected by Convocation in 1919.

It was widely felt, however, that, in the interests of peace, some “compromise” was desirable: and there was a moment at which it seemed actually to be hoped that such a “compromise” might be reached by leaving unresolved a certain ambiguity in the phrase “a knowledge of Greek.” At any rate, Mr. Ernest Barker suggested (and Professor Gilbert Murray found the suggestion “interesting”)

that both sides might perhaps agree on a proposal to exact a minimum knowledge of Greek of students in certain faculties, but that this knowledge should be acquired in *English*. As a result of this suggestion an amendment was recently introduced making Greek optional at Responsions, but requiring of students entering any of the Honor Schools other than those of mathematics, natural science, or jurisprudence, that, should they not have passed in Greek at Responsions, they should offer at one of the previous, *i.e.* (intermediate) examinations, a period of Greek history or literature, illustrated by texts studied in *English*.

This "compromise," however, failed to satisfy the Greek party. It would have been surprising if it had. The distinction between ἡ Ἑλληνικὴ γλῶσσα and τὰ Ἑλληνικά was too glaring to be ignored. The supporters of Greek knew what they meant, and stuck to the "tongue," voting accordingly. However, the amendment went through by a large majority. On the Statute as amended—making a knowledge of the Greek *language* optional for everybody—an appeal has been taken to Convocation.

What will that verdict be? Few people, on either side, prophesy with confidence. The result will largely depend upon whether the fact that, under the amended Statute, a certain knowledge of Greek *culture* is demanded of all candidates in the more "literary" schools will have detached from the Greek party any considerable number of Hellenists, without alienating an equal number of extremists on the other side—persons who stickle for the principle of voluntarism, or boggle at the word "Greek," even when "Greek" is merely "English" spelt differently. On the whole the chances of the Statute seem better today than they were last June.

The situation here as regards compulsory Greek has changed beyond recognition in the course of comparatively few years. Not so long ago many held that a knowledge of Greek was a necessary prerequisite of *any* university education. Few hold that today: or, if they do, they do not come greatly into the open.

That position abandoned, many still held that for "the highest" education Greek was essential, and that, whatever might be the policy elsewhere, at Oxford only the highest should be recognized. There are those among us who still maintain this view. Their central point—that Greek is necessary to the highest culture, and should therefore be obligatory at Oxford—seems to be vaguely reinforced by ideals of specialization as between different universities, and by a tendency to

connect (perhaps somewhat uncritically) Oxford's great place as a home of classical studies with this business of compulsory Greek for everybody.

However, the bulk of the supporters of Greek are not, today, committed to this doctrine. What has given them in recent times cohesion and force is something different—their conviction, namely, that only compulsory Greek at the Universities can keep that language alive as a subject taught in the ordinary secondary schools. (I need hardly say that they feed their conviction on American experiences.) It is not the case either that their opponents are blind to the real danger of Greek disappearing from school time-tables, or that, seeing it, they view the prospect with unconcern. They do, however, question both the effectiveness and the equity of this plan for keeping it alive. They cannot bring themselves to accept the principle that a boy who is capable (as they believe) of getting a better education out of other subjects, is to be compelled to study Greek, not in his own interest, but in the interest of some one else.

This has been the main issue in the controversy of the last ten years. Of course there are incidental arguments on each side of which no account can here be taken. On the one side, *e. g.*, it is maintained that a reform in the method of teaching Greek will take away much of their force from the objections raised against that language; on the other, that ways can be devised of keeping Greek alive in schools less "inequitable" than the one proposed. But on the whole each side remains unconvinced by the "remedies" of the other. And, so far as this straight issue is concerned, there seems no room for any real compromise.

As a matter of fact this argument for the retention of compulsory Greek has been seriously weakened by the landslide in the other universities of Great Britain. It is difficult to convince people that Greek will be retained in any school, which would otherwise let it die, merely because one university out of some fifteen keeps it as a prescribed subject. And some at least of the Greek supporters would seem to have recognized this. Otherwise they could hardly have coquetted as they did with the proposal to exempt from Greek all students of mathematics and natural science, and all candidates for the Pass degree. That they were prepared to consider anything so damaging to the keep-it-alive-in-the-schools argument could only mean that they were abandoning this line of defence, in favor of the position, quite different and so much more obviously defensible, that there

are some subjects for the proper study of which a knowledge of the Greek language is essential.

That would seem indeed to be the live issue at the moment. I hardly think that the university is any longer being asked to impose Greek on everybody—either for their own good (as originally), or for some one else's (as more recently). The question today rather is: shall students of the literary subjects (history, *e. g.*, or English, or modern languages) be compelled to study Greek?

Perhaps the answer of Convocation will be that of Professor Gilbert Murray: "If by Greek you mean the Greek *language*, No; if you mean Greek *civilization*, Yes."

SENIOR STANDING AND THE PH. D. DEGREE

BY F. J. WYLIE, OXFORD SECRETARY TO THE RHODES TRUSTEES

I. "SENIOR STANDING" UNDER THE FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES' STATUTE

Under the Statute passed in Convocation in June 1919, students holding an "approved" degree from an "approved" university may be admitted to Senior Standing.

This Standing enables a man to count his first term as the fourth from his matriculation, "for the purposes of any provisions respecting the Standing of Members of the University." In addition it exempts a candidate for the B. A. degree from all preliminary or intermediate examinations, and enables him to concentrate from the start upon work for his Final Honor School.

It may be natural to ask how, and on what principle, universities and degrees are to be "approved." That, however, is a question which it is easier to ask than to answer. It will be obvious that, among the 500 (or is it 600?) colleges and universities of the United States, the University of Oxford would soon lose its way were it to essay a classification of its own. It is bound to rely for guidance on such attempts at responsible classification as it may find in the United States themselves.

Under the Statute, the responsibility for "approving" universities and degrees lies with Hebdomadal Council. It is understood that that body does not propose, at any rate for the present, to publish any list of approved American Universities, and does not commit itself without qualification to any list or classification actually published in the United States. It reserves to itself entire discretion, even though it may very well take as the basis of its judgments such a list, for example, as that issued by the Association of American Universities. That is as much as can be said at the moment as regards the "approval" of universities.

As regards degrees, it may be taken for granted that, from an "approved" university, the B. A. and M. A. degrees will themselves always be "approved." The same cannot be said without qualification of other degrees, such, *e. g.*, as the B. S. or B. Sc. Whether such degrees are recognized or not in any given university will depend upon the nature of the course leading up to the degree in question. While there appears to be no desire on the part of the university to make

"languages" a condition of approval, it may on the other hand be said with some confidence that no degree is likely to be approved which does not represent a course of education which is, on the whole, and without interpreting the word in any narrow sense, *liberal*, whether that course be, in its main features, literary or scientific. A merely professional degree will not be accepted. Some elements of general culture may be taken as essential to recognition under this Statute.

Under the Statute any candidate for Senior Standing must have pursued, at the "approved" university from which he takes the "approved" degree, a course of study extending over a period of three years at the least. This condition, as it stands, would make it impossible for a student who had been two years at one university and two at another to obtain Senior Standing, even though both the universities at which he had studied should be "approved." It is traditional here to lay as much emphasis on the course leading up to the degree, and on the conditions under which that course is pursued, as on the degree itself. That is a sound policy, from which Oxford is not likely to depart. At the same time, the requirements of the Statute as it stands may work hardly. Cases may certainly arise in which it would be desirable to grant Senior Standing and yet be impossible to do so. An amendment of the Statute has been suggested, and will come before Congregation shortly, which is designed to meet this difficulty.

In conclusion it may not be amiss to point out that the privileges conferred under this Statute have reference mainly to the course for the B. A. degree. "Senior Standing" is not equivalent to the status of "Advanced Student,"—in other words, does not entitle a student to read for the Ph. D. degree.

II. THE PH. D. DEGREE

The institution of a Ph. D. degree at Oxford has stimulated general interest and curiosity. Candidates for Rhodes Scholarships are no doubt asking themselves whether for them too the Ph. D. may not be a legitimate ambition. A very proper question. And a word of warning may not perhaps be out of place.

First, as regards the men themselves. It can hardly be too often repeated that an ordinary college A. B. course is not in itself a sufficient preparation for specialized work such as leads to the Ph. D. degree. The Committee for Advanced Studies and the Board of the

Faculty concerned have to satisfy themselves, in the case of each applicant, that he is "fitted to engage in research." A merely general course such as the A. B. degree in the United States frequently implies is not of itself evidence of such fitness. Some previous "intensive" study of the general field from which the candidate proposes to select his particular research problem will be expected. And indeed it is not in the interests of any student whose education has hitherto been entirely general that he should be encouraged to aim directly, and without further preparation, at the Ph. D. That would be tempting him to omit, to his detriment, one of the stages in his education. Such a student should be urged to read, in the first instance, for a Final Honor School.

Secondly, as regards Oxford. There is just a danger, at the moment, of advanced students coming here either in larger numbers, or with larger expectations, than the situation justifies. They may come and not find exactly, or completely, what they are after.

It has to be remembered that there is a no long tradition of "graduate" study at Oxford, however true it may be that not a little of the work done in the Honor Schools would, in the United States, fall within graduate rather than undergraduate departments. This very fact, that the line between graduate and undergraduate work is drawn here differently, and also more hazily, than it is in America, increases the difficulty of organizing in Oxford a distinctively graduate school. Indeed, such organization is still in its infancy. Nor have we, as yet, any large body of graduate students, providing an atmosphere and environment favorable to graduate work, as that is known elsewhere. Atmosphere there is, and it permeates the university as a whole in a way which frequently compels the appreciation of students from institutions based upon a more rigid distinction between graduate and undergraduate work than exists here. But that is not to say that it is quite the same as the atmosphere of a typically Graduate school in the United States: and it is just as well that American students should understand that.

It has also to be remembered that, owing mainly to the war, there is, for the moment, in proportion to our numbers, a shortage of teachers, at any rate in some subjects: while of those that are here, many are feeling the effects of five years' dislocation. Moreover, even in the comparatively simple matter of the accommodation which graduate work, in some subjects at least, would make desirable,—*e. g.*, adequate Seminar rooms within easy reach of the necessary books—we are not at present as well off as could be desired.

These difficulties are not, of course, equally real in all faculties. In some they may be comparatively unimportant. In any case it would be foolish to exaggerate them. There is no desire to discourage would-be candidates for the Ph. D. degree. We can never develop our Graduate School without a body of live graduate students to give it meaning and reality; and, outside of the Faculty of natural science, there is not, so far, any very wide demand among our own men for the Ph. D. Advanced students from elsewhere will give a stimulus to the organization of advanced studies here which all who are interested in that development will welcome.

But that does not make a warning less necessary: and, if I may repeat myself, I would remind candidates for Rhodes Scholarships:

1. That admission to read for the Ph. D. degree demands as a prerequisite something more than a merely general education up to A. B. standard:

2. That students whose previous training does fit them for research work must be prepared to do their work under conditions less highly organized than in some of the larger American Universities, and must not assume, without enquiry, that Oxford can offer them equally good facilities in all subjects.

The known standing of many of Oxford's teachers, the known sincerity of her standards, and the unique, or at any rate the exceptional, opportunities which in some fields she can offer, are quite sufficient recommendations, in the eyes of serious students, without claiming prematurely for her nascent Graduate School a completeness to which it does not pretend.

DEVELOPMENTS IN PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY AND ENGINEERING SINCE THE WAR

BY H. T. GERRANS, FELLOW AND TUTOR OF WORCESTER COLLEGE

The effect of the outbreak and the continuance of the war upon these departments was profound. Two laboratories were deserted by students and remained unused; others were taken over by the military authorities. Professors were engaged, either in Oxford or elsewhere, on work of national importance; their staffs either joined the colors or performed duties of a scientific character connected with the prosecution of the war. Vacancies in the professoriate were not filled up; but no pains were spared, by university legislation or otherwise, to secure that, on the return of peace, the reconstruction period should be as short as possible and that desired improvements should be made both in equipment and in courses of study.

In October, 1919, there was an immense influx of students in each of the departments named above. The Clarendon Laboratory, which deals with branches of physics other than electricity, is being remodelled under the direction of the recently appointed Professor F. A. Lindemann. The accommodation for pupils has been reorganized. More advanced students will find facilities for research on phenomena at low temperatures, as well as on subjects connected with the structure of the atom.

At the Electrical Laboratory there is no substantial change. There is ample opportunity for work on the ionization of gases under the guidance of Professor J. E. S. Townsend.

The appointment of Professor F. Soddy as the first Dr. Lee's professor of chemistry may be expected to give a new direction to some of the investigations in inorganic chemistry, as students may be attracted to some of the problems in general chemistry of which the professor has made a special study. The appointment of Dr. T. R. Merton as reader in spectroscopy will provide opportunities which did not exist in the university before.

The new Organic Chemical Laboratory, which, under Professor W. H. Perkin, came into use after the war had begun, is being extended in pursuance of the original plan, the need for additional accommodation having become urgent. It is hoped that this extra provision will be available for students in October. Under recent legislation all candidates for Honors in chemistry are required to

spend a year in experimental research after they have passed the written examination.

The new Engineering Laboratory was finished at the end of 1914. It remained closed, as all the staff and all the students volunteered for war service. It is now reopened and instruction with first-rate apparatus is given in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering. Account, too, is taken of discoveries made (in part by the staff) during the progress of the war. The popularity of the course has necessitated the consideration by Professor C. F. Jenkin of plans for further extensions.

The activity of the students in the departments dealt with in this sketch is one of the most noteworthy features of the Oxford of 1920.

THE REVIVAL OF SPORTS AND CLUBS

BY P. T. HOMAN, '14, OREGON AND LINCOLN

Oxford has completely "come back" this year. With an enrolment the largest in its history, the university again presents the almost bewildering variety of "activities" which marked it of old. The "noble leisure" which has been reputed the most characteristic feature of Oxford life is a thing which one now has to fight for against the demands of clubs, meetings, and sports of all sorts.

One of the most surprising and pleasing features of Oxford life is the almost universal participation in outdoor games. The college system gives a basis for a widespread system of intramural sports, so that every college turns out teams in half a dozen branches of athletics. One almost needs an obvious disability or a doctor's certificate to escape the pressure of college opinion on one to turn out for something. For the American this is an opportunity of getting quickly into the life of his college. In no way can he so quickly make his way nor find so many good friends as on the playing field. There is a wide range of choice including rowing, tennis, soccer, Rugby football, hockey, swimming, track, and cricket. They are not sports very familiar to most Americans, but anyone who has played football at home will soon learn Rugby. And, as old Oxonians may recall with sad memories of their galley-slavery, even the most unassuming physique will be given a trial on the river.

For exceptional men there is also the chance of representing Oxford against Cambridge. The man who thus "wins his blue" has achieved the pinnacle of fame. Nowhere, I suppose, is good clean sportsmanship more highly thought of than here.

As to clubs, I defy anyone to name any conceivable "cause" which is not represented by a club at Oxford. The war has not killed them. The old ones are revived and new ones continue to be born. There are college clubs and university clubs, literary clubs, sporting clubs, classical, mediæval, modern, international, economic, and cock-tail clubs. A man may be here for a term or two in blissful ignorance of their existence. But when he has found his way about, when he has got into his proper *milieu*, he will find clubs to match his interests.

Oxford since the war is surprising. Its convalescence was brief and complete. Its life again swings along with that fullness and

variety which it had before the war, and with an added maturity and a new seriousness. If I may give my own experience and impression, the sports, the clubs, the society, and behind them all the high intellectual atmosphere of Oxford combine to form a life so complete and so pleasant that one can hardly hope to match it during his remaining years.

THE OXFORD HONOR SCHOOLS

LITERAE HUMANIORES

BY W. W. FLINT, '14, NEW HAMPSHIRE AND BALLIOL

The most striking difference between the Oxford classical course and the American one is that at Oxford the classics are not part of a course, but a course in themselves. Whereas in America ancient history, ancient philosophy, and even to some extent, ancient art, archaeology, and literary criticism have tended to pass into the control of other departments than the classical, in Oxford they form the substance of the classical course, to which the study of the ancient texts is the means of approach.

This course is divided into two parts, Moderations, and Final Schools or "Greats," of which the latter may be taken without the former. In fact the three years allowed the Rhodes Scholar are rather too short to do both satisfactorily, unless one has covered a considerable portion of the ground before coming into residence. The best English students have in their preparatory schools read much more Latin and Greek than the American in school and university together, and because of their early training in prose and verse composition they have a more direct command over their knowledge.

Honor Moderations contain something like the American courses in Greek and Latin literature in the detailed study of certain prescribed texts; they include, however, a far wider range of supplementary reading both in the ancient authors and modern literary and textual criticism bearing on them. A man who has done well in Honor Moderations has an intelligent acquaintance with the whole field of Greek and Latin literature, and a real command of the essentials of the grammar.

"Greats" consists of the careful study of one important period in Greek history, one in Roman history, and of a general review of the fields of ethical, political, and speculative philosophy. The student will have the help not only of lecturers but also of the conferences at which he reads essays to his tutors, who correct and criticize. In general, however, he is trained to study for himself, and thus to develop a sane and mature attitude toward his work.

In both the historical periods the teaching proceeds from an adequate reading of the ancient sources in the original, and the student follows the critical methods of the modern historian. In controver-

sial matters, he is expected to review the evidence, and be ready to state a reasonable personal opinion. Similarly the teaching in philosophy rests less on modern manuals than on a genetic study of original thought, ranging from Plato and Aristotle (of whom selected works are read in the original), through Descartes, Hobbes, Kant, and others, to Bergson and Graham Wallas. In this side of the work particularly, there is much scope for individual emphasis. The examination papers contain about a dozen questions of which not more than half are to be answered, and these range from semi-technical disputes as to the meaning of passages in Plato, to pragmatism or the single-tax. Thus the instruction changes constantly in order that due cognizance may be taken of current movements in speculative thought and community life.

The value of the Oxford classical course to a man preparing for active life does not lie in any body of facts which are memorized. What it does accomplish is to remove juvenile errors and supply a method of approach to every major activity of the human mind outside the physical sciences. Although the student touches modern life at fewer of the obvious points than does the American student of the classics, the matters which he correlates with modern life are fundamental, and the correlation is the more profitable for its difficulty.

MODERN HISTORY

BY E. P. CHASE, '16, NEW HAMPSHIRE AND MAGDALEN

The History School commends itself to three types of Rhodes men:

1. To the specialist in history, political science or government, or international relations. (In this respect the school is roughly equivalent to an American M. A. A thesis is seldom written, but some intensive and a great deal of extensive reading is required.)

2. To the man who wants to get, without specializing in the classics, the best general education Oxford can supply, whether he wishes it merely as a preliminary to being a good citizen, or to some such occupation as journalism or diplomacy.

3. To the man who intends later to study law, or to specialize in a similar subject.

Of all men who "read" it the History School requires eventually a pretty thorough knowledge of English history (political, economic,

and constitutional), of one period of European history, and of at least one modern language. All men are required to have an elementary knowledge of political science, studied with reference to a few texts, and a knowledge of the elements of political economy. All who want to get a First or Second Class must offer a special subject.

Normally the work is covered in two years of three terms each. Of this time, none need usually be devoted to the language, one term suffices for the political science, and the rest of the time is about equally divided between English history and the special period and special subject. Thus that part of the work which is chosen at the option of the student has most emphasis placed upon it. But the work may be so arranged that the student may lay stress on any side of the work he is most interested in, so long as he satisfies a minimum requirement in the other fields. The examiners do not expect an equally brilliant knowledge of all fields even from the best men, but act on the principle of *giving a man credit for what he knows*, and not of trying to find out of what he is ignorant.

There is a wide choice of periods of English history. At present the latest, from 1789 to 1878, is the most popular. The special subjects are of two sorts: the purely historical (as *The Age of Dante* or *Richard III*) and the more political (as *International Relations*, *Representative Government*, *Banking and Currency*, or *Labor and Capital*). New subjects are added to the list often; *Labor and Capital* is new this year. The special subject is studied largely from prescribed original documents.

During the years devoted to his History School the student seldom reads text books. He learns to pick his way through big books and little books, magazine articles and lectures, gossip with other students, and converse with specialists, grasping the truth where he finds it, and developing a sense of proportion and of self-mastery—always guided by his tutor, in every case a competent man and often a distinguished specialist.

ENGLISH

BY G. VAN SANTVOORD, '13, CONNECTICUT AND ORIEL

Perhaps the finest thing about the study of English at Oxford is its breadth. From the first the Honors course has embraced a wide range, from philology and linguistic study at one extreme, to the

historical and literary at the other, so that the man who reads English at Oxford is getting not a training in some narrow aspect of the subject, but rather a general introduction to whatever there is that is lasting in the literary accomplishment of the Anglo-Saxon race.

For such study Oxford, with its precious store of tradition and memories, is in itself an inspiration and a challenge. No man, least of all an American, can go there without feeling the longing to learn something of the precious things of which Oxford is the guardian, so many of which are our heritage, no less than England's. The study of English is concerned with what is perhaps the most important part of this heritage.

In the first place it means the study of the whole field of English literature, with its living records of what men have done and thought and dreamed. At Oxford one has leisure for such reading, and something that is yet more rare, such personal guidance in it as is provided by the tutorial system. And recently the English School has established its own Library, with a splendid assortment of such books as the student is likely to need for his ordinary reading and study.

For the more advanced student, who has begun to specialize in English at an American university there are other advantages: The Bodleian Library with its wonderful treasures is available for him. There is also the Clarendon Press, with all the attendant industry of scholarly book-making and printing to be studied. Further, the home of the *New English Dictionary* is at Oxford, and the student who wishes can see something of modern lexicography and the men who are promoting it. All these draw together a growing body of scholars who are interested in English, and their number is increased by the presence of men like Gilbert Murray and C. H. Firth, whose interests run over from their own fields of classics and history, into English; men of letters like Robert Bridges and John Masefield, who live near Oxford and take some part in the life of the university; and still other contemporary writers like Shaw and Chesterton who come occasionally to Oxford as invited lecturers. All this goes to create an atmosphere which makes the student think of English as a living vital thing, real and broad as life itself.

This does not mean that English is a subject for the dilettante. There is a minimum of philology and Old English required even of the man whose primary study is literature; and for the earlier literature especially there is a good deal of hard gruelling labor in digging out the ore, which may well appall the faint-hearted and indolent. Not

is there any short cut through this: brilliance and originality have their meed of recognition in the school, but they cannot do all that is needed, and it is only industry and patience that will bring a man through, for the digest and easy lecture course method of getting through difficulties has little place at Oxford.

For an American who elects English, the wisest course is to begin with the Honor School, leading to the B. A. degree. Here a man gets the full benefit of the Oxford system of education, with its combination of individual effort on the part of the student, his measuring himself against his fellows, and the expert guidance and criticism of the tutor. Even for the student who comes to Oxford for advanced work, there is little danger of repeating anything he has really mastered, for the tutor will take account of his previous accomplishment, and the range of subjects offered for the final examination is broad enough to ensure him a profitable extension of his studies during his two years as an undergraduate. Should he then desire to work for a research degree, he will still have time to qualify for the B. Litt. at the end of his third year, and the training and experience of the two preceding years will probably save him much of the wasted time and effort that accompanies unguided research. Working for the Ph. D. can be recommended only to the student who has had some good preliminary graduate school training in America. A man wishing a Ph. D. eventually would be wiser to plan to take the B. A. and B. Litt. at Oxford: he will thus gain the training that is the most valuable thing Oxford has to give him, and a little re-working of his B. Litt. dissertation, with perhaps a little time at some American university when he goes home, will give him the Ph. D. in addition to his Oxford degrees.

MATHEMATICS

By W. R. BURWELL, '16, RHODE ISLAND AND MERTON

Oxford offers a valuable mathematical training to the American Rhodes Scholar who knows what he wants and plans his course intelligently. The Honor School of Mathematics consists of three years of specialized work in mathematics, with some mechanics and physics. One who has not worked through the calculus should not attempt this school. The work for the B. A. is the equivalent of the advanced undergraduate and early graduate courses at an American university and one may expect to receive from one to two years credit towards an American Ph. D. for B. A. work done at Oxford. If a Rhodes Scholar

comes as an undergraduate or as holder of a first degree from a university in the United States, he should by all means take Honor Math. Mods. at the end of his first year whether he has Junior or Senior standing. He will then be in a position to decide whether to try the B. A. examinations at the end of the second or of the third year. If he takes them his second year and has well in mind a particular field for research, he may try for a B. Sc. degree or may work independently on research work in mathematics or physics. Should he come with an M. A. he would still find it well worth his while to study for a B. A. unless he has an excellent training in the fundamental graduate courses and can choose intelligently a special field for research. He may then apply for admission as a student for the B. Sc. or D. Phil. degree in which case care must be taken to avoid the common error of submitting too large a field. He should have in mind not only a particular field but also a thesis subject.

A student for the B. A. degree will find that the proper choice of a tutor is of prime importance. The tutor's ability to give some conception of the development and outlook of modern mathematics is of more importance to the American student than his ability to round a man into shape for a First Class in the Final Schools. The latter faculty must not be overlooked, however, as the student will feel the need of direct guidance in acquiring the necessary facility in advanced problem-solving, which is an important part of English mathematics and which comes as a very valuable discipline to one who has received his early training in an American college. One may even find it wise to choose a particular college because of the tutor he will have there. Immediately his college and tutor are chosen, he cannot do better than to obtain some books on his tutor's recommendation and to study them during the summer preceding his entrance.

A student for a research degree will have a supervisor instead of a tutor, who will do almost nothing in the way of actually training him. The supervisor is appointed by and exists principally as the special agent of the committee of the Board of Faculties. His selection then depends upon the field of study chosen but is quite independent of one's choice of college.

A Rhodes Scholar must remember that he is to be at Oxford for more than study. He must not go then with the intention of shutting himself off for study during term and of allowing his travel to be limited to direct routes between good mathematical libraries in vacation. The ideals of Cecil Rhodes and the requirements of mathemat-

ical study can both be satisfied. With this in mind the mathematical scholar may look forward to an experience which will be remembered and used and enjoyed for a lifetime as well as to an unusual opportunity for a real development toward mathematical maturity.

CHEMISTRY

BY W. D. SCOTT, '16, IOWA AND MERTON

The first impression of an American who comes to Oxford for study in chemistry is apt to be that the laboratories are old and inadequate. The chemistry department, though much larger now than before the war, is still much smaller than that of many American universities.

The second and lasting impression, however, is surprise at the adequacy of the apparatus and material and library facilities. The department has, like the University itself, not sought to have large numbers but to provide adequately for a smaller number. I have heard two Americans who had taken graduate work at Harvard say that the facilities at Oxford compared very favorably with those at Harvard.

It is, however, the Professors who determine the standing of a university or department. With W. H. Perkin as head of the organic chemistry department and Frederick Soddy of the physical and inorganic chemistry, Oxford has two of the most eminent chemists of the present day. Other men in the department, such as Chapman, Sidgwick, Chattaway, and Hartley, are well known in chemistry.

Professor Perkin was largely instrumental in getting the Statute passed for giving a Ph. D. degree. He is a strong believer in the practical and experimental sides of chemistry.

The question of degrees and courses is much the same in chemistry as in other subjects. A Rhodes Scholar coming to Oxford with an American B. A. or B. S. degree will probably find the honors course for an Oxford B. A. the most valuable one for him. This will mean that at the end of his second year he will write Part I of the Final Honors examinations, including general and advanced papers in each of the three subjects, inorganic, organic and physical chemistry, together with practical examination in the same subjects. This would be followed by a third year of directed research, after which he would be eligible for a B. A. with a class. Anyone who knows Oxford at all knows that the honors B. A. here does not correspond with that degree in the States, but for a thorough and general knowledge of one

particular field. It is in reading for the B. A. that one gets the peculiar advantages of the Oxford tutorial system.

The requirements for the Ph. D. degree are such that an American who has already done advanced work, *e. g.*, taking a Master's degree at an American university, can be admitted to try for the degree. Three years of residence is required after such admission. Inasmuch as no Ph. D. degrees have yet been given the exact requirements are still in formation. The aim is to make it correspond in a general way with the same degree in America.

The B. Sc. degree stands for research extending over at least a year. In order to try for the degree the student must satisfy the committee of the Board of Faculty that he is prepared to undertake the research he proposes. After taking the B. Sc. degree the work for a Ph. D. can be finished in two years so that there is no reason so far as term requirements go why both degrees cannot be taken in three years.

It will probably be several years before American students come to Oxford in large numbers, and during that time increasing facilities will be added. But already a student can come to Oxford with the assurance of finding all that he is likely to require in the way of equipment, and a chance to work with as good chemists as are to be found elsewhere.

THE SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES AT OXFORD

BY ALEXANDER G. FITE, '14, TENNESSEE AND CHRIST CHURCH

Oxford offers its most unique opportunities and enduring charms in the field of literature, history, or philosophy, in fact all that is implied by the broad term humanities. In spite of the constant battle waged by the Philistines the University is still supreme in the classics. But the new School of Modern Languages, having been reorganized now much along the line of the famous "Greats" course, that is, including work in the history and philosophy in addition to the purely technical study of the language and literature, is coming in for a large share of popularity.

To the first year American, whether he contemplate going in for teaching, diplomacy, commerce, or any form of literary activity, it can offer the greatest attractions both along practical lines and from the standpoint of general culture. It will assure him of a good position when he returns to the States, and if he cares to go further in research work it is counted as equivalent to two years of graduate study at

most of our leading universities. It is the best and easiest way of acquiring thoroughly at least one foreign language, if not more, during his three years abroad; it is the most excellent aid to successful and profitable travel during vacations; and it is the surest incentive to a careful study of customs and social conditions on the Continent.

Recent circumstances have naturally made French the most popular foreign language, but good facilities are afforded also in Spanish, Italian, German, or Russian. There is always the native country not so very far away where one can go to supplement Oxford lectures by study at the fountain head. A munificent donor has just created the Marshal Foch Chair of French Literature, and Oxford is indeed fortunate in having it filled by such a talented scholar as Mr. Gustave Rudler, Doctor-es-Lettres of the Sorbonne. The rest of the staff is of almost equally high calibre; one of these experts is assigned to each candidate for Honors in addition to one's college tutor. There is a certain minimum which you must do for him each week, an essay on some literary subject and a composition, which is a written translation from English. In addition you talk over your work, present and future, with him; he helps you out of your difficulties, gives you the best references to look up and advises you about what to read during "vac"; that is the base on which one can build as ample a structure as one's ambition and talents direct.

The Modern Language School is one in which it should not be considered a calamity to have to do the intermediate examination required of all men who do not receive Senior Standing. Nothing could make a better introduction to the more difficult Final School. Students who do not take the intermediate examination should have done some work in the United States on the language they expect to study. It is not wise to try to begin a foreign language at Oxford as one may in an American university. An ordinary acquaintance with the language is taken for granted at Oxford. In the French school, for example, all the more important lectures are in French and the texts entirely so; thus without a good knowledge of the spoken language one is at sea.

The work of the Modern Language School is divided into two parts, language and literature. Under the head of language comes the much dreaded philology, but this traditional bugbear has been cut down to a minimum so that now a man does merely enough to familiarize himself with the origin and development of the language he is studying and the most important facts in its ancient and medieval literature.

On the more practical side comes the weekly composition, work in phonetics and morphology, and constant exercise in writing and speaking the language. If one is doing French, as the present writer did, there is a delightful French Club here which offers rare facilities; many native Frenchmen belong to it, it possesses an extensive library, produces plays and in general fosters interest in the life and culture of France. On the side of literature, the history of literature after the Renaissance forms the background, with special attention to leading periods and the more important authors. Then there is the special subject which is required of those who aim at a first class. For this it is possible to choose for instance another modern language, which, of course, will be studied much less exhaustively. The writer recalls, for instance, with keenest relish, having done a certain brief period of Nineteenth Century Spanish literature, which involved a whole year of illuminating lectures, and many entrancing months in the land of Don Quixote. Such interesting new vistas were opened up in fact that he has been making most strenuous efforts since to amplify them, and is back at Oxford this time to add Italian.

LAW

BY L. A. CROSBY, '18, MAINE AND TRINITY

A comparison of American and Oxonian methods of conducting the study of law cannot be adequately made in small compass. The following paragraphs are designed only to give the prospective Oxford student and American lawyer an indication of what may be found at Oxford and of its bearing upon his progress toward the practice of his profession.

Reading in law at Oxford is normally directed toward one or the other of two examinations: (1) Bachelor of Arts in Jurisprudence; (2) Bachelor of Civil Law.

(1) The Bachelor of Arts degree is the reward bestowed upon successful candidates in the examinations in the Final Honor School of Jurisprudence. The nature of these examinations, of the subjects in which they are set, and of the method of study, is academic. For the Honor School is not, and does not aim to be, a professional law school. The law is studied as one of the great branches of human knowledge, just as theology and philosophy are studied, without its being assumed that the students are each and all embryonic lawyers listening for a hint as to the proper form of a complaint or an indictment in modern England.

Accordingly, the course of the Honor School includes, in addition to the three principal branches of the English Common Law (Contracts, Torts and Real Property), Roman Law, International Law, Jurisprudence, and English Constitutional Law and Legal History. The purpose of such a course is to acquaint the student with the foundations of the two great systems of law created by European civilization, to give him a grasp of their elements, and an understanding of their development and structure.

(2) The degree of Bachelor of Civil Law represents more advanced and more technical study. It is the aim of the best law students in Oxford who intend to practise law in later life. The examinations include papers in English Common Law (Contracts, Torts and Criminal Law), Real and Personal Property, Equity, a selected subject from English Law, Roman Law and a selected subject therefrom, International Law (Public or Private), and Jurisprudence. The standard and scope of the examinations is severe,—I know of no instance in America of an examination which requires the student to present at one time so complete an acquaintance with so many branches of the law. Our own great law schools fall in with our general custom of examining students in a few subjects or parts of subjects every few months. In Oxford the student is reponsible at the end of his third year for work he may have done in his first. It is not surprising then that the Oxford B. C. L. is highly regarded at the University, and that it is probably the best law degree in the British Empire.

There can be no doubt that it is worth the while of the intending American lawyer to study for his profession at Oxford. This is not to say that Oxford is equal to or greater than Harvard or Columbia or any other American law school. I mean rather that a man who would otherwise wish to go to Oxford need not fear that any real detriment will result to his future as a lawyer in America.

To be sure, he will not be showered at Oxford with the blessings of the "case system." The method of study is that loose combination of reading, essay, tutorial conference, and more or less optional lecture which is characteristic of Oxford. Oxford has heard of the "case system," and has great respect for Harvard and Columbia. But generations of great lawyers and judges have lived and learned the law without it.

Again, the Oxford student will study English Law, as developed in England. But this, too, is a very slight objection. In no great

American law school will he study the law of any particular state, but rather great and fundamental rules of law common to all, or nearly all, jurisdictions which have inherited English Law. He will study the same rules and principles at Oxford.

Finally, it may be asked whether the American Oxonian law student will not, on his return, find it necessary to attend an American law school or to devote himself to further study before entering upon practice. Of course he will have to prepare and take bar examinations; and he may find that in some states he may not receive full credit for the three years spent at Oxford, although the example of New York in recognizing Oxford law degrees will no doubt be widely followed. But apart from bar examinations, and considering only the fitness of the student for practice, the answer depends on the work done at Oxford. The experience of Rhodes Scholars shows that a man who has worked hard, and who has taken the B. C. L., is ready to compete on practically equal terms with the graduates of American law schools. He may find it desirable to spend a few months in a law school in America—but these months would be a professional luxury, not a necessity. On the other hand, if the American has contented himself with the B. A. at Oxford, and has read no other branches of the law than are required for that degree, he will find himself at some disadvantage; and a year in an American law school or in an office will be almost necessary. Therefore, to the American student who desires to practise immediately upon his return there can be but one recommendation: Work for the B. C. L. degree. The examinations for this can be passed, without excessive labor, at the end of the third year. The student who has had no law before going to Oxford and who cannot secure permission at once to read for the B. C. L. may take the B. A. in Jurisprudence at the end of his second year and, if he is a man of good ability, secure the B. C. L. at the end of his third.

The foregoing remarks have been written from the point of view of the practising lawyer. It seems that there is no need to emphasize the advantages of Oxford to students who wish to broaden their experience, or to prepare themselves to become teachers of law. A school which has included among its professors such men as Maine, Pollock, Holland, Dicey, Vinogradoff, and Holdworth needs no recommendation to scholars.

MEDICINE

BY EMILE HOLMAN, '14, CALIFORNIA AND ST. JOHN'S

The prospective student of medicine, fortunate enough to secure a Rhodes Scholarship, may look forward to his three years at Oxford as a period of exceptional privilege and opportunity. He may have his medical course lengthened by a year, but he will gain immeasurably more than a year's growth, and what may have seemed a sacrifice of time will prove to be a valuable gain in experience.

Under the inspiring leadership of Sir William Osler, medical work at Oxford has advanced rapidly in late years to a very high standard. The excellent experimental and instructional work in physiology under Professor Sherrington has not been duplicated as yet in any other school, in America or elsewhere, and the instruction in anatomy given by Professor Thomson (author of the section on osteology in Cunningham's Anatomy), and in bacteriology and pathology by Professor Dreyer, is equal to that offered anywhere. Similarly the courses provided in the pre-medical sciences of physics, biology, and chemistry, compare most favorably with those of our best American schools.

In addition to the work at Oxford, many and valuable opportunities are open to the American student during his Christmas, Easter, and summer vacations, to study in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and on the continent. Very profitable work in anatomy may be had under Dr. Whitaker at the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh, in obstetrics and gynecology under Dr. Jellett at the Rotunda Hospital in Dublin, and in clinical medicine and surgery at the various large clinics in London connected with St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's, Guy's, and London Hospitals. During his vacation traveling, the student of medicine should make it a rule to visit and attend the medical and surgical clinics in the larger cities in England and on the continent, experiences which he will rejoice to look back upon in later years. Such close contact and first-hand acquaintance with what is being done in the medical world outside our own country will give the American student of medicine a broadening of experience, and an enlarged medical horizon which cannot but react upon his success in later life.

As to the course at Oxford, it cannot be emphasized too strongly that every Rhodes Scholar should obtain an Oxford degree of one kind or another, the possibilities being the degrees of B. A., B. Sc., and

Ph. D. The medical student in particular may be tempted, or may even be badly advised, to attend only certain classes in the various departments and at the County Hospital, without looking forward to a degree. Such a course will undoubtedly prove to be a source of great regret to him later. Oxford is the idler's paradise as well as the haven of scholars, and unless there is an incentive for regular and systematic work, the American student will fall a prey to indolence. There will also be no tangible record of his work, and as a result he may find it difficult to secure advanced standing in our American medical schools.

It should be realized at the outset that it is impossible for an American Rhodes Scholar to obtain in three years' time the Oxford degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery. The Oxford B. A. which in itself requires two or three years' residence at Oxford, is a prerequisite, and the English student of medicine spends in addition two or three years in clinical work in one of the London hospitals before he is qualified to receive the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery.

There are, however, several courses of study available at Oxford for the American student of medicine.

(1) The student who is just beginning his scientific work may take his degree in chemistry or zoölogy, complete all the requirements in the fundamental sciences, and return to America for his three or four years of medical work.

(2) The student who has completed some of his pre-medical work, but who for one reason or another cannot apply for Senior Standing, will enter with Junior Standing and will spend his three years working toward the B. A. degree in physiology. This course will include the work of the first one and one-half to two years of our American medical school, and he will undoubtedly be able to graduate in two years after his return to America.

(3) The student who is in a position to apply for Senior Standing (and such students are likely to form the majority of Rhodes Scholars of the future) and who has completed during his academic career in America the minimum pre-medical requirements in biology, physics and chemistry, should immediately embark on the courses in histology, physiological chemistry, and physiology, leading in two years' time to the examinations in the final Honor School of physiology. Success in these entitles him to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and this in turn without further examinations qualifies him for the Oxford

degree of Master of Arts. While taking the above work he should begin at once his dissections of the human body, which may be completed in twelve to eighteen months.

Having secured the B. A. degree at the end of his second year, the student may then spend his third year quite profitably in one of several ways: (a) he may carry on special research work in bacteriology and pathology under Professor Dreyer, or in physiology under Professor Sherrington, or in pharmacology under Dr. Gunn, and if sufficiently industrious he may in a year's time secure the second degree of B. Sc. (b) Or he may take the regular classes in these subjects, and supplement them by clinical work at the Radcliffe Infirmary and County Hospital, under the guidance of Oxford's foremost physicians and surgeons.

Such a course will admit the student to the third year class at the Johns Hopkins Medical School certainly, and in some instances and in certain schools to the fourth year class, thus enabling him in most cases to graduate with the degree of Doctor of Medicine within one year after his return to America.

(4) Another course of study is open to the student who by preliminary training and special fitness is able to enter into research work. He may become at once a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Science in physiology, in chemistry, in bacteriology, in pathology, or in pharmacology. This would involve working out a problem in one of these subjects and the presentation of a thesis upon it. At the same time he would be able to take such courses in the other departments as would be necessary to fulfill the requirements of the first two years in the medical school which he hopes to enter on his return to America.

(5) To the student who has already completed some of his medical work in America, there is the possibility of entering upon rather extensive and more ambitious research work leading to the degree of Ph. D., which has recently been established at Oxford. This would be a desirable course to the student who expects to enter academic work in physiology or medicine. A doctorate in bacteriology would also be admirable training for the man who plans to undertake public health work.

THEOLOGY

BY B. H. BRANSCOMB, '14, ALABAMA AND WADHAM

The Honor School of Theology of Oxford consists primarily in a very thorough study of historical Christianity. Beginning with the nomadic Hebrew tribes it traces the rise of national consciousness, the formation of the kingdom, the vicissitudes of the nation's history ending in the destruction of the small power by the expanding Babylonian Empire. It follows the experiences of the Jews during their centuries of dependence, their dreams of liberation, their high hopes when Alexander overthrew their ancient enemies and made all western Asia Greek, their bitter disappointment during the subsequent years when Seleucids and Ptolemies battled throughout Palestine for the possession of the country, the fierce Maccabean revolts, and the coming of the Romans. It follows throughout this study the development of religious ideals from the earliest animism of the Semites to the idealism of the prophets, the influence of the more powerful civilizations with which they then came into contact, and the amalgamation of their religious beliefs with their national aspirations. With this as a background it studies the life of Christ, examining critically our several sources of information, trying to find out and understand the incidents of that life, His relation to the Jewish leaders, to those who accepted Him as the expected Messiah, and to the Roman authorities, and finally the story of His death and resurrection. It traces the rise of the Christian Church, the work of the apostles, the origin of its institutions and the development of its doctrine. The course ends with the Council of Chalcedon in 451 when polity and doctrine had been developed to the form which they maintained for centuries.

This is the heart of the School. Hebrew, Church History, Philosophy of Religion and any approved special subject may also be offered.

Before deciding on such a course the young minister naturally hesitates. He is soon to be given the very practical task of directing the organization of a church. He will be called upon to manage its finances, direct the Sunday school, attend to the advertising, and serve on numerous social welfare committees in the community. But while these are parts of his work they are after all the incidentals. The purpose for which this whole organization exists is the growth of the Christian spirit in the community, and this spirit Protestant Churches believe to be bound up with a knowledge of and belief in certain his-

torical events rightly interpreted. The *sine qua non* of a minister's training is that he have a real understanding of the Christianity that he is to preach. His "efficiency" will avail nothing if along with it he suffers from doubts and problems which a thorough study would have removed or enjoys a complacency which rests on superficial knowledge.

The special fitness of Oxford for this sort of training ought to be recognized. In the first place Theology has always been one of her most important schools. Apart from advantages of prestige and influence this means that every college has its Theology tutor in addition to its chaplain. The value for research of so many scholars working in the field is a distinct advantage over many American schools. Secondly, the two most important divisions of Theology are the two fields to which Oxford has always given most attention. Christianity comes to us from the Greek and Roman world, its literature is in the Greek tongue, its events move against a background of Greek culture and Roman authority. In this classical field Oxford is the recognized leader. On the other hand Christianity has a creed which carries one into the ultimate problems of philosophy. Here again is Oxford's strength. Could anyone want a finer opportunity? Thirdly, the form of instruction is particularly adapted to the study of Theology. The young minister is not merely getting a professional equipment or tool but he is thinking out for himself the beliefs and attitudes which will be the core of his personal life. Here the tutorial system is seen at its best. To carry on one's study in a series of conversations with a true scholar has a tremendous advantage over instruction by lectures and classes.

Although the School of Theology gives all of its attention to the facts and meaning of Christianity, it should be added that the man who desires to study modern phases of church work can meet many of his needs in the very excellent school of the Congregationalists', Mansfield College, affiliated with the University. Also that the University is now offering a diploma in Theology which includes studies in modern problems such as Missions. But apart from these opportunities I am wondering if, in this day when the very heart of the social order is changing, a man would not be best prepared even to apply practically the principles of Christ who without prepossessions comes to his task straight from a study of what the Master taught in an earlier day of world dissatisfaction and unrest.

A SHORT LIST OF BOOKS ON OXFORD AND THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS

I. *Oxford University Students' Handbook*.

II. *Examination Statutes of the University of Oxford*. Both volumes may be obtained from the Oxford University Press, American Branch, 35 West 32nd Street, New York City.

The *Handbook* corresponds roughly to the catalogue of an American university and is the most useful single book for American students who are going to Oxford. It contains in condensed form information about examinations, fees, and university requirements. At the moment of writing the *Handbook* is out of print, but a new edition brought down to date is promised shortly.

The *Examination Statutes* give in still fuller "official" form the lists of books required in the various schools and the papers set in examinations. An up-to-date edition is now obtainable. The *Examination Statutes* will be found particularly useful by men who wish to begin their reading while still in this country.

III. *University of Oxford: Facilities for Advanced Study and Research, 1919*. To be obtained free of charge from the Assistant Registrar of the University of Oxford, or, in the United States, from Dr. S. P. Capen, American Council on Education, Washington, D. C., or from Professor Frank Aydelotte, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge 39, Mass.

This pamphlet contains information needed by men who wish to read for the B. Litt., B. Sc., B. C. L. or Ph. D. It explains the requirements for advanced degrees and gives some account of the courses offered in various departments, together with the libraries and laboratory facilities available for advanced study.

IV. *The Rhodes Scholarships*, by George R. Parkin. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1913.

This is the most readily accessible book at the present moment giving a summary account of Oxford and the Rhodes Scholarships. Chapter VI on the University System and Chapter VII on the Social Side of Oxford Life were written by F. J. Wylie. Many changes in the methods of selection and in the requirements for admission to Oxford have been made since the book was written but prospective candidates will find it nevertheless extremely useful for obtaining a general understanding of the Scholarships.

V. *An American at Oxford*, by John Corbin. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1902. \$1.75.

This volume was written before the Rhodes Scholarships began. It is perhaps the most attractive general account ever written of undergraduate life and work at Oxford from the American point of view.

VI. *The Oxford Stamp*, by Frank Aydelotte. Oxford University Press, American Branch, 35 West 32d Street, New York. \$1.50.

An attempt to formulate some of the intellectual results of a Rhodes Scholarship, and to apply certain Oxford ideas to American educational problems, especially social life, athletics and the teaching of English.

OXFORD LETTER

BY R. P. COFFIN, '16, MAINE AND TRINITY

I. MICHAELMAS TERM, 1919

The reawakening of Oxford is an accomplished fact. An enrollment unparalleled in the history of the University marked the opening of the Michaelmas Term of 1919, over five thousand students forming an influx that complicated the housing problem—already sufficiently difficult—but brought glee to the hearts of keepers of approved, and unapproved, lodging houses, and the golden prosperity of other days to the shop-keepers of Oxford. One needs only to walk down “the Corn” or “the High” to realize most vividly the magnitude of the Oxonian revival. “Baccy” jars of all the old approved designs and hundreds of newer types, ash-trays flamboyant and rococo, harlequin “footer” shirts, collegiate stockings that abide by the time-honored color schemes for colleges and stockings and socks that abide by no rules new or old, Pre-Raphaelite or pre-bellum, but partake of a ruleless, unorganized glory of Solomon; reawakened tweeds in plaids and splotches, pictures of old and new schools and schools not yet come to birth—all these blatantly proclaim the return to studious ways of an army of undergraduates. Never has prosperity before so colored the windows of the city. And cabmen and motor-cycle men, tea-men and tobacconists go about their ways with singing in their hearts and clinking florins in their pockets. All is sunshine, after five years of shadow.

Nor can you escape the tokens of the revival even after the city is left behind. The playing fields are eloquent with striped jerseys and glorious stockings. The ancient banners of the crown of the O. U. R. F. C., of the O. U. A. C., and all the other O. U.'s are flung again to the soft English air. Blues are seen again in our streets and "rugger" matches draw like magnets good-natured crowds out over Magdalen Bridge Iffley-wards. B. N. C. is fighting to hold the "Sports" cup in the Intercollegiate Meet which was won in 1914. Double and triple track meets are being run off daily. If you walk along the Iffley Track, you will see a river crowded again with four-oared crews. The swans, sole heirs to river glory these last years, indignantly view this recrowding of the river; the dab-chicks keep to the rushes now, or flee down river for the peace that has drifted as low as Sanford. Without a break, without the change of a single detail of form or spirit, athletics have been resumed, as if after the lapse of a single "long vac." Already the drear interim is as a thing that never was. And it is well.

In other activities, more intellectual, the gap has been bridged, apparently without effort, in the typical English way. Sign-boards of the O. U. D. S. are up. A flood of undergraduate gnats, creatures born over night, already are stinging the time-honored Union and *Mag*, English-like, in the shape of new weeklies at 6d the issue. The names of such are legion. With the ancient cleverness of immature Oxford, *The Aunt*, *The Goat*, *The Spout* fill the newstands with pleasant satire and youthful epigram, and the hearts of those who hoped for an unchanged Oxford with peace. The Union is in full swing and present world problems are in a fair way of solution. The numerous clubs have all reopened. Until imminent rabies muzzled Oxonian dogs, the woods of Wytham and the hills around Shotover were eloquent with the Magdalen-Trinity-New beagles.

It is the same old Oxford. The ancient streets are crowded with commoners' gowns in all states of dilapidation; tea-places are filled to overflow capacity. Bare-kneed athletes make Carfax a dangerous crossing in the afternoon. Lean-faced scholars stir up again the dust of sleepy book-shops or haunt the 6d racks of Parker and Chaundy. Buol's is again out of bounds—a thing which, if all else failed, would reassure us. Guy Fawkes' Day was celebrated with pre-bellum success; three German cannon designed to adorn the Botanical Gardens repose beneath the Isis; and, let this last be whispered merely, a rather large specimen of American manhood is rumored to have taken

home to his college as a memento of the occasion a Bobbie designed to adorn Carfax—quite a large one. The lecture halls are tenanted again and male audiences have once more numerical majority. Many undergraduates, and among these many Americans, are planning to take the shortened schools this year. This will mean a B. A., but without a class distinction. Many firsts, perhaps, will thereby be lost to America.

The colleges have been obliged, by reason of the large attendance this year, to pasture out in lodgings most of their old members. Thus the majority of American students are having woeful experiences in the high cost of living in lodgings and in the scarcity of good rooms. One old landmark of the university is gone: the mile-and-a-half-from-Carfax regulation being temporarily, if not permanently, suspended. You can find Rhodes Scholars now living the life of country gentlemen on farthest Boar's Hill, or ruminating bucolically, as in the correspondent's case, in ideal Ifley. Hence the momentary misanthropy of old lodging-keepers in the city. The boundary is now set at three miles, but if present conditions prevail, we may yet have undergraduates commuting from Stratford-on-Avon and London. The bursting of the barriers has one good result; the far-flung students, especially Americans, are able to get closer to the pleasant life of English villages and to know, if less of university life, more of English life in general. Many of the returned undergraduates, as seven or eight Americans, have returned with wives and babies (more or less), and for such all rules are in abeyance; they come and go as they please, untroubled with "rollers," entering their domiciles whenever the spirit, and the tempers of their wives, move them. The college authorities *consider* that there is check enough on them! As a sign of the forward trend of the times even in traditionary Oxford, the news that college scouts have formed a union and, in several instances, struck, like good union men, may reassure some.

The new D. Phil. degree is being inaugurated, but it must be understood in America that, in view of the existence of the present B. Litt. degree, which also implies research work, the degree is going to be comparatively much more difficult to achieve here in Oxford than in most American universities. One ought to have at least three years to devote to it here, no matter what graduate work he has already done in America. Another thing to be clearly understood is that, unlike most American schools, Oxford requires that the candidate have a definite and narrowly defined subject, a good knowledge of the au-

thorities and method of procedure, before he may be approved by the Board on Advanced Studies. After this approval, except for the existence of a supervisor, the student is left pretty much to himself to work out his salvation in his own way, as is not the case, again, in America. In general, the same spirit of making the man himself responsible for himself and of leaving wholly to him the amount of profit he may get from his course, which is the crowning glory of the Oxford B. A.,—this is the main spirit also of the new D. Phil. degree. French model theses, not German, are to be the type at Oxford.

To come to matters pertaining to the American Club, revived in Trinity Term last spring, it is a pleasure to report that organization now in full cry. Most of the men who have been up before are back, some belated '13 men, a number of '14 men, and practically all the men of '16. The Rhodes Scholars' Special on the G. W. R. from Liverpool in early October came through with flying colors in spite of the famous English railway strike then in full swing. I am under the impression that Burwell, Rhode Island and Merton, '16, who had the party in hand, assisted greatly by acting as engineer of the train. Certain it is that many Rhodes men handled baggage—if only their own—and the correspondent, assisted by Tuttle, Maine and Trinity, '17, and H. S. White, Indiana and B. N. C., helped sort the mail enroute, riding *de luxe* in the mail-coach. It was, therefore, with little trouble after all this that the Rhodes men started the first week with reorganization of the club. Practically all the members were in the war in one capacity or another, from Finger, Mississippi and St. Johns, '16, ex-captain, to more humble members who served as water-boys in the big conflagration. Officers were elected as follows:

President Homan, Oregon and Lincoln, '14.

Secretary Burwell, Rhode Island and Merton, '16.

Treasurer Finger, Mississippi and St. Johns, '16.

Member at large (without portfolio)

Richardson, New Jersey and Christ Church, '16.

Mover of the Piano Whitehead, Georgia and Balliol, '16.

From this it will appear that piano moving was one of the first and most onerous duties of the club. This was so because the club went into new quarters over Pearson's Hardware Store, fourth floor, on George Street. We regret to write that at last accounts the piano was still in the old club digs and that the utmost estimates of the mover of the piano and the ablest efforts of the minister without port-

folio, both physical and mental, had effected little change in its position. It is undecided whether it were better to take the piano apart or tear down a section of the building. The new room is much more commodious and more pleasant; the old tea-man has been reëngaged, at a slight increase of salary, to do the honors this year for the club. The financial condition of the club is still debatable, but after the influx of new Rhodes men next term with intact capital, it is hoped that we may breathe easier. The dues remain the same as before the war, in spite of the efforts of certain reactionary elements for an upward trend and the turgid eloquence of the Bolshevistic section for a downward movement. Many debates on timely questions such as the railroads and living prices, peace-treaty situation and labor agitation in America have been held. To the club it also seems debatable whether or not the Rhodes Scholarship is in these times sufficient to support the holder in the style to which the Rhodes bequest formerly entitled him in the day when a dollar was a dollar, and not 33½ cents. The Colonial Clubs are also concerned in this matter. The wit of the club remains as pure and high as ever, most of the really clever remarks this term being on the subject of the necessity of an annex for the club wives and children. The constitution has sought new hiding places and more strictly presidential interpretations. Homan is proving even more dictatorial than "Czar" Clason of other days. The quality of the claret in the "jolly-ups," it grieves one to report, is much lower.

The brazenest challenge yet attempted by the new men to the old was answered on Thanksgiving Day by the old men led by the ablest of captains, Newhall, Connecticut and Magdalen, '16. The score was 34 to 0. This in spite of the fact that an extra few minutes were given to see if the new men *could* put the ball over from the five yard line. They could not. In the evening the day was celebrated by the annual dinner at the Old Oak Tea Rooms. A distinguished company sat down to the dinner. It was a most pleasing occasion for Miss Crocker, the guardian deity of Rhodes men of all generations. It warmed her heart to have her children all together again, and, in some cases, their wives. About eighty were present.

On the evening of the twenty-ninth of November in the Union Debating Hall was celebrated the birth of a new organization, the Oxford University British-American Club. The purpose of the new club is to promote a better understanding between the two kindred countries than even that which existed during the war. The meet-

ing was a large and enthusiastic one. The Master of Balliol, tireless worker for British-American friendship, presided. The speaker of the evening was The Right Hon. the Earl of Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, recently ambassador to the United States. After describing the work of his predecessors in Washington, the Lord Chief Justice told how much akin in ideals, in sports, and love of the right the two nations were. That they always would be fast friends he felt certain. He hoped that America would come into the League, but even if she did not, he knew that England could always count on our friendship in any rightful cause. If we should decide to stay out—through a policy of non-interference in Europe—all well and good. But how great and glorious again it would be if we were in, he described most eloquently. With America out, the League would probably succeed; but with America in, its perpetual and glorious triumph would be secured. He touched with the greatest tact and sympathy upon the differences between English and American governmental bodies, showing how, in America, Congress was the deciding power in making peace. After the Lord Chief Justice, Homan, Oregon and Lincoln, '14, President of the American Club, explained certain traits of provincialism in the United States that would tend to slow up the ratification of the treaty and League, but he felt sure that America would finally join. Dunbar of Australia and Merton spoke for the colonies. On the whole, this club should do much good in clearing away minor misunderstandings between the two nations.

Oxford is awake again after the long sleep. Americans are taking their part in the reanimation of the university. With the bustle and life of the revival there comes, too, the thought of the missing—the men of Oxford who have finished their great course in the war for the right. May they never be forgotten in the joy and the gladness of the return, for it is by them and by their work that this day has come!

II. HILARY TERM, 1920

Scholars in residence who were elected for any year before 1920 have been granted a temporary war bonus of £50 for this year, and those Scholars in this category who shall be up in Michaelmas Term next year have been assured that they will receive a further bonus of £50 as for the year 1920–1921. Those who were in residence either Hilary Term or Trinity Term in 1919 and who go down in June 1920

will at that date receive a bonus of £25. In these days of world-wide high cost of living the bonus idea is a happy thing. The Rhodes Trustees deserve sincerest thanks from all the men for their generous action. For many the bonus has meant the opportunity of staying up another year and of completing their course.

The first Torpids since 1914 were most lively. The order of boats at the top of the river did not change greatly, but in the second and third divisions there were bumps enough to satisfy the wildest ambitions of the tow-path runners. Trinity suffered perhaps the worst of all the colleges, receiving eleven bumps in all, five for her first crew, and six for the second, and falling from ninth in the first to fourth in the second division, and from fifth in the third to the very tail end of the procession. St. Johns also had a bad season and dropped from fifth place to twelfth for her first eight; the second crew fell six places, and the third was taken from the river at the end of the last division. The order in the first division reads: Christ Church I, Magdalen I, Balliol, New, University, Christ Church II, Worcester, Brasenose, Magdalen II, New II, St. Johns, and Oriel. Merton made five bumps and worked up to fourth place in the second division, having a heavy and well-trained eight. The House at the head of the river was never threatened. Two features of the races were New I's frantic attempts to overtake Balliol, and Worcester's evil destiny in failing three times, the last by a scant yard, to dent the stern of the House II boat. During one exciting fight, when Worcester had already lapped her prey, the "Wuggins" port oars got tangled in the river bank at the Gut and the chance was lost. Brasenose had a splendid eight but was in a difficult group and got only such crews as drifted down from above; Trinity and St. Johns being her total. In the case of the latter, in the excitement of hope long deferred, Brasenose rammed Johns so hard at the Gut as to cause the hasty departure of the rowers to the shores of St. Clements. Old men say that there was a larger and noisier crowd on the tow-path than ever in the balmy olden days. The House and Brasenose supporters easily won in noise. Many Americans rowed in the crews; among these were: Burwell, Rhode Island and Merton, '16; Jackson, Colorado and Brasenose, '14; Hulley, Florida and Christ Church, '17; Hopkins, Connecticut and Balliol, '17; Feather, New Mexico and Wadham, '17; and Stan, Christ Church, and Calhoun, Lincoln, non-Rhodes Scholars.

Not so many American students have taken part in the intercollegiate sports that have just ended. Trinity defeated Magdalen in

the finals by a score of 42 points to 31, thereby winning the cup last held by Brasenose in 1914. B. G. D. Rudd, the South African colonial and varsity blue from 1914, won four first places for Trinity, the 100-yard dash, the quarter, the half, and the long jump; Rudd did the 100 in $10\frac{1}{2}$ seconds and jumped over 22 feet. Newhall, Connecticut and Magdalen, '16, competed on the Magdalen team. Jepson, Nevada and Hertford, '14, won the hammer throw regularly for the strong Hertford team. Scott, Iowa and Merton, '16, and Burwell, Rhode Island and Merton, '16, competed for their college. White, non-Rhodes man, of Brasenose, won the high jump. He will doubtless be the first string man in his event on the varsity team which is due to compete with Cambridge on March 27, and ought to make his blue.

In the "Rugger" season that is also drawing to a close, University eliminated Trinity, unbeaten previously for many games, and is the probable winner of the intercollegiate games. Newhall, Connecticut and Magdalen, '16, and Faucett, Tennessee and St. Johns, '16, played leading parts on their respective teams.

The American Club is enjoying the greatest era of unadulterated wit, oratory, and general good fellowship in its history. The Club has debated every debatable question from the Irish and Peace Treaty to the mysterious messages from Mars. Niles, New Hampshire and Christ Church, '17, has introduced a new method into Current Events by reducing them to verse. Barr, Virginia and Balliol, '17, has made of the secretaryship an enduring ornament and a perpetual fount of wit. Not the least of the tokens of the Club's prosperity are the new Scholars who began residence in January. Their arrival (and subsequent initiation) have caused the Hon. treasurer's hunted expression to vanish. Many of the Club recently attended a very successful dinner and dance in London at the Lyceum under the auspices of the United States Navy League. We have been happy recently to congratulate Sir George Parkin for his inclusion in the New Year's List of Honors.

The newly inaugurated British-American Club, of which most of Oxford Americans are members and of which Homan, Oregon and Lincoln, '14, is a cabinet member, is in a most flourishing condition. On February 20, the club was fortunate in having as its guest and speaker the Hon. J. W. Davis, the American Ambassador. His Excellency declared he agreed with the Archbishop of York that the partnership between America and Great Britain would mean more in

the years to come than any one factor in international politics. He made a most significant point in handling the question of the similarities of the two nations from an entirely new angle. These similarities, he said, led to pedantic views and attitudes in matters that would probably otherwise be met by compromises; as no two nations are so much alike, so none are exposed to greater danger from failure to recognize their differences.

By far the most significant event in Oxford for Americans this term was the proposal of the British-American Club to the Colonial and American Clubs for a consolidated union. The British-American Club has an option on magnificent rooms at the corner of the Turl and Ship Street and intends to establish a dining, recreation, and reading club there, and has invited the Colonials, and Americans, as organizations, to unite with them in their plan of creating and fostering a closer friendship between the English-speaking nations of the world. That the Colonials, the majority of whom already are enrolled in the British-American Club, will decide to accept the offer there is little doubt. On February 26, the American Club met in a special meeting and unanimously decided in favor of a federation of this club with the British-American Club, with the understanding that the American Club keep its identity and hold its individual meetings as before. This last clause is entirely in keeping with the plan proposed by the British-American Club to the two kindred organizations. The new federation will thereby become, second to the Union, the largest and most powerful organization in Oxford. The exact details of the consolidated budget have not as yet been worked out; but it is most probable that for a few shillings more than members of any of the three clubs now pay as dues, membership in both will be possible. Seventeen shillings and six pence is the probable terminal dues figure. The Colonial Club will give up its rooms in the Cadena and use the American Club rooms for its separate meetings; the American Club will meet there on Saturday nights as before; the combined clubs will meet there for big public affairs; and all three will use the British-American Club rooms for reading the periodicals pooled there, for small meetings, entertainments, etc. No member of either the Colonial or American Club need join the British-American Club unless he sees fit. The mutual advantages of this new and happy arrangement are most apparent. That a vast amount of good will be accomplished, especially in these trying times of deferred peace trea-

ties, no one can doubt. The thing is being carried through most enthusiastically.

The ancient Joint-Jolly-Ups of the Colonials and Americans were revived in all their ante-bellum glory on February 24. The affair was staged at the Cadena, old home of jollification. Hilarity, music, good feeling, ale, and coffee were the leading attractions. Stephenson, Indiana and Balliol, '16, took the honors for wit and elegance of delivery. His unity and emphasis were unmistakable, though his coherence at times became a trifle risky. For sheer musical talent Cassidy of the Colonials headed all contestants. Miller, Colorado and Lincoln, '16, give a most glowing toast to our hosts, in which he touched with most discriminating scholarship upon various aspects of natural history.

Not the least of Oxonian organizations this year has been the Better Half Club. This is made up, as its name implies, of the wives of Rhodes Scholars and of other American students in Oxford. Recently, however, other American girls, not as yet wives, have joined it. Miss Crocker, good friend of American Oxonians, is the founder of the club, and she has played a leading part in its weekly meetings. Among the charter members are: Mrs. Binns, Mrs. Coffin, Mrs. Blanchard, Mrs. Penfield, Mrs. Wickey, Mrs. Faucett, Mrs. Peck, Mrs. Hersey, Mrs. Morley, Miss Bunker, Miss Elliott, and Miss Ireland. Lady Raleigh was recently entertained by the club, when a consignment of sugar from the States made American cakes possible. The confessed aim of the organization is informal sociability; papers occasionally are tolerated. The club "lives around" among its members at tea time. Plans are under way to meet with English women at Oxford once a month. The club has been invaluable in bringing friends of similar tastes together.

Professor Carleton Brown, of the University of Minnesota, has been lecturing in the English School this term on English Poetry before Chaucer. His lectures have been largely attended. The Congregation is still debating the question of women's degrees and an affirmative decision will probably be reached soon. American students are looking forward to the spring vacation with high hopes by reason of the low exchange in continental money. France is the most favored prospect for the revived wanderlust of Rhodes Scholars.

OBITUARIES

SIR WILLIAM OSLER

Most Rhodes Scholars will have heard before this of the sad death of Sir William Osler at his home in Oxford, December 29. He was a great physician and a great teacher, as a long succession of Rhodes Scholars who have studied medicine under his direction well know. But it was as a man rather than as Regius Professor of Medicine that he was best known and most loved by the great body of American students. His kindly, human cordiality, the wide range of his interests and the hospitality with which he and Lady Osler welcomed American students form one of the most grateful memories of the generations of Rhodes Scholars who were at Oxford during his lifetime.

J. M. JOHANSON

Just after the January number was printed news arrived from Washington of the death of J. M. Johanson, '04, Washington and Exeter, on Saturday, December 18, from injuries received in an automobile accident in Seattle. The car in which Johanson was riding skidded on an ice-covered stretch of road and went over a twelve-foot embankment. The man with whom Johanson was riding was not hurt except for a few bruises, nor did it appear at first that Jo's injuries were serious. The two men climbed back to the road, hailed a passing automobile, and were taken back to the Beta Theta Pi House, where Johanson died an hour and a half later.

Johanson was Assistant Professor of English in the University of Washington. His most important personal contribution to the work of the department was the development of a system of tutorial instruction, on the Oxford plan, for advanced students specializing in English. Readers of the AMERICAN OXONIAN will remember an article on the subject written by him in collaboration with Professor A. R. Benham, "Liberalizing the Curriculum," published in April, 1916, at the time when Johanson was first putting his plan into operation. He died before his work was finished but not before it had been widely recognized as successful.

Like all success of a high order, Johanson's was the triumph not merely of a man but of an idea. President Suzzallo pronounces his death the loss of "a great personal force for liberal education and for

culture in the university." Professor Padelford says of him that "Probably no teacher in the university has awakened more students to the charm of the intellectual life."

Professor R. F. Scholz announces that friends of Johanson at Washington are planning the publication of a volume of his essays and letters. Rhodes Scholars and others who have letters from Johanson which might be of interest in this volume are requested to send them to Professor Scholz, 5706 Seventeenth Ave., N. E., Seattle, Washington.

W. T. BARBOUR

Men who knew W. T. Barbour, '08, Michigan and Oriel, will be shocked to hear that he died of pneumonia in the Yale Infirmary on Wednesday, March 2. Barbour's death marks the end of what would unquestionably have been a brilliant career. He went to Yale last September as Southmayd Professor of Equity and Jurisprudence in the Law School, from the University of Michigan where he had been since his return from Oxford. He was to have given in the second half of this academic year the Carpentier lectures at Columbia. He leaves a wife and one daughter. Although Barbour's health had never been very good, he had already written a surprising amount on subjects connected with legal history and jurisprudence, and was rapidly making for himself a very fine reputation in this field.

H. D. TOWSON

The latest name to be added to our Roll of Honor is that of H. D. Towson, '13, Georgia and Merton, who died September 27, 1919, when he failed to recover from an operation made necessary by the severe wounds he received in the Argonne in 1918. Towson was born of missionary parents in Japan, December 11, 1892, was educated at the Webb School and Emory College, and took the Honor School of Theology at Oxford. He refused to claim exemption as a theological student and went to France in the same unit with Alvin C. York. He was discharged from the army in January 1919, because of the fact that his wounds had left him unfit for further military duties, and became pastor of the Pelham Circuit of the South Georgia Methodist Conference. His work in this field was brilliantly successful and at the time of his death he was planning to enter the foreign missionary service.

A. L. ST. CLAIR

A. L. St. Clair, '07, Nevada and Wadham, was shot and killed by bandits in Clover Valley, Nevada, February 20. St. Clair, who was acting as constable and deputy sheriff at Deeth, in company with two other officers of the law, was pursuing bandits who had stolen a motor car from the Union Land and Cattle Company the night before. They had just found the abandoned car, had left one of their number to guard it and their own automobile, and St. Clair with a single companion started on foot in pursuit of the robbers. A few minutes later the officer who was left behind heard a volley of rifle shots, and when he reached the scene of the shooting, he found St. Clair dead and his companion dying. Two days later the criminals were apprehended and they are now in jail at Ely.

St. Clair read Modern History at Oxford, but his love of an outdoor life caused him to return to live on a farm in his home state of Nevada. One of his former professors says of him: "I shall always remember him for his strength and quiet fearlessness, and for his love of the expansive out-of-doors which doubtless drew him back to his boyhood home and held him there. He died in the line of adventure and of duty, long and fearlessly performed."

EDITORIALS

EXPENSES AT OXFORD

Frequent and sometimes anxious inquiries are being received these days from prospective Rhodes Scholars on the subject of expenses at Oxford. To satisfy these Mr. F. J. Wylie, Oxford Secretary to the Rhodes Trustees, has compared the experiences of a number of men now in residence in various colleges, with the following results, which we give in Mr. Wylie's own words:

"It is not easy, even now, to estimate very closely the cost of living at Oxford today, still less what it may be a year hence. I have, however, considered a number of battels (*i. e.* College bills) for last term. They vary somewhat in different colleges. This variation may be accounted for in different ways. In part it is due to the fact that some colleges have already put up their charges to meet the new situation, whereas others are still considering what revision is necessary: in part to the fact that it is more the custom in some colleges than in others to buy things at the college stores, and the battels only cover expenses actually incurred in college. To some slight extent, also, it is due to a difference in habits or standards of living in different colleges. After examining some forty battels from twelve different colleges, I realize that it is very difficult, and in some cases really impossible, to reduce battels below £50 a term. At one college, the seven battels I examined averaged £63, and, taking all forty battels together, the average would be about £55. I may remark here that a large number of these battels are from men in lodgings, and in these cases I have added the lodging expenses to the ordinary college charges.

"When it is remembered that these figures make no allowance for books, clothing, doctors, travelling, personal expenses, or for subscriptions outside those that may appear in the college bill, it will be realized that a considerable addition must be made in attempting to determine the probable expenses for a term. I regard £75 a term as a moderate estimate. This would give a total of about £225 for the academic year, that is, for six months. The expenses of the other half year will seldom amount to less than £125. The net result is that, while a Rhodes Scholar may in some cases get through on £350 a year, it will not be easy to do so; more often he will exceed that figure—though not, I hope, by very much.

"I take this occasion of pointing out that the war bonus granted by the Rhodes Trustees is only temporary, and that no Scholar elected for any year later than 1919 will be eligible for it. It is important that this should be realized."

A NOTE ON REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION AS A CANDIDATE
FOR THE PH. D.

W. R. Burwell, '16, Rhode Island and Merton, who is now reading for the Ph. D. at Oxford, sends us the following note on the requirements for admission to the status of Advanced Student.

"The American who desires to undertake graduate study abroad will find at the University of Oxford an excellent opportunity to carry on his work. His first step should be to obtain and read carefully all information issued by the university concerning facilities for advanced study and requirements for admission (see bibliography printed elsewhere in this issue). If he wishes to be a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, he should apply for admission to the status of Advanced Student through the Assistant Registrar, as instructed, stating his qualifications and the subject which he wishes to offer, and taking pains to outline the nature and extent of any previous graduate work. It is very important for the student to prove his fitness to engage in advanced research. For this purpose it would be well to supplement his list of previous courses by confidential letters from teachers who have been in a position to judge of his abilities; a letter from some university of high standard other than Oxford stating that he is eligible for admission as a candidate for research at that university would prove of value.

"If he has not had at least a year's training in research, he must not expect to take his degree in less than three years. It may be pointed out, however, that it is possible to obtain in one year a certificate entitling him to the degree of Bachelor of Letters or of Science and that a student who has obtained such a certificate can thereby be admitted as an Advanced Student with the possibility of obtaining the D. Phil. degree in two more years. By adopting this method it will be possible for a man to get a pretty thorough training in methods of research in his first year and to apply those methods as an Advanced Student in the succeeding two years.

"In case a candidate's application for Advanced Standing is approved, subject to the acceptance of his thesis subject and title, he may

feel justified in taking up residence at Oxford as there will probably be no difficulty in getting final approval after he has talked the matter over carefully with the professor or tutor concerned, unless, of course, he chooses a field of research quite disconnected with his former work, or one which would be considered unsuitable at any other university of high standing.

"To facilitate matters it is wise to send in with the application a list of three or four Oxford colleges in order of preference of which the student desires to become a member, with a note attached requesting that the credentials and the list be forwarded by one college to the next until the candidate has been admitted to one. It is necessary to become a member of some college or society or to enroll as a non-collegiate student in order to become a member of the university. As the supervisor is appointed by the Board of Faculty and not the college, one's choice of college will be influenced usually by the desire to obtain a certain type of college life or by a consideration of expenses or of the size of the college. In the case of Rhodes Scholars all arrangements in regard to membership in a college should be made through the Oxford Secretary of the Rhodes Trust."

RECOGNITION OF THE OXFORD LAW COURSE IN NEW YORK STATE

A group of ex-Rhodes Scholars now practising law in New York have recently been making an effort to have the Oxford law training recognized as equivalent to that of American law schools year for year as a preparation for the New York bar examinations. The difficulty in the past has been that a year at Oxford consists of only twenty-four weeks while the New York regulations require thirty-two. Men who are planning to take law at Oxford will be glad to have the assurance contained in the following letter from F. F. Russell, '11, New York and Brasenose, to L. C. Hull, Jr., '07, Michigan and Brasenose, that this difficulty is no longer to be feared:

"In accordance with telephone conversation of some time ago, I am writing you herewith the result of our efforts to induce the Court of Appeals of this state to make a general rule allowing Americans, who have studied law at Oxford to be credited, for purposes of eligibility to take the bar examination of this state, with the time spent in studying law at Oxford on the basis of allowing one year at Oxford to count as the equivalent of one year at a recognized American law school, although the school year consists of only twenty-four weeks

instead of the thirty-two weeks required by the rules of the Court of Appeals.

"We drew up a rather extensive memorandum at the suggestion of one of the judges of the court, and submitted it with a request that the desired rule be adopted. I was advised by the judge, who interested himself on our behalf, but who naturally does not want his name quoted, that the entire court was very interested in the law work at Oxford as set out in the memorandum and concurred in the justice of our request. However, they did not see fit to make a general rule applying to Oxford University alone, on the ground that if they did so they might establish an annoying precedent, to which other law schools in this and other countries might seek to bind them in the future. I am unqualifiedly assured, however, by the judge with whom I talked that although no general rule would be made, if at any time in the future a specific instance arose they will unquestionably make a special order permitting the applicant to take the examination, allowing him full credit for time spent at Oxford on the desired basis of year for year."

SIR GEORGE PARKIN, K. C. M. G.

Rhodes Scholars all over the world will unite in affectionate congratulations to Sir George Parkin on being made Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in the New Year's Honor List. This knighthood is a recognition of a long life devoted to education and to the cause of imperial federation. Sir George Parkin was born in Canada in 1846, was principal of Upper Canada College from 1895 until 1902, and has been, since 1902, Organizing Secretary to the Rhodes Trustees. For the last eighteen years he has devoted himself tirelessly to the enormous task of organizing the Scholarships in the United States and the British Dominions. He has traveled repeatedly through all the countries from which Rhodes Scholars come, and has an understanding of educational problems and a personal acquaintance among educational men of all English-speaking countries such as perhaps no other living man possesses. He brought to the Rhodes Scholarship scheme in 1902 precisely that combination of interest in educational questions and broad statesmanlike views concerning the destiny of the English-speaking race which were most needed in working it out. While he is now gradually relinquishing his more active administrative duties, it is to be hoped that he will be able for many years to give the Scholarships the benefit of his advice and experience.

A GREETING FROM VISCOUNT GREY TO THE 1918 MEN

A pleasant incident of the voyage of the 1918 Rhodes Scholars to Oxford on the "Adriatic" in January was a tea given to them by Viscount Grey and his party, who were sailing on the same ship. Speaking to the Rhodes Scholars Viscount Grey said:

"I should like to offer my best wishes to the Rhodes Scholars on board the "Adriatic" who are on their way to Oxford, and I cannot wish them better fortune than that they should enjoy the years at Oxford as much as I did, and feel for it still. I will not attempt to describe Oxford life: there is great freedom, and undergraduates can adapt the life to their own tastes, and the lectures and method of teaching are not, I suppose, very different from that of other universities. But the place has a beauty and an atmosphere of its own, and a life in college rooms in the old colleges has great attractions for those who go there. Amongst other advantages it affords the best possible conditions for making friendships, and for most of us the friendships made at a university are the most intimate in our lives. It was my good fortune to make one such intimate friendship with an American graduate from Harvard University who entered Balliol College as a freshman on the same day as myself. Jowett, who was the Master of Balliol, used to say "Keep your friendships in repair," and that American friendship and a few British ones made at Oxford have remained one of the most precious possessions in my life.

"You belong to the generation which is going to do the intellectual work and shape the thought and policy of the United States and Canada in the coming years. You will meet at Oxford some of those who are going to do the same for Great Britain. If you form some such friendships with British undergraduates, and they with you, they will do something to help the countries on each side of the Atlantic to understand each other, to keep in touch and to like each other. It was the idea of Cecil Rhodes that they should work together. This he believed to be for their own interest and for that of the world. Many of us think that is true, and believe that the thing most necessary is for the leading minds of each country to become acquainted with those of the others. I hope in time that British scholars will go to American Universities and to Canada in the same way as you are now going to Oxford. I believe the more association of this kind there is the more the countries will find points of agreement with each other.

"The life at Oxford University was suspended during the war, for

every one of an age to be an undergraduate was in the Army, and the Dons of military age were either in the Army or engaged in war work. But I hear the University is now full again and that the undergraduates who now fill it are showing a keen desire for knowledge and a serious purpose in life, and I hope you will find the years you spend there both interesting, useful and pleasant."

RHODES SCHOLARS-AT-LARGE

The committee charged with the duty of selecting three Rhodes Scholars-at-large allotted to the United States this year (notice of which was printed in the *AMERICAN OXONIAN* in January) met in Washington on January 31. There were sixty-eight candidates especially recommended from the various states, and at least one-third of these were, in the opinion of the committee, men of extremely high quality. The decision at the end was so difficult that the committee, after electing three men, sent the credentials of the fourth to Oxford with a unanimous recommendation of his fitness for a Scholarship if by any possibility an extra appointment could be found. The Rhodes Trustees generously appropriated another extra Scholarship under these circumstances, making four allotted to the United States this year. The names of the four men chosen to fill these appointments are:

Paul Robinson Norton (Princeton University), Graduate College, Princeton, N. J.

Robert P. Hamilton, Jr. (University of Virginia), Chancellor Street, University, Va.

Theodore Stanley Wilder (Oberlin College), 1875 East 24th Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Lieutenant Henry Moe (Hamline University), U. S. Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The members of the Committee of Selection were:

Dr. P. P. Claxton, Commissioner of Education, Chairman.

S. K. Hornbeck (Colorado and Christ Church, '04), Tariff Commission, Washington, D. C.

C. A. Wilson (Massachusetts and Worcester, '08), 120 Broadway, New York City.

Ernest Barker, Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford (now lecturing at Amherst), Amherst, Mass.

Frank Aydelotte (Indiana and Brasenose, '05), Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC.

Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912

Of AMERICAN OXONIAN, published quarterly at Concord, N. H., State of New Hampshire, Merrimack, ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared W. W. Thayer, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the American Oxonian and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation) etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher—W. W. Thayer, Concord, N. H.

Editor—Frank Aydelotte, M.I.T., Cambridge, Mass.

Managing Editor—Frank Aydelotte, M.I.T., Cambridge, Mass.

Business Manager—W. W. Thayer, Concord, N. H.

2. That the owners are (give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock):

Alumni Association of American Rhodes Scholars,

Frank Aydelotte, Secretary, M.I.T., Cambridge, Mass.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are (if there are none, so state):

None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is (This information is required from daily publications only.)

W. W. THAYER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of October, 1919.

CARL H. FOSTER.

(My commission expires May 14, 1920.)

(Seal.)

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THE AMERICAN OXONIAN

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THE AMERICAN OXONIAN

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AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION AS TO STUDY ABROAD

BY PROFESSOR J. W. CUNLIFFE

THE WAR undoubtedly gave a spur to American interest in international education, especially so far as France and Great Britain were concerned, and the interest then aroused has fortunately been carried over to the more permanent relations of peace. Of the three principal American organizations which concern themselves with international education, the American University Union in Europe was founded in the summer of 1917, primarily to meet the needs of American university and college men in Europe for military or other service in the cause of the Allies, although from the beginning it had in view the larger purpose of serving "as a bond between the universities of America and those of European nations." The objects of the Union, as specified in the revised constitution, are stated thus: "The general object of the Union shall be to serve as a bond between the Universities of the United States and those of European nations. It will in particular seek to encourage the attendance and advance the welfare of American students at the Universities of France, Great Britain, and Italy, and of European students at American institutions of higher learning, in such ways as the Trustees may see fit."

During the War, the operations of the Union were naturally centered in Paris, where most of the American college men on service could be helped, and the Union had on its books some 35,000 graduates or undergraduates. The Palace Royal Hotel, near the Théâtre Français, under the able and devoted direction of Professor G. H. Nettleton of Yale and his numerous colleagues from various American universities, was at that time a hive of beneficent activity, and many returned service men remember with gratitude the efforts made for their material comfort and intellectual and spiritual advantage.

Branches at London and Rome rendered similar services, according to their smaller opportunity, to the college men passing through those cities, and Dr. MacLean, the present Director of the British Division of the Union, as it is now called, had charge of the arrangements whereby 2,000 men of the A. E. F. were distributed among the British universities for a period of study in the spring of 1919. Dr. MacLean's office is now at 50 Russell Square, London W. C. 1, in the building occupied by the British Universities Bureau, and he is more than willing to answer inquiries from American students wishing to go to Great Britain or Ireland. He has already prepared a short pamphlet on opportunities for graduate study in the British Isles, which may be obtained free from the Institute of International Education, 419 West 117th Street, New York City; and he has in preparation a larger volume on the same subject, which is to be published, probably in the fall, by the Bureau of Education at Washington. In view of the crowded state of most of the British universities, it is exceedingly desirable that American students wishing to secure admission to them this year should communicate at once with Dr. MacLean and send him as full details as they can of their qualifications and plans, together with letters from their instructors testifying to their fitness for advanced work. Dr. MacLean will do his best to place them somewhere, but it must be borne in mind by all applicants that at present the opportunities for residence in the Oxford and Cambridge colleges are necessarily restricted by the fact that they have more applications from English students than they are able to satisfy. In the provincial universities and as non-collegiate students of Oxford and Cambridge, American graduates have still opportunities, but in these cases also, it is wise to make preliminary arrangements for admission before crossing the Atlantic. The larger business of the Union is now centered in the office of the Secretary of the Trustees, Professor J. W. Cunliffe, Journalism Building, Columbia University, New York City, who will be glad to answer any inquiries and give any information in his power to students intending to go abroad, but they will save time by communicating directly with Dr. MacLean, at 50 Russell Square, the Director of the British Division, or with Professor C. B. Vibbert, the Director of the Continental Division at the Paris office of the Union, 1 rue de Fleurus, Paris, France. Professor Vibbert will be succeeded in the Paris Directorship in September by Professor Earle B. Babcock of New York University.

The Institute of International Education, referred to above, was

projected before the War, and its foundation was actually delayed by the outbreak of hostilities. Its general object is "to develop international goodwill by means of educational agencies." It has an admirably equipped office at 419 West 117th Street, under the capable direction of Professor Stephen P. Duggan, and has already done excellent service in the wide sphere of international activity it endeavors to cover, including not only Europe, but Latin America and the Far East. So far as the British Isles, France and Italy are concerned, it co-operates cordially with the Union and uses the same offices in these countries. It especially concerns itself with arrangements for the interchange of professors, and has done important work already by facilitating the visits of American professors to Europe and of European professors to America. It has published the pamphlet by Dr. MacLean mentioned above on opportunities for graduate study in the British Isles, and also a largervolume, "Opportunities for Higher Education in France," which contains the most recent statement of the regulations for French degrees and a large amount of other information with reference to the French higher educational system, not easily obtainable elsewhere.

The American Council on Education was, like the Union, originally founded for war activities, but has enlarged its scope so as to serve permanent educational aims. It is primarily concerned with "the interrelations of American institutions and organizations, and with their relations to governmental agencies." It has, however, important activities in the international field. It is endeavoring, by means of committees on which the Union and the Institute are represented, to adjust the equivalents between the degrees of American and European universities and to administer the scholarships for French students in this country and American students in France, organized by the Association of American Colleges in co-operation with the French Government. The Director of the Council is Dr. S. P. Capen, 818 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C., to whom inquiries should be addressed with reference to any matters falling within the sphere of the Council's operations. The Council is working in cordial co-operation with the Institute and the Union, and its offices in London and Paris are the Union offices at the addresses already given.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

BY S. N. GRANT BAILEY (B. A., LL. B., CANTAB.), CHOATE MEMORIAL
FELLOW AT HARVARD

THE University of Cambridge is composed of some seventeen colleges and Fitz-William Hall (which looks after the non-collegiate students). The last, however, form so small a proportion of the whole that one's attention may be given wholly to the colleges, and it can be said roughly that membership of the University is obtained by membership of one of the colleges.

The instruction has two sides: first, the University, and second, the College. The lectures in the various subjects are delivered by university lecturers who merely lecture. Advice as to attendance at lectures and the general supervision of a man's studies is a college affair. The colleges, either individually or collectively in small groups, have a Director of Studies in all of the various subjects, who advises the student on all questions as to his work, generally supervising it, and, as a rule, taking the men of his college two or three times a week in class, where difficulties which arise out of their lectures or reading are discussed. The Director of Studies also usually sets his men weekly test papers on the current work, thereby not only testing their progress but also giving them valuable experience in essay writing and the answering of examination questions. These classes are quite small, varying from five to twenty men; consequently there is close personal touch between the student and the teacher, who will be an able scholar of the subject he teaches.

The examinations are conducted by the University. There is the entrance examination ("Previous"), consisting of Greek, Latin, and Mathematics. Greek may now, I think, be omitted by science students. Graduates of American universities of high standing would probably be able to obtain exemption from the "Previous." There is a "Pass" and an "Honors" degree. All men who intend to do serious work take the latter. It is necessary to keep nine terms, there being three terms in each year which roughly total but twenty-four weeks of a whole year.¹ The degree is B. A. in each case. The

¹NOTE.—The academic year is divided into three terms, and the period of each of these terms is called "Term Time," during which residence at Cambridge is permissive; but a shorter period contained therein, called "Full Term," is the period when residence is obligatory and all lectures are delivered. This last is to all intents and purposes the term: it is only men who have some special work to do, or have to make up for nights

Honors course is called a "Tripos" and some of them are divided; that is, one examination is taken, varying with the subject, at the end of the first or second year and a second examination at the end of the third. Subjects which a man can read for Honors are Mathematics, Classics, Moral Sciences, Natural Sciences, Theology, Law, History, Oriental Languages, Modern and Medieval Languages (any one), Mechanical Sciences, and Economics. These are all undergraduate courses. In Law the degree of LL. B. is given in addition to that of B. A. on the Tripos examination. There are exceptionally good facilities at Cambridge for studying Science or Medicine, the staff being distinguished and able, and the laboratory accommodation extensive and modern. Medical students usually combine part of the natural science course with their medical one, getting a B. A. at the end of three years and then proceeding to the M. B. degree at the end of the following two years which are spent at some hospital. In other words the Medical Course is a five years one, of which three only are spent in Cambridge.

The students have been in the past almost exclusively undergraduates. A man on reaching Cambridge immediately specializes on his chosen subject, but the ground covered in each subject is very wide. There have been a few research students who were graduates of "approved" universities and judged capable of advanced research, being allowed to count the time spent at Cambridge on research

absent from Cambridge during "Full Term," who would normally be up in term time before or after "Full Term." The titles and periods of the terms are as follows:—

<i>Name of Term</i>	<i>"Term Time"</i>		<i>"Full Term" (approximately)</i>	
	<i>Begins</i>	<i>Ends</i>	<i>Begins</i>	<i>Ends</i>
Michaelmas	Oct. 1	Dec. 19	Oct. 8	Dec. 9
Lent	Jan. 8	Mar. 31	Jan. 14	Mar. 11
Easter	Apr. 22	June 24	Apr. 24	June 14

It will thus be seen that the Michaelmas and Lent "Full Terms" are between eight and nine weeks in duration, and the Easter "Full Term" between seven and eight; and that the Christmas and Easter vacations each average between five and six weeks, and the summer vacation sixteen to eighteen weeks. Medical and Science students generally return for a "Long Vacation Term" of some six weeks' duration, which extends from about the beginning of July to the middle of August. Medical and Science students may keep this term or not as they please: their tutors will advise them as to the better course to follow. Students in other subjects rarely come into residence for the Long Vacation Term, since there are no lectures in the regular courses, and most men prefer to read quietly in some country village. The Long Vacation is the ideal period for real serious study. A man is expected to work during vacations, and the amount he does will vary with his ambitions as to his performance at the "Tripos."

towards keeping terms for a degree. There has now been established within the past few months the degree of Ph. D., which will be awarded to those who are, firstly, adjudged by the proper authorities at Cambridge to be qualified to undertake research work and, secondly, carry through such research satisfactorily. Owing to the novelty of this departure, the rules and regulations have not yet crystallized. It can, however, be said that something more in the way of preparation is required than the general course leading up to the American A. B. degree; that is, more specialization in the subject in which it is desired to research. Also, the authorities in framing the general regulations had in mind the needs of American students.

The Master's degree (M. A.) can be proceeded to without further examination. The Doctor's degrees (M. D., LL. D., D. D., Lit. D., Sc. D.) can be obtained after a lapse of five years from the taking of the Master's degree by the submission of a thesis which is approved, or by general research work.

An attractive feature of both Oxford and Cambridge is the peculiar "atmosphere." The men live either in college rooms or in "lodgings" supervised by the University. There is accommodation in college rooms for considerably less than half the students. The men all dine together in the hall of their college and have their other meals in their own rooms. The social life of the college is very intimate. There is much taking of meals in each other's rooms. A man usually gets to know most of the men in his own college, thus covering in his acquaintance men in each "year" and in each subject; he will also at lectures get to know men from all the other colleges taking his own subject. There are innumerable university and college clubs covering every imaginable sphere of work, play, or interest. Each college has clubs in various sports and games, and almost every man takes part in some sport. The colleges play against each other and many friends are made in consequence of the close associations of such games.

The expenses at Cambridge have increased very greatly during the war, and in addition to expenses there an American student must allow for the expenses for the twenty-eight weeks, or thereabouts, of vacation. Term expenses would vary according to the student from £200 to £270, and the vacation and personal expenses could not be less than £125. In the case of science students there would be an additional £27 per annum for laboratory fees. It would therefore seem unsafe to calculate on a lower average figure than £350 per annum.

Intending students should send in an application for admission, together with a testimonial from their college professors and also a brief statement of their scholastic attainments, as well as some indication of the course they desire to take at Cambridge, to the Senior Tutor of the College of their preference. Perhaps the best course would be to accompany the letter with a list of the colleges in order of preference, asking the Tutor at the first to forward the letter and documents to the Senior Tutor of the next college on the list if admission is impossible at that college, and so on, until a college is reached which can grant admission. Owing to the intense congestion at Cambridge the chance of an ordinary man getting admission to any Cambridge College this coming Michaelmas Term (1920) is extremely remote. Last Michaelmas it was necessary to refuse more than fifty per cent of the applicants for admission. Men wishing to take up residence in October, 1921, would be well advised to commence making arrangements forthwith for admission.

ALMA MATER

A SONNET SEQUENCE

BY GREVILLE V. T. COOKE (OF CAMBRIDGE)

[*Manuscript procured through the kindness of the Vice-Chancellor,
Dr. A. E. Shipley.*]

I.

Here am I now alone; and seas forlorn
Foam at my friendless feet, and all my songs
Are backward borne upon the breeze. . . . But wrongs
Must righted be, ere darkness flees the dawn.
Floats down from the remote and unconfined
A windward cry, a whisper from the sea:
"Return, return," passing most faintly.
Slowly doth glide, upwelling on the wind,
Some wave born of Her rivers toward the shore,
Breathes on the breeze the perfume of Her flowers.
But yet, ah God! the barrier before,
The fading distance, and the gathered hours . . .
Dusk afterwards, and the still flowing tide,
With Duty standing Sentinel beside. . . .

II.

Tired heart, seek ye the haven of Her walls,
Forget awhile thy tears. With eyes unstarr'd
Look evenly upon Her towers, regard
The mellow colour of Her quiet Halls.
How the great trees in russet glory clad
Stand yet along the meadows, whither wing
A thousand swallows swiftly gathering.
Dream of Her loveliness, lone heart and sad,
Of summer's lingering leaves hung pendular
Above Her willowed streams. Some sweet-limb'd grace
Pleading with truth, doth bear away the bar,
Unfetter me awhile of time and place.
O Gentle Heart, close to Thy bosom prest,
Hold me, asleep, enswathed in utter rest.

III.

Dream in her arms again. . . . Beside the grasses
 I lie in level ease. The smell of musk
 Comes and is gone. From out the deepening dusk
 The dipping plash of paddles slowly passes.
 My fingers feel the stream. Somewhere afar
 Bells on the evening air stir in their sleep
 With liquid sound, as if Her eyes out weep
 Great tears into the sea from some high star.
 The skies most sudden pale, and in the west
 Lingers no hue reluméd of the pool.
 Night gathers for me peace and quiet rest
 And calm of tranquil evenings in the cool.
 My hair is lifted. . . . Ah! I dream too deep.
 I'll move awhile. E'en so the waters sleep.

IV.

Now will I dream the Heart of my desire.
 High lifted turrets to the north I see,
 Great windows lit with dim obscurity.
 I hear the distant chanting of the choir,
 The high notes of a *Nunc Dimittis* borne
 Faintly upon the bosom of a breeze,
 And lingering about the giant trees
 Above the dark width of the sleeping lawn:
 Till even echo fails, and softly sighs
 The silvern sounds away. Deep stillness wells
 Upon the dream-bound air, and in the skies
 The hush of silence after singing dwells. . . .
 Thus dreaming or asleep, mine eyes confess
 Th' eternal refuge of Her changelessness.

V.

"But all is changed," (I heard), "the silent stone
 Rings with the clash of muskets in the Hall.
 A measured tramping, and a short sharp call.
 Feet on the ancient grasses. Bugles blown,
 Near, suddenly, at dawn. . . ." These, and change
 —Ah God! how great!—so short a while ago
 Bright laughter rippling with the river's flow,

Courts ringing with dear voices, now the strange
 Deep agony of loss. Names that were men
 (Loved, laughed and envied on the level greens,
 Or locked in friendly fury o'er the fen,
 Or flushed with pride, being listed in the screens:
 —Joyous of youth and spurning all things old—)
 Writ purple on the porch, and quickly told. . . .

VI.

Above the drifting glory of a cloud
 Search not the wind-wide caverns of the sky,
 Bereavèd Mother, Thou who seest the high
 Great Emptiness of earth; for Heaven must shroud
 Her own with love, as Thine must cling to Thee,
 That they be One in joy or grief of soul.
 So girt about with Heaven, Thy gates enrol
 The young Companions of her chivalry.
 Their Spirits crowd Thy Courts. The creeper'd walls,
 Caress'd by viewless fingers, flush and burn,
 And o'er their summer'd greenery, there falls
 The scarlet ecstasy of their Return.
 For me, not e'en the tendrils and the stone. . . .
 Standing afar, I am alone, alone!

VII.

. . . But yet Her walls remain. Her turrets lift
 Their grey peace to the skies, and not in dream
 Flows o'er their mirror'd beauty the slow stream.
 Nor do the clouds imagined only drift
 Along the sky. Yet still Her bells are clear,
 And daylight dies not ere their requiem
 Sound from the dim-set towers upbearing them.
 Steals yet the Anthem on some listening ear
 And lingers o'er the lawn. Her flowers repose
 In unobtrusive idleness. There is
 Great Peace tonight in Heaven's demesne, where glows
 The brightness born of gloom, death's radiances.
 Yea, these remain when even the Breath is gone,
 The shadowed home where once the sunlight shone.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCED STUDY IN THE NEWER ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES

I. L. KANDEL, M. A., MANCHESTER; PH. D., COLUMBIA

THE American student who desires to pursue graduate study in any of the British universities will now find ample opportunity. One of the direct results of the visit of the British Educational Mission to this country and of the influx of A. E. F. students into the British universities has been a recognition of the importance of perpetuating the relations existing between the two countries by an organization that would appeal to university men. Except in the sciences the British universities before the war did not offer opportunities for graduate study corresponding to those offered by American universities. The time requirements placed on the existing doctorate degrees in all the universities practically rendered them inaccessible to foreign students. All the universities have now adopted the Ph. D. degree to be granted on the basis of directed study and research after a period of two or three years. The organization and requirements for this degree at Oxford have already been brought to the attention of the readers of *THE AMERICAN OXONIAN*. The opportunities of the increasingly powerful universities of England outside of Oxford and Cambridge are less well known.

It is difficult within the compass of a brief article to describe the characteristics of the newer universities; it will suffice if some of the misconceptions about them are removed. In the first place, these universities—London, Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, Birmingham, Sheffield, Bristol, and Durham—are in no sense urban or municipal universities, any more than the universities of Berlin or Leipzig, Paris or Bordeaux. They were all privately endowed institutions in their origin and by their increasing service and importance have gradually acquired a national character. The majority of them now receive in addition to the income from endowments and fees financial assistance from the immediate areas that they serve and from the government, by which they are chartered and inspected. Nor are they local universities; while approximately 70 per cent of the students are drawn from within thirty miles of their location, the remaining 30 per cent come from all parts of the British Isles, the British Empire, and foreign countries. Further, they are not, as is sometimes supposed, glorified technical schools with a strong leaning to the

applied sciences; many of them have built up departments in the humanities in which they rival the older universities or even point the way. In the majority of the universities the students in the faculty of arts outnumber those in the faculty of science.

The chief features of the newer universities are their situation in the larger industrial and commercial centres of the country, their non-residential character, and their progressive outlook. While as steadfast as the older universities in their faith in the humanities, they are more sensitive to demands made on the sciences whether in the fields of industry, commerce or social welfare. Such adaptability has not, however, been accompanied by a sacrifice of the claims of learning. Their location affords the newer universities extensive laboratories and experiment stations not easily accessible to Oxford or Cambridge.

All the universities are organized into faculties of arts, science and medicine; some in addition have also faculties of commerce, law, engineering and education. Students are admitted on the basis of matriculation or entrance examinations which are equivalent in general to graduation from the American high school, but which can be passed at the age of sixteen or seventeen. All the universities offer "pass" and "honours" degrees at the close of three years of study. The requirements for the pass degree cover a wide range of subjects and the standards are probably higher than at the older universities. For the honours degree the student specializes intensively in two or three related subjects. Attendance at lectures, performance of prescribed work, and class exercises and examinations are enforced as rigorously as in the American college. The "tutorial" system, the distinguishing feature of the older universities, is confined to honours students.

While the newer universities are not residential, most of them have established hostels for men and women; the majority of the students either live at home or in licensed and supervised lodgings. An active social life has been developed at all the universities and centres have been established to promote intellectual and other interests. Ample provision is made also for athletics and physical exercise. The academic year is divided into three terms, extending approximately from the beginning of October to December 20th, from the middle of January to the end of March, and from the middle of April to the end of June. The cost of living is probably much lower than at Oxford and Cambridge. The charges for board and residence

vary from 35s to £4, according to the town in which the university is located. The fees for the course leading to the Ph. D. include a registration fee varying from £2 to £5, fees of about £10 a year for supervision and tuition, and £10 (20 guineas at the University of London) for the examination. It would thus not be impossible to live on \$1,000 a year including vacations and fees. The American student should be warned against expecting to supplement his income by work "on the side," for the practice is almost unknown. All the universities offer fellowships and scholarships, but these are all awarded on the basis of competitive examinations, and in the majority of cases are reserved for their own students. It would not be out of the question, however, for a foreign student to obtain a fellowship in his second year.

No attempt can be made to indicate all the opportunities for advanced work available in the universities under consideration. Only a brief reference can be made to the special features of each, leaving it understood that arrangements for advanced study leading to the Ph. D. can now be made in any field. It is unnecessary to dilate on the advantages offered by London to the research student. The University of London with its forty-three incorporated colleges and twenty-eight institutions with recognized teachers affords opportunities that are probably unparalleled elsewhere for the variety of choice. To this must be added the extensive library and museum facilities and the numerous learned societies. Some of the more highly specialized institutions include the Physiological Laboratory, the Francis Galton Laboratory for National Eugenics, the Imperial College of Science and Technology, the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, the School for Oriental Studies (now considerably extended in scope), and the London School of Economics and Political Science. Many of these institutions are designed primarily for research and the number of students admitted is in many of them restricted.

The University of Manchester has long enjoyed an established reputation for its work in chemistry and physics. The College of Technology, a municipal institution which is recognized as a department of the university, is one of the largest and best equipped of its kind in the world, and has developed especially along the applied sciences of greatest value to the local industry—bleaching, dyeing, printing, and finishing of textile goods, and the manufacture, dyeing and finishing of paper. The University has, however, developed equally strong departments of classics (it has, for example, the only

chair in Imperial Latin in the country), in History and in English; graduates in the two latter fields have been appointed to the majority of the chairs recently established in other universities. In medicine, Manchester has the advantage of being the centre of a densely populated area served by one of the largest groups of hospitals in the country, many of which, particularly the new Royal Infirmary, are closely associated with the University for purposes of clinical teaching. The University is well equipped not only with its own departmental libraries but also is in close co-operation with a large municipal library, the Chetham Library, the oldest public library in the country, and the famous Rylands Library with its wealth of books and manuscripts in the fields of theology, philosophy, history, classics and English. A number of learned societies centre their activities round the University.

The University of Leeds, with which is associated the Technical College at Bradford, is equally vigorous in developing the study of the applied sciences and in promoting industrial research. Special opportunities are offered for advanced work in the textile and leather industries; coal gas and fuel industries; colour chemistry and dyeing. A recent development is the organization of courses in social organization and social service and in psychological medicine. In the field of medicine the Medical School is in intimate connexion with the largest infirmary outside London.

The great advantage that England derives from its large number of independent universities is best indicated by the difficulty of grouping them together. The University of Liverpool, while providing undergraduate courses similar to those of the other universities has developed special courses in new fields. The School of Russian Studies was a strong department for some years before the Russian language attained popularity in England. The School of Social Studies offers the foreign student an excellent opportunity of getting into active touch with the practical operation of the social legislation introduced since 1906. The Department of Civic Design or Town Planning offers courses not only to architects and engineers, but to others interested in this sphere of civic activity. In the School of Local History and Records the student, although he is given intensive training in the study, editing and publication of the history and records of Liverpool, receives at the same time general preparation in diplomatics, palaeography, numismatics and bibliography of English Medieval History. The School of Tropical Medicine was the first and for a

long time the only institution devoted to the study and research in tropical diseases. At the same time, the important Institute of Archaeology with courses in Assyriology, Egyptology, Classical and Medieval Archaeology and the Archaeology of Central America evidence the breadth with which Liverpool regards the function of a university.

An examination of the other universities would similarly reveal specialization in one or two lines; thus:—Birmingham with its Training for Public and Social Service, the Department of Fermentation (to the American now of historical interest only) and the Department of Metallurgy; Sheffield with a special curriculum in Glass Technology and a Faculty of Metallurgy; Armstrong College, a branch of Durham, with its special work in Mining; and Bristol with its courses in Journalism. The establishment of the Ph. D. degree will undoubtedly have the effect of stimulating the development of specially organized courses in many other fields than those mentioned.

The regulations for the Ph.D. degree are practically uniform for all the universities. The requirements of the University of Manchester may be taken as typical of the others. In a few cases a minimum age limit of twenty-one is prescribed; in others there is some variation in the authority in charge of the advanced work; in general all the regulations follow the same lines. In all cases graduates from the list of institutions prepared a few years ago by the Association of American Universities will be admitted to post-graduate work without further test. It may be noted that in all cases a candidate for the Ph. D. degree may obtain permission to continue his work at some institution other than that in which he is registered.

ORDINANCES

“1. The degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph. D.) may be conferred on persons who, having fulfilled the provisions for attendance required from candidates, have graduated (or have passed the Final Examination for a degree) in this or any other approved University.

2. A candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy must pursue a course of advanced study or research in the University for at least two years, provided that after the first year of the course a candidate may be permitted to devote such periods as may be deemed desirable by the University to research elsewhere under conditions approved by the University.

3. Before the commencement of the course of advanced study and research the candidate shall (a) have fulfilled the conditions laid down

in Clause 1; (b) have applied to the University for recognition; (c) have given satisfactory evidence to the University of adequate training and ability to pursue the proposed course; (d) have registered as a University student and paid the prescribed fees.

4. A candidate, on the completion of the course, must present a satisfactory thesis, or published work, embodying the results of his research.

5. A candidate must satisfy the Examiners in an oral examination on the subject of the thesis and in matters relevant thereto, and may also be required to satisfy the Examiners in a written or other examination.

REGULATIONS

1. Before entering upon a course a candidate must send in an application upon a prescribed form in time to reach the Registrar not later than September 1. The application must give particulars of the educational career and qualifications of the candidate, as well as the subject of the advanced study or research.

NOTE.—A candidate is strongly advised to consult the teachers in making formal application to the Registrar.

2. At the beginning of his course the candidate shall submit his proposed course of study for approval.

3. A candidate may be required to take special courses of instruction in departments other than the one mainly concerned with the course, as well as in the subject in which he proposes to pursue advanced study or research.

4. Candidates are not allowed to undertake work which, in the opinion of the Executive Committee, is likely to interfere with their Ph. D. course or to restrict the freedom of publication of results, and are therefore required to report to the Committee any outside work which they propose to undertake.

5. A candidate must apply in writing to the Registrar not later than June 1, in the first year of the course, if he desires to spend a part of the remainder of the course at some other approved Institution, and must state the Institution to which he proposes to proceed and the facilities such Institution offers for his work. The period of study at the University shall in no case be less than one academic year.

6. On or before March 1 in the final year of the course, a candidate must apply to be examined, and, not later than May 1 following, must submit at least two copies of the thesis (accompanied by a short

abstract) for the approval of the University. The copies of the thesis will be retained by the University.

A candidate will not be permitted to submit as his thesis a thesis for which a degree has been conferred upon him in this or any other University, but he shall not be precluded from incorporating any part of the work already submitted with a view to a degree for which he has been a successful candidate, provided that in his entry-form and in the thesis he indicates the part of the work so incorporated.¹

A study of the regulations will indicate their eminent reasonableness and the flexibility of the proposed system. The American students will be afforded an opportunity not only of becoming thoroughly acquainted with one university but of extending their programmes, if their work calls for it, to take in other institutions. Much will be gained, if the students follow this course, for the purpose in the minds of all who are interested in bringing a knowledge of these opportunities here described to the attention of American college men is not to dwell on the value of the degree, but to emphasise the advantage of these means of acquiring a thorough acquaintance with England, not the England of Oxford and Cambridge, perhaps, but England in her everyday dress and the Englishman at his everyday work. Much will depend in the future of the world on international appreciations built up by the contacts of the intellectual leaders in each country.

¹ More detailed information may be obtained from the Registrars of the respective universities or from the Secretary of the Universities Bureau of the British Empire, 50 Russell Square, London, WC 1.

UNDERGRADUATE AND POSTGRADUATE CURRICULA IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

BY NORMAN KEMP SMITH, PROFESSOR OF LOGIC AND
METAPHYSICS

THE Scottish Universities present many puzzling features to the American visitor. They share with the other British Universities that all-important distinction between Pass and Honours work to which there is no parallel in the curricula of the American Universities; and owing to this, as well as to certain other causes to which I shall refer, the newcomer finds the organization of studies somewhat bewildering. A brief account of the main features of our courses of study may therefore be helpful to readers of the AMERICAN OXONIAN.

In the Pass degree, which demands three years' residence, each subject is dealt with in a single course that usually meets four times a week throughout the academic year. And since the number of courses to be taken in the three years is seven, the student during two of the three years' works in only two courses. This at once affords a very striking contrast to the curricula of the American Universities, in which it is customary for the student to carry simultaneously no less than five courses. The Scottish student attends classes from eight to ten hours per week; the American student probably averages fifteen hours. The American courses also frequently last only one term, and the student may therefore, within the academic year, be studying even more than five subjects.

I am not here concerned to balance the relative advantages and disadvantages, but only to note the more obvious consequences which follow from these differing arrangements. As the Scottish student can generally give half of his entire time and energies to each of his courses, obviously more can be exacted in the way of independent reading, writing of theses, etc. And since the academic year is considerably shorter than in America, the vacations can also be used for much independent work. Indeed it may be said that the amount of work demanded in each course is such that an increase in the number of courses taken would necessarily involve a diminution of the requirements in one or all of them.

But about 45 per cent of the students take the Honours degree, and as this 45 per cent probably represents 80 per cent or more of the

ability as well as of the industry of the student-body, they set the pace and determine the recognized standards of work. The Pass degree courses, it is important to bear in mind, are taken by both Pass and Honours men. No advanced courses can be entered until the Pass course in that subject has been taken. In the courses open to Pass students Honours students therefore form a very large proportion of the class, and this is one of the chief securities for the maintenance of a really high standard in the ordinary Pass degree. Even in the Pass work, the pace is largely set by the Honours candidates.

When we consider the average year's work of the Honours students, the differences which I have already indicated between American and Scottish usage become even more striking. They spend three, and in the case of subjects not studied at school, four years on four (or at most five) subjects, two (or three) of which are on the Pass standard. Also, as the Honours classes are small, and all the members are giving to them the best of their energies, and are aware that the standard of First Class Honours is jealously guarded, and that only very hard work, combined with genuine capacity for the subject, will secure this cherished distinction, the pace set is severe, and the amount of work done by the student is proportionately increased. Indeed, as he approaches the final stages, the courses become of relatively secondary importance to him; his teachers can chiefly be of assistance by affording guidance in his reading, in criticising his written reports, and in talking over special difficulties.

I have dwelt thus at length upon these points of difference, because they indicate other differences that follow in their train. Owing to these arrangements the Scottish Universities have been able to carry on with much smaller staffs than the American Universities, and with a much smaller number of courses in the various subjects. The American visitor must not expect to find such a variety of options nor so great a number of teachers as he has been accustomed to in his home institutions. On the other hand, he may expect a much greater amount of work to be demanded in each course, and to be cast more on his own resources in the doing of it.

These very general statements are, needless to say, subject to many qualifications. The American student frequently concentrates his main energies on some one set of connected courses, and is gladly guided by his teacher in reading and research beyond the usual class requirements; and this is especially true of the more advanced courses. But broadly considered the differences are well-marked; and the

readjustment imposed on American and British students migrating across the Atlantic are at first somewhat disconcerting. The American system may seem by its very wealth of courses and teachers to dissipate the student's energies, and to encroach upon the leisure necessary for independent thought and study; the British system not infrequently lays too great a burden upon the teaching staff, with consequent neglect of the student's individual needs, and the necessary omission in instruction of large portions in each field of study.

I may specify the arrangement of courses in Edinburgh somewhat more in detail. In each main subject there are usually three courses, each of which runs throughout the three terms of the academic year: (1) an Ordinary course, qualifying for the M. A. and B. Sc. degrees; (2) an Intermediate course, designed both for those who are taking the subject on a higher standard as a double course for the Pass degrees and for those who are preparing for Honours; and (3) an Honours course exclusively designed for Honours candidates. The Ordinary course maps out the broad features of the subject, affording a general understanding of its central problems and of its relations to kindred branches of knowledge. The Intermediate course continues the work of the Ordinary course, but concentrates on certain portions of the field, thus preparing the way for the exhaustive study of selected authors or of selected problems in the specialized Honours courses. Recently postgraduate courses have also been instituted in most subjects. They differ from the Honours courses mainly in being on less central parts of the subject, or in presupposing work done in such central courses.

The postgraduate student from America will, I think, find that the Honours courses are very similar to the postgraduate courses given in his own Universities, and, except under exceptional circumstances, are in the main better suited to his needs than those exclusively designed for postgraduates. Frequently, too, in such subjects as English Literature or Philosophy even the Ordinary course, with its broader methods of treatment, will be found helpful. The elements of a subject are always the most difficult to discuss in any adequate manner; and in Scotland there is a well-established tradition which constrains the Professor to regard the Pass degree class as the most important part of his teaching work, and he accordingly devotes his best energies to it, presenting the methods, ideals, and ultimate results of his subject with all the maturity, simplicity, and directness that he can command. The postgraduate student ought to be at the

stage when he can carry on detailed work without more than an occasional appeal to his teachers in special difficulties; what he needs above all else is the inspiration of a comprehensive and unified outlook that will enable him to view the problems with which he is more particularly concerned in due perspective. For this purpose the broad and simple treatment, by a teacher under whom he has not previously studied, of the fundamentals and essentials of his subject, is an excellent prophylactic against the possible evils of specialization.

The Ph.D. degree, that has now been established in Edinburgh, may be taken after two years' residence. The requirements, as regards courses of study and thesis, are similar to those demanded in America. A single year's residence will probably, in the usual manner, also count towards qualification for the Ph.D. degree in the American Universities.

The arrangements for Divinity, Medical, and other professional degrees would require special articles, and I have not attempted to deal with them. Nor need I enlarge upon the inspiration afforded by Edinburgh's historical associations and wealth of abiding beauty and interest. Though the strength of their appeal can be fully appreciated only by those who have submitted to their influence in a prolonged residence, they appeal even to the transient tourist, and are known to all the world. The Scottish-American Association, recently established, ought to secure that all that is best in this ancient city and in Scotland at large will be at the disposal of American students who may honour us by their presence. They are assured of a very warm and hearty welcome.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WALES

NOTE.—The University of Wales comprises three collegiate institutions: the University Colleges of South Wales and Monmouthshire at Cardiff, of Wales at Aberystwyth, and of North Wales at Bangor. The following information has been kindly supplied by the Principals of the respective colleges. The fuller statement of the opportunities offered at the first may in a broad way be taken as an index of what is available at the other two.—T. B.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE

THE expenses of maintenance and tuition at the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, including vacations, may be expected to amount to at least £140 to £150 per annum. The terms of admission are very similar to those in other British University Colleges. Arrangements are being made for the admittance of students with a view to preparation for the newly instituted degree of Ph. D. Further particulars as to these matters will be found in the enclosed papers.

The pressure of work in this College due to the return of ex-Service men is so great that it is almost impossible to provide at the moment for supervision of research in certain congested departments. The following departments, however, offer facilities for those intending to make a special post-graduate study of the subjects mentioned:

ARTS

Department of Greek. Professor: Gilbert Norwood, M. A.

- (1) The elements of style in Greek, Latin and English poetry, with special reference to the works of Pindar, Sophocles, Euripides, Catullus, Vergil, Propertius, and the major English writers.
- (2) The nature and methods of drama with special reference to Greek Tragedy, Roman Comedy, Shakespeare, the Restoration Comedy, and present-day French and English drama.

Department of Celtic. Professor: W. J. Gruffydd, M. A.

- (1) The Arthurian Legend, with special reference to its Celtic origins, as illustrated primarily by the Welsh Mabinogi and Romances. A study will also be made of Old and Modern Irish illustrative material, and of Welsh and Breton Folklore. No knowledge of Welsh, Irish or Breton will be required for this course, but intending students should have some knowledge of Old French and Old German.

- (2) *The History of Literature in Wales* with special reference to the period of Dafydd ap Gwilym and to the period from 1750 to the present day. A knowledge of Welsh is necessary for this course.

Department of Semitic Languages. Lecturer: Theodore H. Robinson, M. A., D. D.

- (1) *The Principles of Hebrew Metrics*, historically and analytically studied.
(2) *The Evolution of Judaism*.
(3) *The Prophets of Israel*.

Department of Economics. Professor: W. J. Roberts, M. A.

The City of Cardiff and its neighbourhood offer special opportunities for the study of some very extensive and important industrial and social problems. Cardiff is one of the greatest coal-exporting centres in the world and depends mainly for its growth and maintenance on this export trade. The district is very rich in this mineral and the coal industry plays a most important part in the life of the large population, which, in the course of the last sixty years, has come to occupy the counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth. The social problems arising out of the rapid growth of urban industrial areas, some notable developments of industrial combination, as well as the causes and circumstances affecting an important branch of British trade, can be studied to great advantage in Cardiff as a centre.

Developments within the College and in affiliated institutions, of commercial and legal teaching, of teaching in subjects such as architecture and town-planning, are in contemplation, and provision for the needs of students from distant places and countries could and would be made on a scale adequate to the demands which experience discovered. The College has also entered upon a scheme for the training of students for Social Service, and it is proposed to institute a Diploma in this subject.

Department of Latin. Professor: G. A. T. Davies, M. A.

Facilities will be afforded for research work in Literature, History and Archaeology in connection with the following and kindred subjects:

- (1) *Roman Historical Sculpture*, with a special study of *Ara Pacis Augustae*, the Monument of Adamklissi, the Columns of Trajan and Aurelius, and military sepulchral monuments.

- (2) *The Barbarian World*,—the barbarian world in Roman writers of the first century, *e. g.*, Tacitus and Valerius Flaccus; the representation of barbarians on Roman monuments.
- (3) The history of the Roman provinces in the imperial period, with special reference to the occupation of Danubian lands.

Department of History. Professor: Herbert Bruce, M. A.

History of Wales. Assistant Lecturer: E. Ernest Hughes, M. A.

Lectures will be given on—

- (a) The Social Organization of Wales under the Tribal System.
- (b) The Policy of the Tudors and the Decay of Welsh Institutions.

SCIENCE

Department of Geology. Professor: A. Hubert Cox, M. Sc., Ph. D. Cardiff is conveniently situated for research in various branches of geological science. It stands in immediate proximity to the great South Wales coalfield of which the detailed stratigraphy and structure has not yet been fully investigated, while the palaeontology is almost untouched, so that there is great scope for palaeobotanical and structural investigations. The problem of the change from bituminous to anthracitic coal still remains unsolved and invites both chemical and botanical research.

The famous districts for the Pre-Cambrian and Lower Palaeozoic Rocks of Shropshire and the Welsh Borders, and of South Wales lie within easy reach of Cardiff. Immediately adjacent to these historic areas are other areas still entirely unknown, inviting research on stratigraphy, tectonics, and petrology.

Mesozoic Rocks occur almost within the town, well-exposed along miles of cliff, and exceedingly fossiliferous. These rocks offer excellent opportunities for the study of biological problems relating to evolution and extinction of successive groups, particularly as regards the various divisions of the Mollusca.

Department of Botany. Professor: R. C. McLean, M. A., D. Sc., F. L. S.

Special facilities can be offered for the study of the ecology of Maritime Plants, Morphology, Micrography and Genetics.

Department of Metallurgy. Professor: A. A. Read, T. D., D. Met. The new metallurgical buildings were formally opened in July, 1915, by Sir Clifford J. Cory, Bart., M. P. The building which has

been erected forms an important addition to the present department of Metallurgy and provides accommodation for assaying, analysis of fuels, metallography and photomicrographic work, lecture theatre, professor's private room, balance and reading rooms. The laboratories are of considerable size, lofty, well-lighted and ventilated and contain the most modern and up-to-date equipment for teaching these branches of metallurgy. The erection of this new building is due to the generosity of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Coal owners Association. In addition to the above there is a laboratory for Iron and Steel Analysis and also a well equipped workshop for preparing test pieces, etc.

Department of Engineering. Professor: Frederic Bacon, M. A., M. I. Mech. E., M. I. E. E.

The Engineering Department was established in 1890 under the late Prof. A. C. Elliott, D. Sc., M. Inst. C. E. The present laboratories date from 1895 and comprise lecture rooms, drawing offices, engine room, boiler house, mechanical and electrical laboratories, etc. The primary function of the department is to prepare students for the degree of B. Sc. (Wales) in Civil, Mechanical, or Electrical Engineering. A College diploma in one or other of these branches of engineering is also obtainable on the satisfactory completion of a three years' course.

Early in the war the senior classes were suspended and the resources of the workshop and mechanical laboratories were devoted to the manufacture and testing of munition gauges. The normal activities of the department are now once again in full swing and 150 students are at work in the department which is a number considerably in excess of what can be conveniently accommodated. Structural extensions are now in progress and when these are completed the congestion will be somewhat relieved and conditions will be rendered more favourable for research work than has hitherto been the case.

The equipment in the Materials Testing Laboratory includes a horizontal testing machine of 100 tons' capacity by Messrs. Buckton and the laboratory classes in this work are run in close co-operation with the Department of Metallurgy so that results of mechanical tests can be correlated with micro-structure, chemical analysis, etc. The Students' Engineering Society has been recognised as a Students' Association of the

South Wales Institute of Engineers and in this way students are brought into close personal contact with the leading engineers and employers of the district, visits to works being arranged during the summer term. Many points of contact already exist between the work of the Department and the local industries and these will grow and multiply as soon as the Technological Scheme approved by the recent Royal Commission gets into operation which has for its object the linking up into organic relationship of technical education of all grades with research and industry throughout the whole of South Wales and Monmouthshire.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH WALES, BANGOR

PRINCIPAL:—SIR HARRY REICHEL, M. A., LL. D., FELLOW OF JESUS COLLEGE AND LATE FELLOW OF ALL SOULS COLLEGE, OXFORD.

THE College is a Constituent College of the *University of Wales*, and residence thereat qualifies students for the various degrees of the University, including the degree of Ph. D., open to graduates of other Universities. Information as to the requirements of the University may be obtained from the University Registrar, Cathays Park, Cardiff.

FACILITIES FOR RESEARCH

The College offers special facilities for research in the following subjects:

(1) The Welsh Language and the History of Welsh Literature from the earliest times.

(2) The Political, Social, Economic and Religious History of Wales.

(3) Subjects allied to the foregoing, such as The Arthurian Legend, The Early Celtic World, Early British History, Welsh Rural Economy.

The *Welsh Library* is an outstanding feature of the institution, and has been developed on the principle of making it a complete repository of all books, magazines, pamphlets, etc., in the Welsh language, or having any bearing on Welsh studies. The collection of Welsh periodicals is particularly rich, and is beyond a doubt the largest and best equipped in existence.

The following *Members of Staff* are ready to give special assistance to advanced Students:

Sir J. Morris Jones, M. A. (Oxon.), Hon. LL. D. (Glasgow),

Professor of Welsh, author of "A Welsh Grammar, Historical, and Comparative" (1913).

Mr. Ifor Williams, M. A. (Wales), Lecturer in Welsh Literature, Joint Editor of "Cywyddau Dafydd ap Gwilym" (1914).

Prof. J. E. Lloyd, M. A., D. Litt. (Oxford), Professor of History, Chairman of the Board of Celtic Studies of the University of Wales, author of "A History of Wales to the Edwardian Conquest" (1911).

Mr. T. Shankland, Hon. M. A. (Wales), Assistant Librarian in charge of the Welsh Library.

Inclusive *Fee* for Post-graduate Course in Arts (October to June) £6 6s. 0d.

Enquiries should be directed to the *Registrar* at the College.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES, ABERYSTWYTH

"At the present time, this College like most Colleges of the British Universities, is over-crowded with students, and we are hard put to it to provide the necessary accommodation. We are, however, taking steps to organize the research work in the College, more especially in the Departments of Agriculture, Celtic Studies, and Science subjects generally.

"Moreover, a new Chair has recently been founded at the College in International Politics, and the Professorship is held by Mr. A. E. Zimmern, late Fellow of New College, Oxford. We are hoping to draw up a prospectus of the advanced work that may be carried on here in the near future, but at present, owing to the local circumstances I have already mentioned, we are not in a position to invite American students to enter for Post-graduate work."

(Signed) J. H. DAVIES,
Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN—TRINITY COLLEGE

BY PROFESSOR J. JOLY

TRINITY COLLEGE, though described in the original Elizabethan Charter as "the mother of a University," has remained the sole College, and thus "Dublin University," and "Trinity College, Dublin," are in practice interchangeable terms.

The College occupies a large site in the middle of the city, with ample grounds for the athletic clubs, and has residential accommodation for about 270 students. At Trinity Hall (acquired by the University in 1908) there is residential accommodation for about 40 women students. A new hostel has been opened by the General Synod of the Church of Ireland for the accommodation of Divinity students of that Church. There are also registered lodging-houses. It is compulsory for all students of the College to reside in them if they do not reside in chambers within the College, or with their guardians in Dublin.

The various College societies (of which the well-known "Historical," with its illustrious roll, including Edmund Burke, is the oldest), and the athletic clubs, form a prominent feature in the life of the College.

Admission is by a Matriculation Examination, but a student who has passed two years in Arts studies at certain overseas Universities (which include such American Universities as are approved by the Association of American Universities), and passed the examinations belonging to that period, is given credit for the first academic year, provided that if the course he has pursued does not include all the subjects of the first year of Dublin University, the Senior Lecturer may require him to qualify for examination in the omitted subjects.

Degrees, Diplomas, &c.—B. A., M. A.; Ph. D.; Litt. D.; Sc. B., Sc. D.; B. D., D. D.; LL. B., LL. D.; M. D., M. B., B. Ch., M. Ch., B. A. O., M. A. O. (Obstetrics), B. Dent. Sc., M. Dent. Sc.; B. A. I., M. A. I.; Agri. B., Agri. (Forest) B.; Mus. B., Mus. D.; Diplomas in Medicine, Surgery, Obstetric Science, Public Health, Education, Electrical Engineering, Economic and Commercial Knowledge, Agriculture; Licences in Engineering and in Dental Science; Certificate in Education; Testimonium in Divinity.

Distinctive features of the University are—first, that every student who wishes to obtain a Professional Degree has also to obtain an Arts Degree; and, secondly, that there are compulsory subjects in the Pass B. A. Course.

The Honor B. A.—known as a *Moderatorship*—can be taken in ten different groups (viz., 1. Mathematics; 2. Classics; 3. Mental and Moral Philosophy; 4. Experimental Science; 5. Natural Science; 6. Historical and Political Science; 7. Modern Literature; 8. Legal and Political Science; 9. Engineering Science; 10. Celtic). The Special Honor Course lasts four years in the case of Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, three years in Nos. 3 and 10, and two years in No. 8. Honor candidates are also required to pass the examinations for Pass candidates, with the exception of the Pass B. A. Examination.

AB. A. of three years' standing may be admitted M. A. There is no examination for this, nor is a thesis required.

Bachelor in Science is obtainable in one year after graduation by Honor graduates in Science who have applied themselves to research and advanced study in Science during that year.

Doctor in Philosophy.—A candidate for the Degree of Doctor in Philosophy (Ph. D.) must either:—(a) be a graduate of the University who has gained a Moderatorship, or has obtained the Degree of Sc. B., or has done such work in the Laboratories during his Undergraduate course as shows his fitness to proceed with the exercises required for the degree; or (b) have obtained such a degree at some other approved university as qualifies him to enter on a course of advanced study or research.

The candidate, qualified as above, must pursue, under the supervision of the professors concerned, a course of study in some branch of letters or philosophy selected by him, for the period of two academic years; provided that, in lieu thereof, an equivalent amount of work, spread over a longer period, may be accepted, and that instead of one of these years the candidate may offer evidence of an equivalent amount of literary work or research, properly attested, or may elect, at the conclusion of his first year, and with the approval of the professors concerned, to pass his second year at some other seat of learning, at home or abroad.

At the conclusion of his course the candidate must embody the results of his work in a thesis, which must be approved by the professors concerned as justifying the candidate's claim for the degree, and which must be read before a meeting within the College, open to all members of the University, and convened by the Provost. He may also be required to present himself for examination in matters relating to the special field of his researches.

The Examiners appointed to report on the merit of the work

submitted shall have power to question the author upon his work, either viva voce or in writing.

The work must be printed and placed in the hands of the Registrar to be submitted to the Examiners at least two months before the date of the Commencement at which the candidate desires to obtain the degree.

A Doctor in Science must be a Bachelor in Arts of at least three years' standing. The primary test for the doctorate shall be original published work in Science submitted by the candidate. It must contain such results as mark an advance in scientific knowledge, and in the case of the experimental work must show the candidate's power of following up experimental evidence in the elucidation of phenomena, and that he possesses originality in planning experiments, and ability in deducing conclusions therefrom.

A Doctor in Literature must be a Bachelor in Arts of at least three years' standing. The primary test for the doctorate is published work submitted by the candidate, and forming an original contribution to the study of (a) Literature, Ancient or Modern; or (b) Philosophy; or (c) Aesthetics; or (d) History; or (e) Archaeology. (Works dealing with other departments of study, such as Theology or Law, which possess a special doctorate, should not be submitted for the Litt. D.) The candidate's work must show evidence of independent inquiry, and must either contain some real addition to knowledge, or present a fresh interpretation of materials already known. It must be of substantial importance, and should, as a rule, be concerned with a single subject. If separate papers or essays are submitted, they should exhibit some unity of aim.

FACILITIES FOR RESEARCH

The Library.—The Library of Trinity College has enjoyed, since 1801, the privilege of receiving a copy of every book published in England. It contains about 333,000 volumes and 2,000 MSS. A catalogue of MSS. was published by the Librarian in 1900.

On the literary side, Trinity College offers unique opportunities for research in the older philology and literature of Ireland and Wales. The collection of MSS. in the College Library includes many of the most important monuments of the old Irish language, such as the Book of Leinster, the Yellow Book of Lecan, and many other manuscripts of almost equal importance. These volumes contain the incunabula of much of the oldest literature, both secular and ecclesi-

astical, and no other library is so rich in legal and medical MSS. in the Irish tongue. There is, besides, a great wealth of modern Irish MSS. of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries second only to the vast collection of the Royal Irish Academy, which is easily accessible to students of Trinity College. Besides these MSS., which are Irish both in origin and in language, the Library of Trinity College possesses a series of Latin MSS., written by Irish scribes, such as the Book of Moling, dating from the end of the seventh century, the Book of Dimma and of Durrow (seventh or eighth century), the Book of Armagh (about 800), and the famous Book of Kells, of about the same date, with others more recent. These, with other Latin-Irish codices of equal antiquity in the Royal Irish Academy, offer an unrivalled field for the study of Irish palaeography.

There are also very special facilities for research in Irish history. The city has been for seven centuries the seat of a Government and the domicile of its archives. For students desirous of working at Irish history, political, economic, and ecclesiastical, the capital of Ireland is the natural centre, for great masses of records, national and local, of which only a portion has been published, are available in its many libraries, such as the Record Office, Trinity College, the Royal Irish Academy, the National Library, Marsh's and the Franciscans' Library, which two latter are especially rich in ecclesiastical records. In addition, Dublin offers the fullest opportunities for the study of early Irish history with its laws and institutions.

There is a good collection of Greek papyri, especially of the third and second centuries B. C., in the College Library, and special instruction in Papyrology can be given.

The Lecky Library, rich in works on general, and more especially mediaeval, history, forms a separate collection.

Oriental Studies.—There is a good Oriental library in Trinity College, and, in addition, research or graduate students are allowed to consult the extensive library of the Professor of Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani.

Astronomical Science.—The Astronomical Observatory of Trinity College is at Dunsink, five miles from the College. It is the official residence of the Royal Astronomer of Ireland. It is well equipped with instruments for astronomical observation, and with a valuable library.

Experimental Science.—Provision is made for research in the recently erected Iveagh Laboratories, wherein many specially equipped

research rooms are provided. There is also a departmental library. There are separate laboratories of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.

Chemistry.—The Chemical Laboratories of Trinity College are large, and are well equipped for the teaching of elementary and advanced inorganic and organic Chemistry, and for research work in these subjects. Special facilities can be offered for research work on problems connected with the distillation of mixtures, also for determinations of the densities, vapour-pressures, and critical constants of pure substances.

Botany.—The School of Botany, Trinity College, Dublin, contains laboratories furnished with modern requirements. Special provision is made for research workers and graduate students, and the research rooms are well fitted with modern apparatus. As occasion requires, new instruments are purchased and apparatus is acquired for special investigations. A departmental library, containing the most important English and foreign journals and standard books, is accessible to workers, who also may make use of the Herbarium, which comprises many important collections of plants, and of the College Botanic Garden. This latter is about six acres in extent, and contains a valuable collection of native and exotic plants cultivated partly in the open and partly in a series of glass-houses, and offers important opportunities for research.

Zoölogy.—For research in pure Zoölogy the proximity of Dublin to sea, mountain, and moorland offers many facilities, and the department is well equipped with high-class microscopes and microtomes. There is a valuable collection of Zoölogical specimens in the Museum attached to the department.

Geology.—Facilities for research are provided in the Iveagh Geological Laboratories, which possess a good and continually increasing equipment of modern instruments. Connected with these laboratories there is a library of standard geological literature and a University Museum containing valuable palaeontological, petrological, and mineralogical collections. Special apparatus for research is purchased as required.

Medical School.—The hospitals of Dublin, including the well-known Rotunda Hospital, both general and special, draw patients from the greater part of Ireland, and afford excellent opportunities for the study of medical and surgical cases, and for graduate study in Orthopaedics, Laryngology, Otology, and Dermatology, as well as in

Obstetrics and in Gynaecology, in which subjects the University of Dublin grants a postgraduate diploma. The work for this diploma is done partly at the Rotunda Hospital and partly in the School of Physics of the University.

The Department of Anatomy offers special facilities for the study of Surgical and Medical Anatomy and also for Embryological work.

Physiology.—This laboratory offers facilities for various investigations, and during the last few years a number of researches have been carried out, among which may be mentioned those on creatine.

Pathology.—This laboratory offers facilities for research in Morbid Histology and Bacteriology. It is connected with several of the Dublin Hospitals, and material can be obtained from them for work in clinical Pathology. The hospital authorities are willing to give opportunities for the study of cases in connection with such work.

Grants are made for apparatus, etc., for research work.

Number of Professors and other Teachers.—About 100.

Number of Students.—Undergraduates, about 1,000; graduates, about 280.

College Fees.—Arts: Entrance Fee, £15; Half-yearly Fee, £8 8s.; Litt. D. or Sc. D., £25.

Cost of Residence.—Single rooms, about £4 per quarter; or if shared with another, about £3. Attendance—5s. to 7s. per week. Commons (Dinner)—1s. 8d. per diem. No other meal is served in Hall.

Official Publications.—Calendar, Vol. 1, published about July, gives information as to Courses in Arts and Professional Schools and Pass Arts Examination Papers. Price 2s. (Longmans, Green, & Co., London, New York, and Bombay).

Registrar (to whom all inquiries should be addressed): E. P. Culverwell, M. A., Senior Fellow of Trinity College.

[NOTE.—A paper on the National University of Ireland, promised from Professor Seymour of that institution, has unfortunately not been received in time for inclusion in the present issue. Those interested in this University should write to the Registrar, Sir Joseph McGrath, 49 Merrion Square, Dublin.

For information concerning The Queen's University of Belfast application should be made to the Secretary, J. M. Finnegan, Esq., Belfast.—T. B.]

THE BRITISH-AMERICAN CLUB AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY

BY HAROLD FLACK, CORNELL, 1912, TEMPORARY SECRETARY

THE British-American Club of Cornell University was founded in January, 1920, for the definite purpose of promoting understanding and friendly relations between peoples of the British Empire and the United States of America. This new organization is affiliated with the British-American Club founded at Oxford University by a group of Britishers and Americans in June, 1919.

The actual founding of the club at Cornell was the result of two simultaneous movements. In the first place two of us Americans who had been fortunate enough to attend Oxford last summer term as U. S. Army students became interested in the newly founded British-American Club at Oxford, and we agreed to start a similar organization at Cornell on our return to America. In the early fall we had occasion to discuss our plans with other Americans who had attended Oxford and Cambridge as Rhodes scholars or U. S. Army students or "on their own" as an Englishman would say, and everyone to whom we mentioned the plan was heartily in sympathy with the idea of forming such a club.

In the meantime a group of British subjects, feeling the need of some kind of an organization at Cornell University to bind together the representatives from the various parts of the British Empire, started a movement in the fall of 1919 to form a British Empire Club, and a committee of five was appointed to formulate plans for the formation of this club. Hearing of this movement, I arranged a conference between the members of this committee and a group of Americans and Britishers who had attended British Universities and it was decided by this combined committee that it would be far wiser to form a British-American Club than to form a British Empire Club.

Accordingly a second meeting was held on January 26th, a constitution was adopted, and the club was formally ushered into being with seventeen representatives of the British Empire (including England, Scotland, Canada, South Africa, New Zealand and Australia) and the United States of America as founders. Temporary officers were elected and Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell, was elected honorary president.

The first open meeting of the club, to which all members of the University community were invited, was held on March 12, 1920, at the

Theta Delta Chi House with Major-General H. Keppel Bethall, the British Military Attaché at Washington, Mr. Louis Tracey, O. B. E., the English novelist, and Lieutenant-Colonel A. Thorne as guests of honor. Major-General Bethall commended very highly the organization and aims of the British-American Club at Cornell as a means of bringing about a sympathetic and enlightened understanding between the peoples of the United States and Great Britain upon which he declared, "depend the future peace and happiness of the world."

After this meeting, one hundred and twenty-three undergraduates and members of the faculty were elected to the club in addition to the original seventeen founders.

Invitations have been extended to John Drinkwater, the playwright; Alfred Noyes, the poet; and Sir Auckland Geddes, the newly appointed British Ambassador, to visit Cornell University as the guests of the British-American Club during the spring term. It is planned to hold a formal banquet in honor of the British Ambassador at the time of his visit. An invitation has also been extended to the Oxford-Cambridge relay team to visit Cornell as the guests of the club at the time of their visit to America for the Pennsylvania Relay Carnival the latter part of April.

The club is at present making plans for the establishment of a scholarship to be held by a Cornell graduate for one year alternately at Oxford and Cambridge.

In furtherance of the aims of this club, it is proposed to discuss at various meetings matters affecting British-American relations, and to invite prominent Britishers and Americans to address such meetings, to receive and give aid to students coming to Cornell from various points of the British Empire and to promote the organization of clubs of a similar nature in other universities.

The club has had a most successful start with the heartiest support from members of the faculty and the student body. There is no question but that this club and similar organizations in other universities of the British Empire and the United States will accomplish a vast amount of good in the promotion of understanding and friendly relation between the British and American peoples.

P.S.—On May 4th and 5th the members of the Oxford-Cambridge Track Team, which broke the world's two mile relay record at the Pennsylvania Relay Carnival, visited Cornell University as the guests of the British-American Club. Accompanying Colonel A. N. S. Jackson, D. S. O. Oxford, the manager of the team, and Captain B. G. D.

Rudd (Oxford) were Messrs. F. A. Montague, H. P. Jeppe and W. R. Milligan of Oxford and Messrs. W. G. Tatham and H. B. Stallard of Cambridge. During their visit Captain Rudd extended an invitation to the Cornell cross country team to come to England at Christmas time to run against an Oxford-Cambridge team.

At the recent meeting of the club, the following permanent officers were elected for the coming year: Willard I. Emerson, U. S. A., Cornell and Cambridge, *President*; L. K. Elmhirst, England, Cambridge and Cornell, *Vice-President*; J. D. H. Hoyt, U. S. A., Cornell and Oxford, *Secretary*; E. A. Southee, Australia, Oxford and Cornell, *Treasurer*; Harold Flack, U. S. A., Cornell and Oxford, *Graduate Treasurer*.

WAR AND DIPLOMACY ON THE BALTIC

BY ROBERT HALE, MAINE AND TRINITY, '10

IN the light of developments in the vicinity of Riga and the great publicity which has attached to that picturesque Prussian freebooter, General Graf von der Goltz, no apology is perhaps required for some account of recent events in the Baltic Provinces and of the part taken in those events by the Mission sent thither by the American Commission to Negotiate Peace.

The Mission's full and formidable title was "Mission to Finland, Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania, for the purpose of reporting on political, military and economic conditions." The head of the Mission was Lieutenant-Colonel Warwick Green, A. S., U. S. A., a reserve officer, graduate of Harvard and the Harvard Law School, who had been for many years head of the Department of Public Works in the Philippine Islands. Under him as military expert was Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. Dawley, G. S., U. S. A., an officer of the regular establishment. Lieutenant-Commander John A. Gade, Naval Attaché to the American Legation in Denmark, since made American Commissioner to the Baltic Provinces, joined the Mission at Copenhagen, and took charge of its first work in Finland and Esthonia. Four junior officers, *quorum minimus* your relater, accompanied the Mission from France where they had been on duty with the A. E. F. A chorus of two Army Field Clerks and a Lithuano-American orderly completed the *dramatis personae*.

Colonel Dawley and I took passage on the U. S. S. *Harvard* from Harwich on April 1st, 1919. The *Harvard* in her pre-war days was a steam yacht. In her distant youth she had been the property of Mr. J. J. Hill. I mention this fact particularly because it affords the sole foundation for the rumor circulated with evident malice by a certain class secretary to the effect that I was "cruising in the Baltic on J. P. Morgan's yacht." I take this opportunity to denounce the secretary's attempt to identify me with the predatory capitalistic society in which he himself no doubt feels most at home. The good ship *Harvard* left England under snow on the first day of April as above said and set forth across the North Sea on a very angular track made necessary by the fact that the mine sweepers' work in those waters was still incomplete. However, in due course we found ourselves in the mouth of the Elbe and past the now silent fortress of Heligoland. With the assistance of three or four obsequious German pilots each claiming a

slightly different jurisdiction from the other we entered the Kiel Canal. I shall not take time to describe the uninspiring scenery along its banks or our emergence just after sun-down from its narrow waters to the head of the Kiel fiord where we could just discern the gray shapes of the German men-of-war which had not gone to Scapa. I shall also pass over a day spent in the handsome Northern capital of Copenhagen, observing merely that the American Representative of the War Trade Board, George Hurley (Rhode Island and Lincoln '07) entertained me most hospitably at luncheon. From Copenhagen we proceeded uneventfully up the Baltic along the red mine-free course of the British Admiralty charts, most of the time in sight of the low Prussian coast.

Our first objective was the four months old republic of Latvia, which we rightly conjectured was the storm center of the Baltic. This new state had been erected in November, 1918. The Bolsheviks who had captured Riga, its principal city, on January 1, 1919, had driven on until in February they had occupied almost the entire country except for a strip around Libau and the East Prussian frontiers. By April 1, however, they had been driven back to a line just west of Riga where the anti-Bolshevik forces were holding them along the Aa River in the old German defenses of 1915-17.

On April 7th we entered the great harbor of Libau in Courland and dropped anchor behind the huge moles which the Government of the Czars had constructed to insure Libau's position as the principal ice-free harbor of Western Russia. Libau is a gray unpicturesque city, built largely of wood. Before the war it possessed about ninety thousand inhabitants. Today there are probably not more than two-thirds of that number. At the time of our arrival, Libau was the headquarters of General Graf von der Goltz who was in Latvia at the head of a German army of some twenty thousand men comprising the Sixth Reserve Corps. The composition of this Sixth Reserve Corps was miscellaneous. The German troops included the First Guard Division and the Iron Division made up of three months' volunteers from Germany, largely youngsters scantily disciplined, but officered by some of the most competent officers of the old Prussian army. The total strength of these German units was estimated at about twenty thousand men, all under the supreme command of von der Goltz. With them there were engaged in the war against Bolshevism three battalions of Baltic Germans, estimated at three thousand men, three battalions of Lettish volunteers with a squadron of cavalry and some

artillery, estimated at thirty-five hundred men, and a detachment of native Russian troops under that gallant officer, Prince Lieven. Their numbers, estimated at that time at three hundred men, have been since greatly increased by recruiting in German prison camps and by desertions from the Red Armies.

It should be explained that the Baltic-Germans, so-called, are the descendants of the ancient order of the Schwertbrueder, or Sword Brothers, who settled in Courland, Livonia and Esthonia in the thirteenth century. At the very outset they seized the land from the indigenous Letts and Esthonians and ever since that time have held the position of feudal landlord in all these countries. The land gave them for centuries the supreme control of the country very much as the barons had control of England in the days of Cœur de Lion. It was only with the dawning national spirit of the Letts in the middle decades of the last century that the Balts' foothold came to be at all questioned. Today the line between Lett and Balt in Latvia is the line between the classes and the masses, between oligarchy and democracy, between the Interests and the Plain People. In the mind of the average Lett it is the line between Evil and Good.

Although the Germans gave themselves the airs and often the title of an "Occupationsmacht," the legal view which we entertained of the presence of von der Goltz's men in the country was that they were serving as a police force under Article XII of the armistice which provided: "All German troops at present in territories which before the war formed part of Russia must likewise return to within the frontiers of Germany . . . as soon as the Allies shall think the moment suitable, having regard to the internal situation of these territories."

In other words, the Allies, unable to furnish their own troops to act as bulwarks against Bolshevism, had delegated to their late enemies this disagreeable detail in the East. If the German has not since served us with loyalty and affection, it is nothing to be wondered at. We gave a delicate job to an unfaithful steward and we may live to lament the consequences.

At the time of our arrival in Libau the civil government was headed by a graduate of the University of Nebraska, a Lett by the name of Karl Ulmannis. Mr. Ulmannis' cabinet was composed with one insignificant exception of patriotic Letts who had as practically the only plank in their political platform the maxim "an independent Latvia for the Letts." The name Latvia as the designation of a new nation dates from a convention held in Riga in November, 1918, at

which representatives of the different political parties met and constituted a new nation to be composed of the ancient Duchy and former Russian Government of Courland, the southern part of the former Russian Government of Livonia or Livland, and Lattgalia or the western part of the former Russian Government of Vitebsk. This provisional government had not been constituted on any very satisfactory democratic principles and was not in itself a particularly strong government. Nevertheless it was a national Lettish government and represented the only civil authority in the country. Towering above it was the military authority of General von der Goltz who held the supreme police power in the country and whose troops represented the only bulwark against the red tide of Bolshevism to the east.

It was therefore with no little consternation that we found ourselves spectators of the *coup d'état* of the Baltic Landeswehr on April 16th. I had read of *coup d'états* before, but had never seen one. They carried to my mind the conception of something Napoleonic and grandiose. I pictured a *coup d'état* as the launching of titanic new forces into the political arena. But this particular *coup d'état* was perhaps more like a bump supper or a riotous twenty-firster than anything I can think of as a comparison. But even here I am inaccurate because there was comparatively little "fizz" in the country. The "blow of state" was executed rather in a spirit of boyish hilarity than of Bacchanalian revel. Baron Hans Manteuffel, the Commander of the Baltic Landeswehr, was an energetic and ambitious young Baltic nobleman, somewhat inflated by family pride, and violently opposed to the plebeian and pusillanimous rule of Karl Ulmannis and his associates. It was the old story of the clash of the feudal gentry with the new democracy, of a Duke of Courland with the honest peasant of Latvia and Nebraska. Manteuffel came back from the front with his unit, entered Libau jubilantly, seized the offices of the government, captured one or two of the ministers, forced others to seek asylum in the British and American Missions, distributed notes of the Lettish treasury amongst his loyal soldiery and put Baltic sentries at critical points about the town. A seventy-seven appeared in the principal square, and small details of cavalry patrolled the streets. On the same day German troops likewise of General von der Goltz's command made a demonstration in the Naval Harbor of Libau, killed one or two Letts and did considerable damage to property.

The *coup d'état* of Hans Manteuffel was dramatic but not particu-

larly sanguinary, the only casualties being those at the Naval Harbor. However, its effect was to put the Allies in a most embarrassing position. They had presented to them an option of three courses. One was to acquiesce in and accept the act of lawless violence of a haughty young nobleman riding at the head of a few land-holding reactionaries, supported by the military might of Prussia. This course was exceedingly unpalatable. A second course was to bring Allied troops to the scene of action, kick the Germans out, bag and baggage, and re-establish the Ulmannis Government by the force of arms. Ulmannis made no secret of the fact that he would like nothing better. This course, though it had something to recommend it, was more drastic than anything that public opinion at home was likely to stand for. Indeed it was impracticable from several points of view, military as well as political. A third course was to attempt by diplomatic pressure to compel the Baltic Landeswehr to withdraw their troops, disavow their lawless act, and reinstate the Ulmannis ministry; then to undertake to assist the Letts in training and equipping a national army which should supersede the Germans. This course, although difficult and involving delicate measures, was the one determined upon.

General von der Goltz was approached. It was pointed out to him that as the overthrow of the Ulmannis ministry had been accomplished by troops in his command, the only possible inferences were that the *coup d'état* had been executed by his orders and authority or else his troops were without authorization interfering with the lawfully constituted civil authority which had been expressly recognized by the German Government in a treaty of four months before and which the German troops were supposed to be assisting. General von der Goltz took the position that the *coup d'état* took place without his knowledge or authority, and that his policy was one of strict non-intervention in the affairs of Latvia. He admitted, however, that the Landeswehr's acts constituted a breach of military discipline. However, he stated that the men purported to act in the interest of the suppression of Bolshevism and disloyalty in the provisional government of Ulmannis and of the maintenance of the front in security against Bolshevik invasion.

While von der Goltz's answers were for the most part but cunning evasion, it was undoubtedly true that the Balts and Baron Manteuffel's unit in particular were sincerely anti-Bolshevik in their sentiments and to that extent were valuable friends of the Allies. It was also true that they had borne a disproportionately large share in the

fighting of the last few months. It seemed to the Allied representatives on the spot manifestly unfair that the Balts who represented property and the conservative elements in the population generally and who had fought the hardest for the preservation of their country should be absolutely without representation in the government. A meeting of the Allied representatives was held at which it was agreed to send a letter to General von der Goltz stating that they considered it necessary that the officers of the two units participating in the *coup d'état* be relieved, that their commands be sent away from Libau and that thereupon in the interest of a vigorous prosecution of the war against Bolshevism, they would recommend that their governments only support a governing body for Latvia which included a fair representation of all national elements in their proper proportion. The letter was duly dispatched and formed the first of a series of letters back and forth which it is needless to describe in detail. General von der Goltz was throughout courteous and correct in his official dealings with the Allied representatives but entirely failed to convince them that he was an honest man acting in good faith for the welfare of Latvia and the protection of Western Europe from the Bolsheviks.¹

The efforts of the Allied representatives for the next few weeks were directed to obtaining from the Balts a retraction of responsibility for their act of violence and to bringing about the establishment of a coalition ministry for the sake of carrying on the war against the Bolsheviks. Their means to this end were neither as numerous nor as satisfactory as might have been hoped. The massed military power of the Allies was far away and hard to get at. Spa might thunder and protest but it was by no means certain that General von der Goltz in far away Latvia was going to rattle about in his high-topped Prussian boots merely because he got a letter from Spa. The British Navy, however, in accordance with its best traditions, was on the job. The very day of the *coup d'état* it had run two destroyers along the custom-house quay at Libau, and although the ships had never fired a gun they exerted a most wholesome moral influence. And an even stronger influence was exerted by twelve hundred tons of the best American wheat flour which lay in warehouse in the harbor awaiting distribution to the hungry population under the direction of the officers of the American Relief Administration. No one who has not been in a starving land can realize the overpowering strength of food as a political weapon. No government could possibly hope for suc-

¹At least through July. His good manners may have flagged later on.

cess in Latvia which could not get that flour and distribute it. Conversely any government which did get it was assured at least momentary support. The Balts had been told at the outset that American food would not be given to a government founded on an intolerable act of lawlessness. This declaration had a decidedly sobering effect on their counsels. Mr. Ulmannis, the deposed premier, however, buoyed on by hopes of Spa and visions of doughboys debarking on the sandy Courland coast, was less tractable. Every day we hoped would be the birthday of a coalition government in Latvia. Long and patiently the Allied Missions worked to bring pressure to this end, but in vain. At last, an ultimatum was presented to the Balts and Letts. "If the (new coalition) ministry is not formed before midnight of May 7th the Allied representatives will ask their government to maintain the restrictions of the blockade *sine die*. They will thereupon cease all relations until the formation of a ministry with Mr. Ulmannis as Prime Minister, having the following numerical composition, seven members of the Ulmannis ministry, three Balts, one Conservative Lett and one Jew." This ultimatum did not prove effective and it only remained, as the French Commodore said, to "couper les ponts." This was accordingly done.

Thereupon Mr. Needra, a Lett and a well-known Lutheran parson, announced the formation of a cabinet with himself as Premier. He had already been named as Premier in a paper cabinet which the Balts had gotten up without his knowledge or consent. He had refused to permit himself to accept the premiership from the Balts on these terms, well knowing that they wished to use him as their tool. But he at length consented to serve because he saw that he was the only likely successor to the refractory Ulmannis. Mr. Needra came to the Allies on May 10th to say that he had a project for rescuing Riga from the Bolsheviks for which he wanted Allied support. He also desired Allied recognition of the ministry which he was forming. No one with the cause of humanity at heart could forbear sympathy with the rescuing of Riga from the horrors of the Bolshevik régime; but the Allied Missions on the spot entirely lacked authority to pledge support to Needra's government and the old difficulty still existed that any ministry not tracing its descent from the Ulmannis cabinet was based on the violence of the Manteuffel gang. Accordingly Needra was obliged to leave the Allies and go to the Germans for support. What pledges General von der Goltz or his superiors in Berlin gave to Mr. Needra and what promises Mr. Needra was obliged to give in con-

sideration therefor I can only speculate; but as Needra had no money, he was in a position to promise nothing but land, and as Germany was not going out of her way to do gratuitous favors, it is fair to assume that a promise of land was made. At all events, Riga was taken on May 22nd, by the storm troops of the Baltic Landeswehr, followed in column by Letts, Russians and the Iron Division. Baron Manteuffel, leading his men with conspicuous gallantry, was killed. Prince Lieven sustained dangerous wounds. The Bolsheviks were driven beyond the confines of Latvia, if we except part of Lattgalia; and the Lettish government, *i. e.*, the cabinet of Needra, was established in Riga as its capital.

In the month following the formation of the Needra cabinet I was in Lithuania and Poland. Life in these countries was comparatively tame. The Lithuanians were fighting Bolsheviks with vigor and considerable success. In spots in Lithuania as well as in Poland Jews were being persecuted and occasionally massacred with an energy that might have been praiseworthy in another cause. The reason invariably given for the Jewish outrages was that the Jews were in league or at least in sympathy with the Bolsheviks. I am convinced there was only a bare minimum of truth in this accusation, but that is another story. Life without a *coup d'état*, a cabinet crisis or an incipient civil war seemed dull. I had become accustomed to a life as eventful and almost as unusual as that of a second trombone at the court of the Mikado of Titipu.

It was a relief to get back to Libau on the 7th of June. I learned on my return that events beyond Riga had taken a new and most interesting development. The German and Balt troops who had captured Riga on the 22nd of May had pushed beyond the town and instead of going due east in pursuit of the retreating Bolsheviks had turned northeast towards Wenden where they had encountered Esthonian troops and the Lettish troops of Col. Semitan operating under the Esthonian command. These Esthonian and Lettish units had been engaged in driving the Bolsheviks out of Northern Livonia. Now that their task was virtually completed, instead of obtaining the rest which they deserved they found themselves confronted with a new and to them more hideous invader, the German. The German command alleged as its reason for turning north against the Esthonians the fear of a flank attack from the Letts in the Esthonian army who sympathized with the deposed Ulmannis as against the premier of the moment, Mr. Needra. That the real reason of General von

der Goltz's command for turning north was less creditable there is very little doubt. I believe the evidence is quite sufficient to show that General von der Goltz's forces were out and are still out to subdue and colonize and control as much of the Baltic territories as possible. In the fighting which ensued the Esthonians were victors. The Allied representatives, however, deeming needless the bloodshed of this new war, which was rapidly assuming the aspect of a civil conflict (Col. Semitan was an Ulmannis man and against Needra), did not allow the struggle to go to a military conclusion but effectually used their power to force an armistice on the warring parties, so that hostilities were brought to a close at Wenden on June 10th. This armistice, however, served as only a temporary respite from the Balto-German-Letto-Esthonian hostilities. The Landeswehr commander, in spite of a solemn warning from General Gough, the head of the British Military Mission, on June 20th notified the Esthonian command that the armistice was at an end and started offensive operations near Lemsal. In this connection it is worth while to quote an order of the Baltic Landeswehr dated Riga, June 16th, and headed "Confidential. To be destroyed after use." I quote the quaint English of the Lettish translator:

"To the officers for acquainting the men.

As it will probably come to a fight with the Ulmannis-Letts and Esthonians the following, as regards the present position, is to be considered:

After the overthrow of Ulmannis government, which is hostile towards the Germans, in Lettland, in April last it was replaced by that of Needra. Although Needra is an enthusiastic Lett he will not be in opposition to the local Germans in regard to their right to live, to do business, and to make headway in the country. On the other hand, as regards the aims of Ulmannis it is known by his own statements and numerous instances that he wishes to exterminate and to expel not only the so-called "Barons," but every *local* German. From news just received from England it may be concluded with certainty that English aims are identical, i. e., both to make impossible every endeavour of Germany becoming strong and to frustrate, by all means, the coming alliance of Germany with Russia. With the assistance of Esthonians and Ulmannis a Lettland is to be called into existence which is to be a tributary of England and is to serve as a wedge between Germany and Russia. Having this in view, England not only frustrated at the time the armistice concluded on the 10th of June, a. c. at Wenden and sanctioned already by the Allied Powers according to which Lettland, i. e., the Government Needra was promised Northern Lettland and Esthonians and Ulmannis-Lettish troops had to clear the district, but is now creating conditions under which Germanism *must go under* on the Baltic coast, viz.:

1. Setting up the Ministry Ulmannis.

2. Sending back one-half of the German troops to Germany, etc.

In other words, England thinks to have found in the Esthonian troops and the two Lettish Ulmannis brigades the necessary force in order to give the Germans here the death-blow, to make impossible for Germany every later development and expansion and to steal from Germany the opportunity of having before long a great and powerful ally—Russia. Ulmannis and the present Esthonian Government are half-Bolshevistic which is demonstrated by the fact that they have taken into their service whole Bolshevik regiments and have called Red Guards, who are in hiding in forests, to combat, with arms in hand, the Germans—the Iron Division and the Landeswehr. England has, as the reward of Judas, got from Esthonia the island Oesel in order to make “business as usual” on both sides.

If it is now impossible that the treaty of the Esthonian armistice of the 10th June *a. c.* attains again its full force and Ulmannis’ government remains in power, then Germanism and every German here are lost. France and America, as it has been shown by the negotiations, are against England. Therefore, the hour requires the support of the government Needra and the prevention by all means of the coming of Ulmannis government. This can only be achieved by a victory over the Esthonian and the Lettish Ulmannis troops and must be assisted by the Iron Division with all strength at their disposal.

The revival of the Bolsheviks is a new danger threatening already from the East, but this can only be combated when Northern Lettland is freed from Esthonians and rebellious Letts and an anti-Bolshevist Government is here in power.

Finally, the question to be asked is not whether one *wishes* to fight. One *must* fight if one does not wish to go under. Further negotiations surely throttle us diplomatically. Now is the time of action. There can be no doubt that also England will in the end recognize a victorious Lettland, with the Government of Needra at head, which will then grant its deliverers land for colonization. Only then the German question here will be solved in a tolerable way for Germanism, and one will have the prospect in the present difficult times of finding a home and possibility of existence in this beautiful country.

The important duty of the leaders is to enlighten convincingly their men in this sense.

The Commander-in-Chief,

(Sgd) FLETCHER.”

It is an eloquent and significant document. Its spirit is the Prussian spirit of 1914.

Between June 20th and July 3rd the Baltic Landeswehr, assisted

by native Germans camouflaged as the First and Second Courlandish Regiments, were driven back to the gates of Riga until they took shelter in part of the old German defensive line of 1917. Riga was shelled by the Esthonians and would perhaps have been captured but for the fact that to the great disgust of the Esthonians the Allies again intervened and brought about a second armistice on the 3rd of July. On the 8th, the unfortunate Mr. Ulmannis arrived in Riga from Libau accompanied by his old cabinet. Mr. Needra stepped down from his premiership and Mr. Ulmannis on the 13th presented the formal resignation of his cabinet to the Volksrat (a sort of combination of party caucuses). The formation was thereupon effected of a coalition cabinet having Ulmannis at its head and a composition of seven Letts, two Balts and a Jew. The Volksrat ratified this coalition cabinet, twenty-three Radical members not voting. Thus the first aim of allied policy, the formation of a national coalition ministry for the purpose of conducting the war against Bolshevism, was finally achieved after three months of effort.

By June the most pressing problem had become: What to do with the Germans? On the 10th General Gough had sent a telegram to General von der Goltz "ordering" the latter among other things to send back to Germany one-half of the total German forces now under his command. To this General von der Goltz had replied "I note with embarrassment that you permit yourself to give me orders. I am a German General and receive orders only from my German superiors. Your telegram will be transmitted to my superiors and a reply will be given through diplomatic channels."

This was hardly compliance and gave scant promise of compliance to come.

The conference of July 19th at St. Olai near Riga, attended by General Gough and General von der Goltz, and representatives of the British, French and American Missions and members of the German staff, was equally unsatisfactory. General von der Goltz took the ground that he had received no instructions from his Government to deal direct with General Gough. He said that the German withdrawal from Libau was based on military considerations and not upon instructions received through his Government from the Allies. He professed anxiety as to the fate of German soldiers who had become entitled to land in Latvia, and said in a pitiable way that "the sensibilities of his men would be hurt" were they deprived of land under agreements made with Mr. Ulmannis' government the previous

December (agreements made of course under practical duress). He estimated that under existing conditions of transportation he could not get his troops out in less than seventy-four days. In short, to every demand of the Allies he opposed pretexts and evasions.

Just what has happened in Latvia since my return to America last August, I can only speculate from the newspapers. But the outstanding and all important fact is that a German military force is still (November 1) in Latvia and that their presence there despite a variety of allied threats bodes no good for the future.¹ The Allies have thus far to admit a failure for their policy on these all important western fringes of Russia.

From June 16th to July 12th I passed my time at Reval, the capital of the new Republic of Esthonia, a picturesque old city with three fine Gothic churches, a mediaeval wall and a castle recalling the Burg at Nuremburg. One hundred and fifty miles to the East, General Rodzianko was struggling to effect the fall of Petrograd. An equal distance to the South the Esthonians were contending with the Boche. But in Reval one noticed more than anything the beauty and fragrance of lilacs and the white nights of this far Northern midsummer. In the evenings I used to paddle a Rob Roy of the type well known between Iffley and the Lasher out into the calm Gulf, returning sometimes after midnight in a milky twilight. These are the gentler memories.

In July there came that most memorable of all evenings when His Majesty's Ship *Dragon*, a light cruiser of the vintage of '17, slipped silently into the Harbour of Reval and bore us off,—three score British ratings, "hostilities" men, and two of us American officers. We were all homesick. We had seen nothing in Russia calculated to cheer or encourage us. But the sun rising far toward the north in the midst of the sunset glow, a pale moon and the warm sweet odors from the fields ashore, reminded one that God at least had not been unkind to these unhappy lands and that the horror and the vileness were all of man's own making.

* * * * *

At eleven o'clock in the evening of the fifteenth day of July I was standing on the curb outside the Gare du Nord crying in a loud voice, yet always vainly, to whoso might hear "Taxi!" "Taxi!"

¹Since I wrote the above, the Germans have withdrawn their Baltic army which seems to have become the reliance of Dr. Kapp and other reactionary elements in the new German republic.

EDITORIALS

THE EDITOR BEYOND THE SEAS

IN the absence of Frank Aydelotte in England on Rhodes Scholarship business, the July number of *THE AMERICAN OXONIAN* has been seen through the press by Tucker Brooke. His is the responsibility for any editorial remarks, but he deserves no credit for determining the general scope of the present issue or inspiring the articles contributed.

CLEARING HOUSES FOR INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

ATTENTION is invited to Professor Cunliffe's article in this issue on the three American educational organizations which now, from somewhat differing angles, are seeking to foster a better understanding between the college men of this country and those of the allied nations. The Institute of International Education has already published an admirable handbook on educational opportunities in the various schools and universities of France, and has in hand a similar work, compiled by Dr. G. E. MacLean, on British institutions. The present issue of *THE AMERICAN OXONIAN* is devoted in the main to a purpose very similar to Dr. MacLean's. Though Oxford be the shrine at which we particularly adore, it seems very important today to point out that the best opportunities for advanced study in England are by no means all pent up in the congested area within a mile and a half of Carfax—that even Oxford and Cambridge together are far from including them all.

Overcrowded as the British Universities are beyond all previous experience, they are taking measures, often quite radical (as at Cambridge) in view of established custom, to open their doors yet wider; and they all abound, since the war as before, in the most real hospitality to foreign students. The Principal of Edinburgh writes:

"Last summer we had, for a short time, some three hundred U. S. soldier students. Their course was too short for much senior work, but I think it had its uses in letting them see something of life here, and especially perhaps of what the war had meant to us. They learnt, at least, how fervently England wishes for a better understanding with the United States; and their being here did something to promote it."

Americans contemplating advanced study in Great Britain should not allow themselves to be discouraged by stories of the shortage of

room. If, however, they will scrutinize carefully the special facilities afforded in their particular field by each of the British Universities and will select for residence an institution rather than a name, they will do themselves a service and greatly reduce the strain which their accommodation imposes upon the powers of assimilation and direction of their British hosts. Of the broader opportunities to be found in the Scottish and Welsh universities, the Principal of Glasgow wrote a few months ago:

"I may say that, knowing and loving and admiring Oxford as I do, there are aspects of training, especially in citizenship and manly strength and sturdiness of mind and character, in which, in my opinion, the Scottish Universities *do not* stand second. And if you want to know whether or not there is not 'charm,' and the very atmosphere of the love of music and the arts and the refining humanities in the Welsh Colleges, ask a student of Bangor, University College, or of Aberystwyth."

Any American whose hap it may have been to compete in the playing fields or schools of Oxford with those terrific Scottish graduates whom the populous north sends forth to Balliol, or with the Welshmen of Jesus College, will possess a lasting understanding of just what Sir Henry Jones means.

[As this number goes to the press, Dr. MacLean's monograph, *Opportunities for Graduate Study in the British Isles*, has just appeared. It may be obtained from The Institute of International Education, 419 West 117th street, New York.]

THE FIRST RHODES SCHOLAR BABY BAPTIZED AT OXFORD

The following article, embellished by a portrait of mother and child, appeared in the *Boston Post* for March 7:

"The first baby ever born to an American Rhodes scholar 'in residence' at Oxford recently came into the world.

"To celebrate this historic event, the little girl, for a girl the baby is, had her health drunk out of mighty 'sconces' that date back to the time of Charles I.

"And now she has been christened in the ancient chapel of St. John's College—the first child of an American student ever to be christened in an Oxford College chapel. The ceremony was witnessed by two New England women.

"Thus little Miss Mariel Elizabeth Denman Faucett, whose father is the Rev. Lawrence W. Faucett, Rhodes scholar, from the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., and whose mother was Mariel Barr, younger daughter of James Barr, the novelist, becomes a distinguished young woman very early in life.

"Her proud grandfather, James Barr, is the younger brother of the late Robert Barr, and like the latter, who wrote 'In the Midst of Alarms,' and other famous works, he got his early journalistic training in the United States, though a Canadian by birth.

Benedicts at Oxford

"Married Rhodes scholars in residence at Oxford are few. Until some three years ago, they did not exist officially. That they exist at all is owing to the war. Married men were debarred from Rhodes scholarships, but when the war got in full swing and looked as if it would go on forever, a number of students who had won Rhodes scholarships, despairing of ever being able to take up their studies at Oxford and desiring to marry, did so. Then, the war ended while yet there was ample time for those students to complete their scholarships. About twenty altogether had married, and something like half that number desired to go to Oxford.

"The Rhodes trustees came to the conclusion that there was a case calling for an exception to the rule, so they continued the scholarships to those who had donned khaki and married. And thus it comes that there are today eight married Rhodes scholars at Oxford.

One of Four Babies

"When these finish their studies and 'go down,' it is unlikely that ever again will there be any other married Rhodes scholar in residence at Oxford. For this reason Miss 'Malbeth,' as little Mariel Elizabeth Denman Faucett is already nicknamed, becomes uniquely distinguished; she is one of four babies born to Rhodes scholars now in residence, she is the only one born to a scholar who was in residence at Oxford at the time, and she is the first and only one to be baptized in an Oxford chapel.

"A christening in a college chapel at Oxford is a very rare occurrence indeed. The chapel of St. John's College is where Archbishop Laud, executed in 1645, is buried, the prelate who by his stern persecutions caused the Pilgrim Fathers to set out for America just 300 years ago. It is a weird speculation to ponder what that haughty

intolerant spirit must have thought when it beheld a baby from the new world being baptized in the chapel which he had made peculiarly his own.

New England Women Present

"Among the Americans at the ceremony were Miss Florence A. Crocker of Concord, Mass., an American who has resided at Oxford since Rhodes scholarships first began, and who, by her kindness and hospitality, has become known to all Rhodes men as their 'Oxford Mother'; Mrs. F. J. Wylie of Boston, Mass., wife of the Oxford secretary of the Rhodes trust, and Lieutenant C. V. Easum, Rhodes scholar from Illinois, who narrowly escaped death a score of times during the fighting in France."

The OXONIAN disclaims the spelling *Benedicts*, and cherishes a historic doubt whether the venerable President of St. John's would have resented the rite of infant baptism, even as practiced in his own chapel on the generation of Puritans.

SUPPLYING NORTHERN EUROPE'S MILLS

Under the above caption the *Boston News Bureau* for March 15 prints an article that begins as follows:

"F. T. T. Reynolds, a director of the century-old British dye and chemical firm of Millward's, is in this country to perfect arrangements for an international business alliance through which his company, the Cronkhite Co. of Boston and certain Continental firms will co-operate in developing trade both ways in textile supplies and similar commodities with countries of northern and eastern Europe, particularly those bordering on Russia. Mr. Reynolds who was the British government agent for allocating dyes and chemicals in England during the war, and who spent some time in Russia, with which country his firm and its allies are keeping in close touch, says:

"Our community of interest abroad links up Millward's with the Anglo-Russian house of de Jersey & Co., having resources of about \$15,000,000, with the great Russian textile firm of the Knoops, the Egyptian cotton firm of David Rofe & Son, rated at around \$5,000,000, and the Vienna house of Azriel, which has covered most of what was formerly Austria. What we shall buy from,—and in some cases sell to,—this country will be handled through the Cronkhite firm in Boston. A wide variety of supplies, exclusive of cotton, will be so handled. We have first call on the Egyptian products of the Rofes,

some of them, such as gum tragacanth, being much wanted in the textile trade.

“Preparations by the Knoops for cotton mill resumption in Russia and nearby regions constitute the main enterprise. They are accumulating supplies at points adjacent to the Russian frontier with this in view. Also Poland, Finland and other northern European countries are actively in the market for textile equipment.

“The Knoops, the largest textile operators in the world, known as the Rothschilds of Russia and rated above \$100,000,000, have already got going again in the new republic of Esthonia. At Narva, where they practically own the town, they are now running full again the largest cotton mills in the world, and are gathering supplies there, via Reval and Riga, to be shipped later to their mills near Petrograd. This route, when once supplies flow freely again into Russia, will probably be the main trade artery, especially in winter.”

Concerning the international policy of his house L. W. Cronkhite, Rhode Island and Worcester, 1905, writes: “Instead of having branch houses in each country we are working through recognized firms in each country. We believe this is more satisfactory, not only from a commercial standpoint, but also tends far less to engender jealousy.” It would seem that Cronkhite is taking up the Russian problem about where Hale’s labors (as depicted elsewhere in this issue) were forced to leave it.

THE OUTGOING RHODES SCHOLARS

B. M. Bosworth, '19, Vermont and Trinity, sends the following information concerning the Rhodes Scholars (appointed as of 1919), who sail from New York in September:

“A sailing party of Rhodes Scholars is, of course, no novelty. Former classes have made up sailing parties, and doubtless future classes will. But 1919 claims the distinction of being the first to plan an organized campaign to get acquainted before meeting in the fall, and to ‘stage’ a few days entertainment in New York before sailing.

“Back in February four of us (Glendening, Sikes, Carter, and myself) met and decided to ‘start something.’ We made tentative plans and wrote our fellow 1919-ers. The replies were without exception heartily enthusiastic.

“With this encouragement we proceeded to tackle the steamship companies. Immediately difficulties were encountered. Conditions

were extremely unsettled. All the lines changed and re-changed their sailings, took off some ships, delayed others, and finally (to cap the climax) jumped 20 per cent in their rates. After one or two changes in our plans we decided to sail on the *Aquitania*, September 25th.

"Meanwhile we had received certain personal data from each man. This we classified and drew up in the form of a Class 'Roster.' A concise summary of the 'Roster' gives the following information:

"32 men represent States.	23 are College graduates.
4 were chosen at large	13 are Undergraduates.
—	17 belong to Phi Beta Kappa.
36 total membership.	4 men cannot sail with the rest of us.

No.	Subject of Study	Among the first three Colleges
14	Law.	23 name Balliol.
6	Political Science and Economics.	18 " New College.
5	Literature.	11 " Christ Church.
4	History.	11 " Magdalen.
2	Chemistry.	10 " St. Johns.
2	Languages.	6 " Trinity.
2	Mathematics.	5 " Oriel.
2	Medicine.	5 " University.
1	Philosophy.	3 " Merton.
1	Physics.	2 " Brasenose.
1	Theology.	2 " Queens.
		1 " Exeter.
		1 " Lincoln.
		1 " Wadham."

THE OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE RUNNERS IN AMERICA

Appended to Harold Flack's article in this issue will be found his account of the visit of the Oxford-Cambridge Track Team to Cornell, under the auspices of the British-American Club of that university. L. C. Hull, '07, Michigan and Brasenose, writes of the dinner to the team in New York, which the Editor *pro tem.* was not fortunate enough to attend:

"The team which won the 2-mile relay race at the University of Pennsylvania annual relay games on May 1st, establishing a new world's record for the distance, consisted of Messrs. Rudd and Milli-

gan of Oxford, and Messrs. Stallard and Tatham of Cambridge. Rudd is a Rhodes Scholar from South Africa and was 'up' before the War. He is one of the most versatile trackmen in the world today and in the Oxford-Cambridge meet was second in the 100, tied for first in the quarter and won the half mile. He is also a good broad jumper. Accompanying the relay team were Alfred Shrubbs, the great English distance runner who acted as trainer; Jeppe of Oxford, a Rhodes Scholar from South Africa who came over as spare man and competed in the hurdles at the Pennsylvania games but did not place in the finals; Montague who won the Oxford-Cambridge 3-mile race and was second in the 3-mile race at the Penn games; and Lt.-Col. A. N. S. Jackson, who acted as manager for the team. Jackson, as you may remember, won the Olympic mile at Stockholm. I was fortunate enough to have met Jackson, who is a B. N. C. man, when he was over before the War with the Four-Mile Relay Team from Oxford, which won the 4-mile race then at the Penn games, and on the strength of my acquaintance with him, booked the team for a dinner in New York at the Harvard Club on Thursday, May 6th. Those present at the dinner were: Rhodes Scholars: Russell, Willard, Warrington, Crosby, Hartley, Ormond, Werlein, Tomlinson, Reid and Hull; Oxford men of pre-Rhodes Scholar days: Prof. Denbigh and John G. Milburn, Jr., who with his brother Devereaux Milburn, the International polo player, used to row in the Exeter boat; and Capt. Bradley, a Cambridge man and an English friend of mine. I was sorry that we did not have a larger crowd to welcome the team, but we had a very pleasant evening reminiscing about Oxford, the War, and sports in general. (Jackson & Shrubbs not at dinner.)"

A MEMORIAL TO E. H. VAN FLEET

The students of the University of Cincinnati have organized a garrison of the Army and Navy Union to be known as the Elmer Van Fleet Garrison No. 168 in memory of E. H. Van Fleet, '17, Ohio and St. John's, who lost his life in the war. Among the honorary members of the garrison are President Dabney and Dean Chandler. The garrison received its charter in January, and has now about filled its quota of one hundred men.

THE AMERICAN FIELD SERVICE FELLOWSHIPS FOR FRENCH UNIVERSITIES

On May 8 was held at the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York the first annual reunion of the American Field Service, the organization of several thousand volunteers who drove ambulances and camions with the French Army before any American troops arrived in France. Preston Lockwood of the Reunion Committee writes as follows of the dinner and of the fellowships founded by the Field Service:

"Monsieur Jules J. Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States, the Honorable Myron T. Herrick, ex-Ambassador of the United States to France, and Lieut.-Col. A. Piatt Andrew, organizer of the Service, were the principal speakers. Cablegrams were received from a number of prominent French statesmen, including Deschanel, Clemenceau, Poincaré and Viviani.

We believe that the Field Service Reunion has differed from other war reunions in that it was distinctly forward-looking, and had for its purpose not only the renewal of old associations, but also the perpetuation, among future generations of Frenchmen and Americans, of the mutual understanding and fraternity of spirit which marked their relations during the war. To this end, the Trustees of the American Field Service have united with the Trustees of the American Fellowships in French Universities, to found an organization known as the American Field Service Fellowships for French Universities."

A circular describing the Field Service Fellowships, and including an application form, may be secured from the Secretary at 576 Fifth Avenue, New York. "The fellowships in 1921-22 will be of the value of \$200 plus 10,000 francs," it is stated, "and are tenable for one year. They will be renewable for another year upon application, provided circumstances warrant it. . . . The candidate may choose the field of study he prefers, but, in general, fellowships will only be granted for the pursuit of advanced study in a field in which the candidate has already shown proficiency." The fellowships will be awarded on the basis of national competition "to competent graduates of American universities," and the recipients will be expected to sail for France "on or about July 1, or preferably earlier, in the year in which the award is made."

BOOK REVIEW

The Truth About the Jameson Raid, by John Hays Hammond, as Related to Alleyne Ireland. Boston: Marshall Jones Company, 1918.

THE contents of this little volume appeared first in the *North American Review* of August and September, 1918. The book is one of extraordinary interest and, coming as it does from a man who was one of the four members of the Johannesburg Reform Committee active in the preparations for the revolution and sentenced to death by Kruger's "hanging Judge" Gregorowski, it gives a particularly vivid picture of the movement which was foiled by Jameson's premature entrance into the Transvaal. One fact perhaps which makes the story seem so new is that the death sentences of the principal actors were commuted partly on the understanding that they should say nothing about South African politics for a period of three years. By the expiration of that time the South African War was in progress and popular interest in the raid had flagged. The volume emphasizes the division of sentiment among the Boers concerning the reform movement, and offers interesting matter for speculation as to what would have been the effect on the World War if the Boer War had not broken out in 1899 but had been precipitated by Germany in 1914.

EDITOR.

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for the

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SIXTH ANNUAL ADDRESS LIST

The

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1920

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THE AMERICAN OXONIAN

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RHODES SCHOLARS

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ROLL OF HONOR OF THE AMERICAN RHODES SCHOLARS



W. A. FLEET



A. H. MARSH



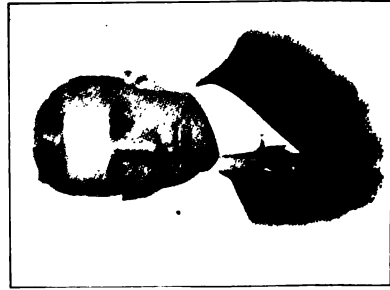
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L. JOHNS



E. H. VAN FLEET

THE AMERICAN OXONIAN

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THE ROLL OF HONOR

IN the following pages will be found brief sketches of the lives, and especially of the war records, of the twelve American Rhodes Scholars who gave their lives in the war. The information that has been received varies much in fullness and in intimacy of personal details. Only those who knew these men can call up from their memories the more vivid traits that make their comradeship an imperishable thing.

There is no need of eulogy in setting down the records of these men; we know what they were and what they did. Nor is there reason to single out any of them for especial mention; all were gallant, all were well loved. They came from many homes and from many walks of life to learn from a common *Alma Mater*: the need of the world brought them to fight for a common cause: "and in their death they were not divided."

"Though love repine, and reason chafe,
There came a voice without reply,—
'Tis man's perdition to be safe,
When for the truth he ought to die.' "

WILLIAM ANDERSON FLEET, (*Virginia and Magdalen, 1904*).

Both as a boy at Culver Military Academy, of which his father, Colonel A. F. Fleet, was Superintendent, and later at the University of Virginia, Fleet attained high distinction as scholar and as sportsman. He was president of his class at the University in the senior year, and won tennis championships at school and in inter-university matches. Receiving both the B. A. and the M. A. degrees in 1904, he went to Magdalen, the first Rhodes Scholar from Virginia.

At Magdalen, writes one of its dons, "Fleet disarmed all criticism by a frank enthusiasm, an almost childlike simplicity and modesty which, quite without his knowing it, captured the college. For three years he was as much respected as any undergraduate of his time." He continued to play tennis both for his college and for the Varsity,

winning in 1906 his half-blue in a victorious match against Cambridge. He also won championships in matches at Champéry and at Montreux, Switzerland. Fleet was a conscientious student, reading hard for Honor Mods and Greats. He took a third in Honor Mods in 1906; the following year he went down without taking a degree, for Greats required four years. In June, 1917, however, both the B. A. and the M. A. were granted under the special provision for men in the service.

On his return to America, he was a preceptor at Princeton for one year, but owing to his father's failing health, he returned to Culver. He assisted in the administration of the school, and kept up his tennis, winning the Indiana state championship in 1915.

Eager to anticipate the entry of America into the war, Fleet went to England in the summer of 1916, and surmounting all technical difficulties, enlisted in the Artists' Rifles in October. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards in January, 1917, and sent to France in August. Just before going out, he married Cecil, daughter of Sir Charles and Lady Lyall, whom he had known while an undergraduate at Oxford. His regiment took part in the desperate fighting in Flanders, and Fleet was gassed at Langemarck on September 6, 1917. After recovering in England, he went out again in December. On May 18, 1918, he was in a rest billet near Arras, having been engaged in hard fighting continuously since the opening of the German drive. A German bomb was dropped on a tent containing four officers. Fleet was instantly killed, with one other, and the rest died within twenty-four hours.

Fleet's colonel, Viscount Gort, wrote: "Anything I ever asked him to do was accomplished by him with a total disregard to his own personal safety, and he always set a magnificent example to us all." But perhaps the comment Fleet himself would have valued most was made by the Magdalen don, some of whose words are given above: "No young Englishman has done more for England than Fleet did, for none can do more than die for her, and none has done it more enthusiastically and spontaneously."

ARTHUR HENRY MARSH, (*Nebraska and Keble, 1905*).

From the Racine Grammar School, in Central City, Nebraska, where he won a gold medal for scholarship, and was Head of the School, Marsh went to the University of Nebraska, and graduated in

1905. At Keble College he read Theology, receiving his B. A. in 1908, and his M. A. in 1911.

Like his father, Canon Arthur E. Marsh, he took orders in the Episcopal Church. He was instructor in Greek and Latin at Racine College, 1908-1909, and instructor at the National Cathedral School at Washington, D. C., from 1909 to 1914. He then became headmaster of the Bishop Scott School for Boys, in the diocese of Oregon. In 1915 he returned to Nebraska as vicar of St. Paul's Church, Omaha, and was also Chaplain of the Clarkson Hospital. He had been married in 1914 to Miss Nancy J. Payne, and had two sons.

In July, 1918, Marsh was appointed to a chaplaincy in the army, with the rank of First Lieutenant; he had long been wishing to take his part in the war. He sailed for France on July 30, and was assigned to the 3rd Battalion of the 18th Infantry. On the night of October 3, after only two months of the service to which he had so eagerly given himself, he was gassed, and died of pneumonia at Vittel, in the Vosges, on October 7.

H. L. J. WILLIAMS, (*Georgia and Christ Church, 1908*).

Williams was valedictorian, both at the Gresham High School, Macon, Georgia, and at the University of Georgia. After graduating from the University in 1907, he studied law there for one year, and went to Christ Church in 1908. At Oxford he read Theology, receiving his B. A. in 1910, and his B. Litt. in 1912. In the same year he became rector of St. Stephen's Church, Milledgeville, Georgia, and in 1913 Professor of New Testament History in the University of the South. On June 24, 1914, he married Eleanor Priscilla, daughter of Chancellor Barrows of the University of Georgia. When the United States went into the war Williams refused to accept non-combatant duty, but instead enlisted in May, 1917, at Fort McPherson, Georgia, and in August was commissioned a Captain. He was assigned to several training regiments, and went overseas in April, 1918, in command of Co. D, 326th Infantry. It was while serving, with several of his fellow officers, with the 31st London Regiment, for instruction, that he met his death. On June 9, 1918, his party was repairing wire entanglements in the teeth of violent machine gun fire, almost within the town limits of Albert. The man next to Williams was instantly killed, and others were struck; Williams was mortally wounded. He

nevertheless insisted, and indeed commanded, that the first aid administrations be made to those who fell at his side, and himself participated in the work. His body was brought under desperate fire from Albert to Abbeville, where he was buried with military honors in the presence of his commanding officer and his entire regiment. During his short service at the front, he had won the affection of all who served with him.

WILLIAM JOHN BLAND, (*Ohio and Lincoln, 1910*).

As a boy in Weston High School, Washington, D. C., Bland showed his interest in military training, commanding the company of cadets which was awarded by President Roosevelt, at the annual competitive drill, the banner for the best drilled company in the Washington High Schools. He commanded the summer military camp, with the rank of Colonel. As an undergraduate at Kenyon College, he was prominent not only as a scholar, but as a debater, an editor of literary publications, and a manager of athletic teams, and graduated in 1910 with the degrees both of B. S. and of M. A.

During his years at Oxford, Bland's solid attainments and his genial character won friends everywhere. His sunny smile was proverbial. His election to the presidency of the American Club came as a matter of course; and he enjoyed as well the unique distinction of being the only American who has ever been elected President of the Oxford Union Society. In 1913 he received the degree of B. C. L., and returned to his home in Kansas City, Missouri.

Admitted to the bar in 1914, Bland rapidly became recognized as an able lawyer in private practice, as a member of the faculty of the Kansas City Law School, and as Assistant City Counselor. He entered the first reserve officers' training camp at Fort Riley, Kansas, and was commissioned a Captain in August, 1917; before he sailed for France with the 89th Division in June, 1918, he had become a Major. Meanwhile he had been married, in September, 1917, to Miss Mary Agnes Johnson, daughter of Judge William T. Johnson, of Kansas City.

Bland's battalion absorbed from him his high spirits, and was ready for the St. Mihiel drive. He led his men over the top on September 12, 1918, and gained his objective; but while he was lying on the ground resting, the enemy's aeroplanes located the battalion's position, and directed shrapnel at it. Bland was struck by a piece of shell, and was instantly killed. His battalion continued to advance, as one

of his officers writes, "as if he had been with us." For two days his body was guarded by his orderly, till the chaplain arrived and he was buried.

CHARLES F. HAWKINS, (*Massachusetts and Balliol, 1914*).

Hawkins prepared for college at the Warwick (New York) High School, and graduated from Williams College in 1912. He was valedictorian of his class. Two years of chemical research at Harvard brought him his A. M. in 1914. After his first term at Balliol, he went to Belgium as one of the original group of eight Rhodes Scholars who were selected to work under the Commission for Belgian Relief, and acted as delegate for the Commission in Luxembourg. He wrote at this time, "The Belgians are patriotic to the core—full of enthusiasm, full of courage, and we are trying to keep them full of food." His work, which was exceptionally good, was posthumously recognized by a Medal of King Albert. After six months of service in Belgium, he returned to Oxford, and received his B. Sc. in 1917. He was President of the American Club.

On returning to America, Hawkins became Instructor in Chemistry at Williams College, but resigned in February, 1918, to enter the Experimental Section of the Chemical Warfare Service, and was assigned to duty in Washington. In April he received severe mustard gas burns and spent several weeks in the hospital. In June, after his return to duty, he was again severely burned, this time by an explosion; he was confined to the hospital for four months. On November 7 he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Chemical Warfare Service. He was released from the service on December 21, and returned to his home. His plan of continuing his career as a chemist was cut short by his death on December 27, 1918, of pneumonia, following influenza, indirectly caused by his accident. A professor under whom he studied at Harvard wrote, "He was one of the finest men I have ever known, and showed unusual promise as a scientist."

WILLIAM WEBSTER SANT, (*Ohio and Lincoln, 1914*).

Both at East Liverpool (Ohio) High School and at Kenyon College, Sant won high academic distinction. He graduated from Kenyon in 1913. After a year at Oxford, he went in December, 1915, to Egypt in the Y. M. C. A. Serving as a secretary first at Cairo and then in the desert near Ismailia, he followed the British troops into the Holy Land. While serving behind the front trenches at Gaza, he was

stricken with dysentery, and died in the military hospital at El Arish on June 20, 1917. Mr. Jessop, the General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in Egypt, says that Sant was one of their best secretaries. He was the first American Rhodes Scholar to give his life after our country entered the war.

ROBERT HAMILTON WARREN, (*South Dakota and Queen's, 1914*).

Robert Warren was the son of President H. K. Warren, of Yankton College, South Dakota. As an undergraduate in Yankton College, he proved his all-round ability in scholarship, athletics, and literary activities.

After his first term at Oxford, he went to Belgium, and became an indefatigable worker under the Committee for Belgian Relief. Because of his modesty, it was not till after his death that his friends learned that he had been awarded a gold medal for his service in Belgium. The following winter he joined the American Ambulance in France. No exertion seemed too great for him; yet he was finally worn out by the strain of exposure and bad food. With extreme pluck, he persisted in his work till he was actually forced to go to the hospital. When it became evident that he could not recover, an attempt was made to send him home to America; but the officers of the steamer on which he was embarked finally refused to receive him, and sent him ashore. He died at Bordeaux, November 25, 1916. A short time before his death he had been awarded by the French Government the *Medaille d'Honneur*. He was the first American in the Ambulance Corps who received this honor; he died nearly six months before the United States entered the war and was the first American Rhodes Scholar who gave his life for the Cause.

GEORGE WAYNE ANDERSON, JR., (*Virginia and Christ Church, 1916*).

Though Anderson was elected a Rhodes Scholar in 1916, he never went into residence. His attitude toward the war was attested by his raising the funds necessary to purchase and equip the University of Virginia Field Ambulance as early as the winter of 1915-1916. Entering the first officers' training camp at Fort Myer, Virginia, Anderson was commissioned First Lieutenant of Field Artillery on August 15, 1917. He was stationed at Camp Lee, Virginia, until November, when he was sent to Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Graduating from the School of Fire, he was promoted to a Captaincy, and given the Headquarters Company of the 313th Field Artillery, 80th Division. The

Division went overseas in May, and after a period of training in Britany, reached the front on September 26, in time for the Argonne offensive. On November 1, 1918, while serving as Adjutant of the 2nd Battalion of the 313th Field Artillery, and directing the fire upon the enemy machine guns that were holding up the American advance at the Grand Carré Farm, Anderson was killed, and was buried the following day by his brother officers in the American cemetery at Nantillois. He was subsequently reburied at Romagne.

LATIMER JOHNS, (*Wisconsin and University, 1916*).

A graduate of Ripon College in 1911 and an M. A. from Ohio State University in 1912, Johns went into residence at Oxford in 1916. At the time of his election he was Assistant Pastor of the Grand Avenue Congregational Church in Milwaukee. Immediately after the United States entered the war, he returned to this country, and enlisted as a private in the 7th Field Artillery. After training at Fort Slocum, New York, and Fort Sam Houston, Texas, he became a Sergeant, and went overseas in July, 1917. The regiment had three weeks on the Toul sector in November, after which Johns was sent to the Field Artillery Officers' Training School at Saumur, from which he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in March, 1918. Except for two weeks with a French battery at the front, he was an instructor at Saumur until July, when he was assigned to Battery D, 122nd Field Artillery. The records indicate that at the time of his death, on the fifth day of the Argonne offensive, he had been promoted to a First Lieutenancy.

"Near Gennes, on September 13, 1918," says the official account, "Lieutenant Johns was in command of a platoon in support of an assaulting battalion of infantry. During the attack, he went forward ahead of the infantry to establish an observation post, where he directed the fire from his guns, thereby rendering valuable aid to the advancing battalion. After several attempts, he went through heavy enemy barrage and enfilading machine gun fire, but when returning to his post, he was killed." For this "extraordinary heroism in action," he was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

WYATT RUSHTON, (*Alabama and Trinity, 1916*).

Wyatt Rushton graduated from the Marion, Alabama, Institute in 1912, took his A. B. from the University of Alabama in 1915, and his

A. M. from the University of Wisconsin in 1916. He was appointed to a Rhodes Scholarship in the same year and went into residence at Oxford. In May, 1917, he joined the Oxford University O. T. C. In July he entered the service of the American Red Cross in France and Italy. In September, 1918, he became a private in the 41st Division in France, and was promoted to a Corporalcy in December. He died while returning to America on the U. S. S. Kansas, February 6, 1919.

T. H. EDSALL, (*Nevada and Merton, 1917*).

The only information that has reached the Editor with regard to Edsall's service is the fact that he entered the Base Hospital Unit, California, in 1917, and died in January, 1918.

ELMER HOOVER VAN FLEET, (*Ohio and St. John's, 1917*).

Van Fleet inherited from many generations of his ancestors the intellectual interests that he cherished: from one of his grandfathers he derived a fondness for mathematics, and from both parents he inherited a love of the classics. For a year at the University of Virginia, and then for three years at the University of Cincinnati, where he graduated in 1917, he gained high academic distinction. Even more striking than his scholarly promise was his interest in his fellows and their fondness for him. Not only as captain of the track team but as an unselfish worker in other undergraduate activities, he put service first. He spent one summer working with a gang of laborers, and in the winter taught classes in English for foreigners.

In his senior year Van Fleet was appointed to a Rhodes Scholarship, and was admitted to St. John's College: but he never went into residence. He tried to enter a reserve officers' training camp. When the enlisting officer observed, incidentally, that if he entered the army he must forfeit his Rhodes Scholarship, his quiet answer, reported by a witness, was: "The service of my country comes first, Sir." Rejected nevertheless for the camp, he enlisted as a private in the signal corps, and learned telegraphy in a night school. His gift for friendship was again manifested in his relations with the men about him in training at Camp Sherman. He was soon made Corporal, and was sent overseas in January, 1918. Before he reached France, he died of scarlet fever on board the transport, January 17, 1918, and was buried in St. Nazaire.

RETIREMENT OF SIR GEORGE PARKIN

BY FRANK AYDELOTTE AND F. J. WYLIE

ONE chapter in the history of the Rhodes Scholarships was brought to an end in June of this year with the retirement of Sir George Parkin as Organizing Secretary of the Rhodes Trust. Immediately after the death of Cecil John Rhodes in 1902, Sir George was called to the task of organizing the Scholarships in the United States and the British Dominions. During the next few years he visited Canada, the United States, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand in rapid succession, calling conferences of university presidents and educational men in all the countries where the Scholarships were to operate, building up the organization necessary for choosing men under the terms outlined in the Rhodes Will.

The work undertaken by Dr. Parkin (for it is by this title that he will always be affectionately remembered by those who remember the early history of the Scholarships) demanded a knowledge of educational and political conditions throughout the English-speaking world such as few men possessed. His own experience as the head of an important institution in Canada, his trip around the Empire for the *London Times*, his knowledge of the United States, and his lifelong interest in imperial questions made him the one man in the world for that task. Perhaps no one who does not have the same range of knowledge and experience is qualified to comment on his work, but the aspect of it which most people would feel most strongly was his constant desire to humanize the process of selecting Rhodes Scholars. It was necessary to organize hundreds of committees and to adopt uniform methods, but Dr. Parkin was always jealous lest the selection of Rhodes Scholars should become a mechanical routine. He was always eager to keep it a human and personal problem. It is a great tribute to his own humanity and to his ability and knowledge that he succeeded so well in this task.

George R. Parkin was born on a farm in Salisbury, New Brunswick, February 8, 1846. He earned his way through the University of New Brunswick, intending first to study law. He taught in the grammar and collegiate school at Frederickton, New Brunswick, in order to earn money to carry on his studies, but soon became absorbed in educa-

tional work and resolved to devote his life to it. He spent the year 1873-4 at the University of Oxford, taking a prominent part in Union debates, especially on imperial questions. His success in carrying a motion in favor of closer relations with the colonies against the opposition of H. H. Asquith in 1874 won him the secretaryship of the Society.

The fifteen years following 1874 Sir George spent at the collegiate school at Frederickton. At the end of this period, in 1889, the Imperial Federation League asked him to go around the world, studying the problem of the unity of the Empire. This trip and the campaign of speaking which it involved filled the years from 1890 to 1895. Dr. Parkin made speeches and addresses in all the important cities of the Empire. It was said of his work at the time that it "shifted the mind of England." And it seems certain that his influence had something to do with the response of the British Dominions in the Great War.

From 1895 to 1902 Dr. Parkin was head of Upper Canada College in Toronto, a position which is now held by his son-in-law. In 1892 he published "Around the Empire," in 1895 his book on "The Great Dominion," in 1898 his "Life of Thring." This is perhaps his most important book and it is a monument to the influence which Thring exercised over the man who was destined to be his biographer. He published the "Life of Sir John A. McDonald" in 1906, and his book on "The Rhodes Scholarships" in 1912. Among the many tokens of public appreciation of his work were a C. M. G. in 1898, an honorary D. C. L. at Oxford a few years later, and the K. C. M. G. in 1920.

It is usually the fate of a man whose task is building up a great national, or, as in this case, an international organization that he has little time or opportunity for personal contacts and little realization of the personal problems involved in carrying out his plans. The remarkable thing about Sir George Parkin was that in his case this was never true. He has a vast acquaintance with educational men throughout the world, and if one may judge by the United States, this is a personal quite as much as an official acquaintance. He has never been too busy to interest himself in the individual Rhodes Scholars of each generation and in their wives and children. He has perhaps seen less of the men of the last few classes, but the great majority of the Rhodes Scholars in all parts of the world will feel a sense of personal loss at Sir George's retirement, and will hope that he may still have many years of happy and useful activity.

One cannot forbear expressing the wish that at least a part of Sir George's activity (one can imagine him as retired but not as inactive) will be devoted to recording in permanent form the memories of a life-time spent in promoting the cause of the unity of the English-speaking peoples of the world. He began his service to that cause half a century ago in the days when it seemed least likely ever to succeed. He has lived to see his own efforts, and those of other men, bear fruit when, toward the end of the Great War, all the English-speaking nations were fighting side by side against the greatest challenge since Napoleon's to Anglo-Saxon ideals of international relations, and when the aspirations of those who believe in the unity of our race seemed within measurable distance of fulfillment. He has lived on undiscouraged into these rough days of reaction when younger men who have dreamed the same dreams are sometimes tempted to despair of their realization. We hope he will make the inspiring story of his life and work his final contribution to the cause.

Mr. Wylie who has been closer to Sir George's work than any one else, sends us the following note on the occasion of his retirement:

"Dr. Parkin has retired. I know I ought to say 'Sir George': but it was as Dr. Parkin that we knew him for the sixteen years that crowd my mind today. All my past Rhodes work has been in co-operation with him; and I can scarcely picture to myself what it will be not to have him to turn to.

"There is no necessary man, we know that. And the Rhodes Idea will go on making its own history, and will raise up new organs of its will. But there will always have been only one Dr. Parkin. He brooded over the beginnings of the Scholarship system: it was his thought that brought it Form. No other man has given so much of himself to its growth, or made so much of its meaning his own. He has been par excellence the prophet of its purposes. I used to think that a prophet must be someone above human nature, or outside it. I now know that he is only more a man, or a more real man than the rest of us. Dr. Parkin has taught me that, along with other things. To work with him, or under him, has been an honor and a delight.

"I am not going to say that we always got through our work in the shortest possible time. That is not what prophets are there for. But what is expedition alongside of insight?

"I once asked a friend what sort of man Arnold Toynbee was. He replied that he was the kind of man that, if you met him in the street, you went home and worked harder than you otherwise would have done. That apparently was the way in which his intense personality touched men. Putting it somewhat differently for Dr. Parkin, I should

say that he is the kind of man that, if you have been with him, your work seems a bigger thing afterwards than before.

"Probably with Arnold Toynbee it was less the words that produced the effect than the man. And it is so with Dr. Parkin. Very likely you forget what he said. But somehow you and your work *mean* more.

"And, with it all, he never treated you as a means merely, an instrument. You were still always a man, before whom he laid the wealth of his sympathy and his patience. To that sympathy and patience Rhodes Scholars, as well as others, owe much. No one remembers them more gratefully or will more continuously miss them, than the Oxford Secretary.

"In one sense, and that a very real one, we have lost Dr. Parkin: but in another—and we may take some comfort from that—we have still Sir George."

THE AMERICAN SECRETARY'S VISIT TO OXFORD

THE writer spent the last Summer Term in Oxford and London on Rhodes Scholarship business, leaving New York April 24th and returning August 1st. The primary purpose of the trip was to make a report to the Rhodes Trustees on the reorganization of methods of selection in the United States and to discuss problems connected with the working of the Scholarships in this country. It was a pleasure to report to the Trustees the keenness and efficiency with which the ex-Rhodes Scholars in this country have undertaken the task of the selection of the men who shall go to Oxford in the future. The Trustees have expressed their appreciation of the work of our Committees, and, acting on recommendations made by men in various states transmitted by the American Secretary, passed in June the following interpretation of the basis of selection. This has been formally embodied in the instructions to Committees of Selection and will be of material assistance in choosing men of the type to do us credit in Oxford and afterwards.

"The ideal Rhodes scholar should excel in all three of the qualities indicated, (1. Qualities of manhood, force of character, and leadership. 2. Literary and scholastic ability and attainments. 3. Physical vigour, as shown by participation in outdoor sports or in other ways) but in the absence of such an ideal combination, Committees should prefer a man who shows distinction, either of character and personality, or of intellect, over one who shows a lower degree of excellence in both.

"Proficiency and interest in open air and athletic pursuits form an essential qualification for a Rhodes Scholar; but exceptional athletic distinction is not to be treated as of equal importance with the other requirements.

"In studying the academic record of a candidate, Committees should remember that conspicuous ability in one subject is a surer guarantee of success at Oxford than a mere high average of marks all round, such as may result not from real ability but only from industrious mediocrity."

There were in Oxford last term 112 American Rhodes Scholars. This term there will be about 125, and next term about 150, a much larger number than have ever been in residence at one time before.

The University of Oxford is facing during these days a great many serious problems. One of these is connected with the large number of undergraduates. The Oxford system of residence makes it one of the least flexible of educational institutions, and with nearly the normal

number of undergraduates plus a thousand or twelve hundred men on government grants, the business of housing them is very difficult. It is no longer possible for all the men to spend two years in College, and in Oxford lodgings are hard to find in spite of the fact that men are allowed to live three miles from Carfax instead of being confined to the old-time circle of a mile and a half. Finding rooms is one difficulty; getting service is another. Lodging-house keepers no longer welcome undergraduates who wish to dine in their rooms, and the usual custom of the men in lodgings is to dine in Hall. There are also difficulties in getting service in the Colleges themselves; at Queen's, and at several other places, breakfast and lunch are served in Hall and it seems at least possible that the jolly breakfast parties of pre-war days will soon be unknown.

The problem of teaching the increased numbers of undergraduates is also a serious one. Many of the younger dons were killed in the war and many more have left Oxford for Government or other work. Changes have been no less frequent among older members of the University. Mr. Ernest Barker of New College, (if we may venture to include him in this class) has left to become head of King's College, London; Mr. Grant Robertson is to be the head of the University of Birmingham; the Principal of Brasenose has retired and has been succeeded by Mr. C. H. Sampson, who was formerly Senior Tutor; the Dean of Christ Church and the Principal of St. Edmund Hall have become Bishops. This list is by no means complete but is only an illustration of the way in which the ranks of University teachers have been depleted. Last year some tutors were teaching as many as fifty men per week, not giving each one an hour to himself as in the old days, but taking them in groups of two or three. Colleges feel some hesitation in enlarging their staffs (even if that were financially possible) to take care of the present undergraduate body since it seems probable that after a few years the University will return to something near its normal size.

The rise in prices has brought with it a train of difficulties, both for undergraduates and for the University. For Rhodes Scholars the estimate of £350 a year printed in our Memorandum must be considered a minimum. A man who is not careful with his expenses could easily use much more. It is my impression that undergraduates are distinctly more economical in their habits than during the pre-war days, and a permanent change in the direction of economy would probably be

a good thing for the entire undergraduate body, even though the change carried away some of the customs that those of us who were at Oxford before the war remember with the greatest pleasure.

Oxford and Cambridge are each receiving this year a grant of £30,000 from the government and a Royal Commission is now at work investigating the two Universities with a view to recommending changes in their organization and further help from the national government. How sweeping these changes may be, what *via media* may be found between the liberals (as the *Oxford Magazine* has it) "insisting on drastic reconstruction so far as consistent with maintenance of best traditions" and the conservatives "pressing for maintenance of best traditions so far as consistent with drastic reconstruction," only the future can tell.

Meanwhile changes in the University regulations continue with a rapidity which is little short of dizzy when compared with our conservative American institutions. Women have been admitted to the University and a large number have already had degrees conferred upon them. Common Rooms in Oxford were much exercised last spring in discussing the particular style of caps and gowns which these new undergraduates were to be required to wear. We are glad to have the authority of the *Oxford Magazine* of October 22nd for the statement that after the first degree day for women "it was universally agreed that the dress—and especially the caps—of our new graduates does great credit to the sartorial taste of the late Vice-Chancellor and the Proctors. It was also striking to see how much variety female ingenuity could introduce into the wearing of a uniform dress."

A new Honor School of Philosophy, Politics, and Economics has now been proposed. During the last spring the regulations for this statute were the subject of a great deal of discussion. The *Oxford Magazine* of October 22nd summarizes the statute as finally proposed in the following paragraph:

"The object of the proposed School is to provide for the combined study of the three subjects, Philosophy, Politics, and Economics, by means of a Final Honour School in which candidates shall be able to 'give special attention,' as the Draft Statute says, to one of the three. At present Philosophy can only be studied in connexion with the History, and to some extent the Literature, of Greece and Rome, Politics and Economics can only be studied as subordinate to Modern History (except by such as are content with a diploma): the Statute attempts to provide for a systematic study of each of these subjects in combina-

tion with the other two. A certain amount of Modern History is included as a compulsory element in the examination, but it goes no further back than 1760, and is subordinated (as it had to be unless the School was to be overweighted) to the three main subjects. Every candidate is required, further, to qualify by means of unprepared translation in two modern languages. As to the degree of specialization which the Statute makes possible, it is difficult to be quite definite, owing to the fact that some of the subjects of examination are on the border line between two of the subdivisions, and also because something will depend on the way in which the Statute is actually carried out; but roughly it may be said that a candidate will be able to arrange, if he wishes, that half of the papers which he takes shall fall within the subdivision to which he wishes to devote 'special attention.' "

Several other suggestions for new Schools which should be for modern studies what Greats is for classical have been made in Oxford by influential groups of men, and it is still possible that some of these may be introduced as statutes. It has been suggested that Philosophy should be combined with Modern History on the direct analogy of Greats. It has also been suggested that a School should be set up combining Philosophy with Natural Science. The *Oxford Magazine*, in commenting on the School at present proposed, considers it (unjustly, we hope) as "one more nail in the coffin of Greats."

There were last year upwards of thirty men working for the newly established Ph. D. degree, and at least one man has taken it. The regulations for the degree are still being discussed and it seems likely that they will be changed in certain particulars. It is not considered feasible at this moment to require the printing of the theses in full, and, from the point of view of students from other countries, it would certainly be an advantage if, as has been proposed, the time necessary for the degree were changed from calendar years to academic years. Otherwise a man who begins work for the degree in October cannot take it until the October term two or three years hence as the case may be, which means practically the loss of an additional year. Men who are working for the degree have organized a Graduates Club, of which W. R. Burwell is President.

Socially the undergraduates of Oxford are as active and as full of the unrest produced by the war as are the University authorities on the intellectual side. The American Club of last spring was very much divided on proposals looking to its amalgamation with two larger societies. The British American Club is preparing to set up this term permanent club rooms including reading and lounging rooms and

restaurant, and has proposed to the American and Colonial Clubs that they combine with it, making an organization which should include a certain number of Englishmen and representatives of all the English speaking countries that send students to Oxford. A still larger club to be known as the *Omnibus* has been organized in which it is proposed to combine not merely the clubs representing students from English speaking nations, but all the national clubs in the University. There are in the American Club warm partisans of each proposal, and it has not yet been decided what action the Club will take.

The activities indicated above comprise only a part of the change which has come over Oxford as the result of the war. In some respects the University is the same, but in many important ways it is different. One thing that has not changed is the cordial and unfailing hospitality with which Oxford remembers and greets those of her sons who revisit her. However sweeping alterations the University may feel it necessary to make in order to keep up her "communications with the future" one hopes and believes that no stress of numbers, no scarcity of funds, no pressure of Government control will ever make Oxford depart from her traditions so far as to conceive of education as a mechanical rather than as a human and personal problem. It is the reality of this personal relationship, made possible by the College system, that makes Oxford so delightful a place to revisit.

NOTE: Since the above was written the statute establishing the new Honor School of Economics, Politics, and Philosophy was passed in Congregation (on Tuesday, November 9) by ninety-five votes to fifty-eight.

LANTERN SLIDES OF OXFORD

THE Editor has just brought home with him from Oxford a set of 218 slides of the University, a list of which is printed herewith. These slides (a gift from the Rhodes Trustees) are intended for the use of Rhodes Scholars, without charge, when they wish to lecture on Oxford and the Scholarships. The only regulations connected with their use are that Rhodes Scholars shall return the slides *immediately* after their lecture, and that they shall pay return postage on them.

The collection is large enough to allow a good many men to make selections without interfering with each other. Probably fifteen to twenty-five will be as many as can profitably be used in a single lecture. Men who wish to make use of the slides should preserve this list and should ask for them direct from the Editor, giving both number and title of the slides which they wish to use, and allowing sufficient time to make sure of their arrival.

These slides were made by Henry W. Taunt, the well-known Oxford Photographer. Most of the same pictures have been used as illustrations of Taunt's "Oxford Illustrated by Camera and Pen," which can be obtained direct from Henry W. Taunt, Cowley Road, Oxford, for 7s. 6d. Men who wish to refresh their minds as to the architectural and topographical features of Oxford will find this book admirably adapted to the purpose. Since the slides are reproduced in the volume, men who have copies of it can see from the pictures exactly what they are ordering.

The list of slides is as follows:

- 1 Oxford, from Headington Hill.
- 1a Oxford from Headington Hill, *colored*.
- 2 Oxford, from Tom Tower.
- 2a Oxford, Chums (Magd. Coll.).
- 3 Oxford, first mention in Saxon Chronicle.
- 4 Oxford Castle from Buck's drawing.
- 5 Oxford, Old Beaumont Palace.
- 6 Oxford, Clerk of Market weighing butter.
- 7 Oxford, Agas' plan of Oxford 1558.
- 7a Hoefnagel's view of Oxford, *colored*.
- 8 Oxford, Bereblocks Ch. Ch.
- 9 Oxford, from the Abingdon Road.
- 10 Oxford, from Cowley.
- 11 Oxford, from Magdalen Tower.
- 12 Oxford, from Hinksey Hills.

- 12a Oxford, from Hinksey Hills, *colored*.
- 13 Oxford, from the Observatory.
- 14 Oxford Castle, St. George's Tower.
- 15 Oxford Castle, St. George's Tower and Mill.
- 16 Oxford Castle from the river below.
- 17 Oxford Castle, St. George's Crypt.
- 18 Oxford, St. Michael's at North Gate.
- 19 Oxford, St. Peter's in the East, Church.
- 20 Oxford, St. Peter's in the East, Crypt.
- 21 Oxford, Holywell Church (St. Cross).
- 22 Oxford, High Street with the Sycamore Tree.
- 23 Oxford, Eastern entrance over Magd. Bridge.
- 24 Oxford, University Hall and College.
- 25 Oxford, High Street from Queen's Lane.
- 26 Oxford, High Street up from St. Mary's.
- 26a Oxford, High Street up from St. Mary's, *colored*.
- 27 Oxford, High Street up from Turl Street to Carfax.
- 28 Oxford, Carfax from High Street.
- 29 Oxford, Proclamation of King Edward, January 25, 1901.
- 30 Oxford, Cornmarket from Carfax.
- 31 Oxford, Queen Street.
- 32 Oxford, Christ Church Bird's-eye view.
- 32a Oxford, Christ Church Broad Walk, *colored*.
- 33 Oxford, Ch. Ch. Tom Quad and Tower.
- 34 Oxford, Ch. Ch. Tom Quad and Hall.
- 35 Oxford, Christ Church Hall.
- 36 Oxford, Ch. Ch. The Hall Stairs.
- 37 Oxford, Christ Church Kitchen.
- 38 Oxford, Ch. Ch. Cathedral Cloisters.
- 39 Oxford, Ch. Ch. Towers from Merton Fields.
- 39a Oxford, Ch. Ch. Towers from Merton Fields, *colored*.
- 40 Oxford, Ch. Ch. Cathedral and Chapter House.
- 41 Oxford, Ch. Ch. Cathedral, Nave and Choir.
- 42 Oxford, Ch. Ch. Cathedral, North Chapels.
- 43 Oxford, The River and Barges.
- 43a Oxford, The River and Barges, *colored*.
- 44 Oxford, Start of Eight Oar Boatraces.
- 44a Oxford, Start of Eight Oar Boatraces, *colored*.
- 45 Oxford, Race: Eight Oar Boatraces.
- 46 Oxford, Bump of Eight Oar Boatraces.
- 47 Oxford, Eights after a race.
- 48 Oxford, The Frozen River.
- 48a Oxford, The Frozen River, *colored*.
- 49 Oxford, Merton from the Fields.
- 50 Oxford, Merton Tower from the Grove.
- 50a Oxford, Merton Tower from the Grove, *colored*.
- 51 Oxford, Merton Mob Quad and Tower.

- 52 Oxford, Merton College Library Interior.
- 53 Oxford, Merton College, St. Alban Hall Front.
- 54 Oxford, Merton College Gardens, Rime Frost.
- 55 Oxford, University College Front.
- 56 Oxford, University College, Shelley's rooms.
- 57 Oxford, University College Quad, Hall &c.
- 58 Oxford, C. C. C. Interior of Founder's room.
- 59 Oxford, C. C. C. Quad, Gate Tower &c.
- 60 Oxford, C. C. C. Garden Front.
- 61 Oxford, Oriel College Front.
- 62 Oxford, Oriel College Quad, Hall &c.
- 63 Oxford, Oriel College Hall Interior.
- 64 Oxford, Oriel College, St. Mary Hall Quad.
- 65 Oxford, St. Mary's Ch. &c.
- 66 Oxford, St. Mary's Ch. from High St.
- 67 Oxford, St. Mary's Ch. from Radcliffe Sq.
- 68 Oxford, St. Mary's Ch. Interior of Nave.
- 69 Oxford, St. Mary's Ch. Porch.
- 70 Oxford, The Brazenose.
- 71 Oxford, B. N. C. Front from N.
- 72 Oxford, B. N. C. Quad., Radcliffe &c.
- 73 Oxford, Radcliffe Library &c.
- 74 Oxford, Bodleian from Exeter Gardens.
- 75 Oxford, Schools from Cat St.
- 76 Oxford, Schools Quad and Tower.
- 77 Oxford, Bodleian, Duke Humfrey's Library.
- 78 Oxford, Divinity School Interior.
- 78a Oxford, Divinity School Interior, *colored*.
- 79 Oxford, Convocation House.
- 80 Oxford, New Schools High St.
- 81 Oxford Theatre &c. from Broad St.
- 82 Oxford, Theatre &c. from New Coll. Lane.
- 82a Oxford, Theatre Interior, *colored*.
- 83 Oxford, Procession to the Encænïa.
- 83a Oxford, Rhodes in Procession to the Encænïa.
- 83b Oxford, Mark Twain in Procession to the Encænïa.
- 84 Oxford, "The Old Order Changeth."
- 85 Oxford, Hertford Front and New Bldgs.
- 86 Oxford, Holywell Street Old Houses.
- 87 Oxford, New Coll. Quad Gate Tower.
- 88 Oxford, New Coll. Garden Gate.
- 89 Oxford, New Coll. from Schools Tower.
- 90 Oxford, New Coll. Reynolds' Window.
- 91 Oxford, New Coll. Chapel, East.
- 92 Oxford, New Coll. Slips and Old Walls.
- 93 Oxford, New Coll. Garden Front.
- 94 Oxford, New Coll. Angle Bastion New Gardens.

- 95 Oxford, New Cloisters and Tower.
- 96 Oxford, Queen's Coll. Front from High St.
- 97 Oxford, Queen's Coll. Boar's Head Xmas.
- 98 Oxford, Queen's Coll. Front Quad.
- 99 Oxford, Queen's Coll. Interior of Hall.
- 100 Oxford, Queen's Coll. St. Edmund Hall Quad &c.
- 101 Oxford, Magdalen Tower from Bridge.
- 102 Oxford, Magdalen Coll. & Brdg. from Cherwell.
- 103 Oxford, Magdalen Coll. Chapel Interior.
- 104 Oxford, Magdalen Coll. Chapel and Quad.
- 105 Oxford, Magdalen Coll. Cloister Tower.
- 106 Oxford, Magdalen Coll. Grotesques, Wrestlers.
- 107 Oxford, Magdalen Coll. Cloister Quad & Towers.
- 108 Oxford, Magdalen Coll. Addison's Walk.
- 108a Oxford, Addison Walk, *colored*.
- 109 Oxford, Magdalen Coll. Tower and Bridge.
- 110 Oxford, May Morning Magdalen Tower, Choir.
- 111 Oxford, May Morning Magdalen Bridge.
- 112 Oxford, Somerville College.
- 113 Oxford, Cherwell Hall from Lawn.
- 114 Oxford, St. Giles' Church E.
- 115 Oxford, St. Aloysius' Ch. Interior E.
- 116 Oxford, Radcliffe Observatory.
- 117 North Oxford from the Observatory.
- 118 Oxford, St. Giles' Fair.
- 119 Oxford, Taylor Bldgs. and University Galleries.
- 120 Oxford, St. John's Coll. from S.
- 121 Oxford, St. John's Coll. Cloisters and Quad.
- 122 Oxford, St. John's Coll. Garden Front.
- 123 Oxford, Martyrs' Memorial from St. Giles'.
- 124 Oxford, Martyrs' Cross in road, Broad St.
- 125 Oxford, Martyrs, Burning of (from picture).
- 126 Oxford, Worcester Coll. Front from Beaumont St.
- 127 Oxford, Worcester Coll. Quad, Old Bldgs.
- 128 Oxford, Worcester Coll. Garden Front.
- 129 Oxford, Worcester Coll. Gardens and Lake.
- 130 Oxford, Balliol Coll. (new Front).
- 131 Oxford, Balliol Coll. Library and Quad.
- 132 Oxford, Balliol Coll. Chapel.
- 133 Oxford, Balliol Coll. new Hall.
- 134 Oxford, Trinity Coll. Front Gates and Chapel.
- 135 Oxford, Trin. Coll. Library & Old Durham Hall.
- 135a Oxford, Trin. Coll. Library, *colored*.
- 136 Oxford, Trinity Coll. Garden Gate.
- 137 Oxford, Trinity Coll. from Gardens.
- 138 Oxford, Trinity Coll. Lime Walk.
- 139 Oxford, Keble Coll. Front.

- 140 Oxford, Keble Coll. Chapel and Quad.
- 141 Oxford, New Museum Front.
- 142 Oxford, New Museum Interior.
- 143 Oxford, Wadham Front.
- 144 Oxford, Wadham Coll. entrance to Hall.
- 145 Oxford, Wadham Coll. Hall, Screen.
- 146 Oxford, Wadham Coll. Chapel from Gardens.
- 147 Oxford, Exeter Coll. Front.
- 148 Oxford, Exeter Coll. Chapel Exterior.
- 149 Oxford, Exeter Coll. Chapel Interior.
- 150 Oxford, Exeter Coll. Quad Hall &c.
- 151 Oxford, Exeter Coll. Burne-Jones' Tapestry.
- 152 Oxford, Jesus Coll. Front.
- 153 Oxford, Jesus Coll. 1st Quad Chapel &c.
- 154 Oxford, Lincoln Coll. Imp.
- 155 Oxford, Lincoln Coll. Front.
- 156 Oxford, Lincoln Coll. Chapel Screen.
- 157 Oxford, Lincoln Coll. Wesley's Pulpit.
- 158 Oxford, All Saints Church from Turl St.
- 159 Oxford, New City Buildings.
- 160 Oxford, (The Jewry) from St. Aldates Bear Lane.
- 161 Oxford, Pembroke Coll. from St. Aldates.
- 162 Oxford, Pembroke Coll. Chapel Interior E.
- 163 Oxford, Pembroke Coll. Hall and Quad.
- 164 Oxford, St. Aldates Street old part.
- 165 Oxford, Upper Fisher-row or Warham Bank.
- 166 Oxford, All Souls Coll. Sundial.
- 167 Oxford, All Souls Coll. Chapel Interior.
- 168 Oxford, All Souls Coll. Chapel and Quad.
- 169 Oxford, All Souls Cloisters with St. Mary's &c.
- 170 Oxford, Frewen Hall & the Union Society.
- 170a Oxford, Frewen Hall & Union Society, *colored*.
- 171 Oxford, Mansfield College.
- 172 Oxford, Manchester Coll. &c. from New Coll. Tower.
- 173 Oxford, Mesopotamia Walk.
- 174 Oxford, Mesopotamia, the Cherwell.
- 175 Oxford, the Cherwell at the Parks.
- 176 Oxford, University New Schools, Viva Voce.
- 177 Oxford, University Conferring a degree.
- 178 Oxford, a peep from the Sheldonian.

OXFORD LIFE

- 179 Oxford, Torpid races.
- 180 Oxford, Torpid races on the flooded river.
- 181 Oxford, A Crush of Boats between the Eights.
- 182 Australian Cricket Match.

- 183 Oxford, Cricket on Cowley Marsh.
- 184 Oxford, Football on Cowley Marsh.
- 185 Oxford, Ladies playing Hockey.
- 186 Oxford, Sports, Hurdles.
- 187 Oxford, Sports, 100 yards.
- 188 Oxford, Sports, Half mile.
- 189 Oxford, Golf on the University Links.
- 190 Oxford, Polo on Port Meadow.
- 191 Oxford, Start Putney, Oxford & Cambridge.
- 192 Oxford, Finish Mortlake, Oxford & Cambridge.
- 193 Oxford, Sailing Race.
- 194 Oxford, Skating.
- 195 Oxford, Skating on the Frozen River.
- 196 Oxford, Swell's room out of College.
- 197 Oxford, Undergrad's room in College.
- 198 Oxford, Group of Extension Students.
- 199 Oxford, Group of Working Men Students.
- 200 Oxford, Group of College Dons.

EDITORIALS

PLANS FOR THE AMERICAN OXONIAN

THE AMERICAN OXONIAN has definitely given up the idea of publishing a complete war record. Instead our material was turned over to Mr. Wylie and embodied in his Roll of Service, which is already in print. Under the circumstances it seemed a waste of money to duplicate Mr. Wylie's booklet for the American Scholars. One feature, however, which we proposed is carried out in this number. It was impossible for Mr. Wylie to print any full account of the men on the Roll of Honor, and the material which had been prepared for our own list is therefore included in this issue.

In January we shall devote the entire number to a statistical study, made by R. W. Burgess, '08, Rhode Island and Lincoln, of the record of the American Rhodes Scholars (1) before their appointment, (2) at Oxford, and (3) in this country since their return. The material for this record has been gathered during the summer. It was not possible to obtain complete returns, but so large a percentage of the men have replied that it is possible to speak very definitely about them as a group. This is the first careful analysis of information about the American Rhodes Scholars which has ever been published, and we are sure it will be read with intense interest by the men themselves and by all who are interested in the scheme. The returns of books published suggest that at some date not too far distant a number should be devoted to a bibliography of books and important articles written by American Rhodes Scholars.

It is not possible at this moment to announce the material of the other numbers for 1921. We hope to prepare in the course of time a much needed bibliography of books and articles dealing with the life and character of Cecil John Rhodes. It is our intention to resume with the new year the publishing of personal news, which has been almost entirely neglected now for two years.

The Address List is arranged this year by states and countries for the purpose of making it easier for Rhodes Scholars and Old Oxonians in the United States to get in touch with each other. More and more the men in the different sections of the country are beginning to hold reunions or to organize regular Oxford dinners. We hope that men will now make concerted plans in the various states to recruit desirable

candidates for the Scholarships, and it seemed possible that all this might be facilitated by printing the addresses in the present form.

The price of the magazine has now been made \$2.00 for the general public as well as for Rhodes Scholars. No apologies are necessary for this action. It is a tribute to the energy of the Business Manager that it has not been necessary to raise the price of the magazine still further inasmuch as printing costs have more than trebled during the last few years and are still advancing.

THE 1920 SAILING PARTY

A committee composed of Charles B. Coolidge, 69 Walker Street, Cambridge, William C. Holbrook, 36 Hawthorn Street, Cambridge, and Carl E. Newton, 8 Westwood Road, Somerville, Mass., are organizing a sailing party to cross by the White Star *Olympic*, sailing from New York December 29th and due in England on January 5th. All the men elected as for 1920 are due to begin residence in Oxford in January, 1921, and we earnestly recommend that wherever possible Rhodes Scholars join the party for the sake of the opportunity to get acquainted on the way over. The Oxford term begins on January 13th and the dates arranged for will allow the men just the necessary time to get settled before term opens.

LITERARY ADVENTURES OF RHODES SCHOLARS IN THE NORTHWEST

Essays, Verse and Letters of Joel M. Johanson, edited by R. F. Scholz, H. B. Densmore, R. B. Casey, and J. B. Harrison. Published by the Department of Printing, University of Washington, 1920, \$3.00.

Few books that have ever been printed on the subject of Oxford and the influence of Oxford training in meeting American problems will have more interest for Rhodes Scholars than this collection of the literary remains of J. M. Johanson. Because of the unlucky loss at the last moment of his whole collection of notes and the manuscript of his

thesis, Johanson left Oxford without taking a degree, and there is nothing in his record there which could be measured by the "coarse thumb and finger" of the statistician in such a study of the record of the Rhodes Scholars as we shall print next quarter. This volume shows, however, how much Oxford meant to him and in what careful, painstaking, human manner he was giving life to these teachings in his own work among the undergraduates of the University of Washington.

The first two paragraphs of his "Statement of Faith," which is placed first in the volume, sound the keynote of the whole book:

"In the ten years since I left Oxford it has been proved to me that I owe most to Oxford for her teaching of the humanities and especially for her insistence that the sciences and professions be included among the humanities. Perhaps because this teaching was presented to me under the name of 'culture,' it did not favorably impress me in the beginning; but in the end the simple human reasonableness and persuasiveness of it won me over.

"Although there have been times in the ten years when it seemed almost impossible to defend the humanistic method against our intensely practical world with its scientific measurements, its accuracies, utilities, and efficiencies, I have in the main kept faithful. The events of the last few tremendous years have convinced me beyond doubt of the need in the world for just what Oxford teaches, as she teaches it. One need no longer think indulgently of Oxford as the home of lost causes, but proudly of her as the nurse of the saving truth."

The other essays are enlargements of the various articles of Johanson's educational creed. He believed in the qualitative rather than the quantitative theory of education. He believed in studying literature for its meaning as well as for its form. He believed in democracy, both in government and in literary criticism, and had the courage to follow his belief even though the results in one case or the other might not at a given moment seem to justify it. But we have no space to summarize the dozen interesting essays, the collection of poems and the forty pages of extracts from Johanson's personal letters, which compose the volume. Rhodes Scholars will want to read it for themselves.

During the war Johanson wrote, "The world looks like a place where there will be much work to do for those who have been trained at Oxford." Now that peace has come that sentence is truer than ever, and no American who has been trained at Oxford but will value the stimulus of this book in the doing of his work.

Literary Adventures of Rhodes Scholars in the Northwest 187

The Pacific Review, edited by J. B. Harrison, R. F. Scholz, H. B. Densmore, Glenn Hughes, and R. B. Casey. Published quarterly by the University of Washington, 75c. a copy, \$3.00 a year.

In these days of the high cost of printing and of almost universally commercialized journalism, this group of Rhodes Scholars at the University of Washington, together with one or two of their friends, have had the courage to start a new and thoughtful Review. The first number appeared in June, 1920, the second in September. The articles are on current topics in the field of international relations, national problems and politics, science and literature. The best of the material comes up to a very high standard, indeed. Among the noteworthy articles printed in the first two numbers are the following:

The New China and the Yellow Peril.....	Julian Arnold
Lincoln and Civil Liberty.....	Edward McMahon
The Turning Point.....	Joel M. Johanson
Rhodes Scholarships and a Rhodes Scholar.....	Joseph B. Harrison
The Political Principles of Lord Beaconsfield.....	Allen R. Benham
Americanization and International Relations.....	F. M. Russell
Japan's Leadership in Asia.....	Payson J. Treat
How They Met the Crisis—Anatole France and Romain Rolland	Otto Patzer
A Crisis in Scientific Research.....	Frederick M. Padelford
Democracy and the Press.....	Richard F. Scholz

We hope that Rhodes Scholars throughout the country will give their intellectual and financial support to this courageous venture.

ADDRESS LISTS OF RHODES SCHOLARS AND OLD OXONIANS NOT RHODES SCHOLARS, 1904-1921

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(NOTE: Names of Old Oxonians not Rhodes Scholars are starred in the following lists.)

ALABAMA

- CARMICHAEL, O. C. (*Alabama and Wadham*, '13), 1225, 17th Ave. So., Birmingham.
LANGE, R. L. (*Oklahoma and St. John's*, '10), 921-2 First National Bank Building, Birmingham.
ROGERS, E. MCM. (*Mississippi and St. John's*, '11), 2100 Jefferson County Bank Bldg., Birmingham.
WHITE, ADDISON (*Alabama and Christ Church*, '07), Huntsville.

ARIZONA

- ROGERS, F. W. (*Arizona and Exeter*, '14), Box 242, Tucson.

ARKANSAS

- ARNOLD, W. H. (*Arkansas and University*, '14), 503 Hickory St., Texarkana.

CALIFORNIA

- BELL, T. S. (*New Mexico and Lincoln*, '05), 1330 Hillcrest Ave., Pasadena.
BRYANT, F. S. (*Nevada and Jesus*, '13), Box 1305, Stanford University.
BUTLER, V. K. (*California and Worcester*, '11), 27 Buena Vista Terrace, San Francisco.
COOK, W. C. (*New Mexico and Hertford*, '14), Union Block, Turlock.
CRITTENDEN, W. C. (*California and Trinity*, '04), 519 California St., San Francisco.
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- *WENT, S. (*St. John's*, '00), 125 W. 12th St., New York City.
- *WHITE, G. J. S. (*Exeter*, '05), 3 E. 43rd St., New York City.
- *WHITMAN, J. S. (*Merton*, '74), 212 Fifth Ave., New York City.
- *WHITRIDGE, A. (*Balliol*, '13), 50 W. 11th St., New York City.
- *WILBERFORCE, R. (*Balliol*, '12), British Library of Information, 44 Whitehall St., New York City.
- WILLARD, R. C. (*New York and University*, '05), Ethical Culture School, 33 Central Park West, New York City.
- WILLIAMS, W. L. G. (*North Dakota and Merton*, '10), Cornell University, Ithaca.
- WILSON, C. A. (*Massachusetts and Worcester*, '08), 120 Broadway, New York City.
- *WORTHINGTON, B. V. T. (*Christ Church*, '10), 101 East 75th St., New York City.
- ZIEGLER, W. A. (*Iowa and Wadham*, '10), Room 1317, 461 Eighth Ave., New York City.

NORTH CAROLINA

- BRICE, C. S. (*South Carolina and Lincoln*, '10), Fairmont.
- GADDY, W. M. (*North Carolina and Hertford*, '10), Dix Hill Hospital, Raleigh.
- HILLEY, H. S. (*Kentucky and Jesus*, '14), Atlantic Christian College, Wilson.
- MCLEAN, MCD. K. (*Texas and Christ Church*, '10), 65 Henrietta St., Asheville.

NORTH DAKOTA

- *MINARD, A. E. (*Noncollegiate*, '06), Agricultural College.
- PORTER, E. F. (*North Dakota and Queen's*, '13), Ellendale.
- VOWLES, G. R. (*North Dakota and St. John's*, '05), 1016 Sixth St. So., Fargo.

OHIO

- ALBURN, C. R. (*Ohio and St. John's*, '05), Garfield Bank Bldg., 322 Euclid Ave., Cleveland.
- ALEXANDER, LEIGH (*New Jersey and Queen's*, '05), 111 S. Cedar Ave., Oberlin.
- CHANEY, N. K. (*Minnesota and Balliol*, '07), National Carbon Co., Inc., Cleveland.
- CUSTER, J. S. (*Missouri and Worcester*, '07), 376 Sumatra Ave., Akron.
- SCHMITT, B. E. (*Tennessee and Merton*, '05), 1938 E. 116th St., Cleveland. (Temporary: Care Lloyd's Bank, Ltd., 72 Lombard St., London, E. C. 3.)
- WING, S. T. (*Ohio and Wadham*, '07), 231 W. 10th Ave., Columbus.

OKLAHOMA

CAMPBELL, W. S. (*Oklahoma and Merton*, '08), University of Oklahoma, Norman.

DISNEY, R. L. (*Arizona and Exeter*, '10), Potter Bldg., Ardmore.

OREGON

BARNES, W. C. (*Colorado and Lincoln*, '13), University of Oregon, Eugene.

GRAY, C. H. (*Washington and Lincoln*, '14), Reed College, Portland.

*NEWILL, A. C. (*Balliol*, '77), 774 Hoyt St., Portland.

RAILSBACK, L. G. (*Washington and Lincoln*, '05), 588 E. 50th St. N., Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA

BOYD, M. C. (*Pennsylvania and Oriel*, '14), 4816 Windsor Ave., Philadelphia.

CARPENTER, R. (*New York and Balliol*, '08), Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr.

CUSHING, W. S. (*Connecticut and Merton*, '08), Hill School, Pottstown.

DAVID, C. W. (*Illinois and Hertford*, '08), Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr.

DEVAN, S. A. (*New Jersey and Christ Church*, '11), 71 E. LaCrosse Ave., Landsdown.

HARTLEY, R. W. (*Utah and Exeter*, '07), College Hall, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

JAMES, A. P. (*Virginia and Worcester*, '07), University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh.

LYANS, C. K. (*Oregon and Worcester*, '10), 4301 Bryn Mawr Road, Pittsburgh.

*MEIGS, D. R. (*Merton*, '08), The Hill School, Pottstown.

*MILLER, C. F. H. (*Queen's*, '07), Heartsease Farm, R. F. D. 5, West Chester.

POST, L. A. (*Pennsylvania and New College*, '13), Haverford College, Haverford.

*RHINELANDER, P. M. (*Christ Church*, '93), 251 S. 22d St., Philadelphia.

SCHAEFFER, J. N. (*Pennsylvania and Oriel*, '05), 25 South West End Ave., Lancaster.

RHODE ISLAND

BEVAN, R. H. (*Rhode Island and Worcester*, '04), 475 Hope St., Providence.

BURGESS, R. W. (*Rhode Island and Lincoln*, '08), Brown University, Providence.

- *CABOT, S. P. (*Noncollegiate*, '90), St. George's School, Newport.
 HURLEY, G. (*Rhode Island and Lincoln*, '07), 110 Charles Field St., Providence.
 *KANE, H. B. (*Wadham*, '85), Narragansett.
 TABER, N. S. (*Rhode Island and St. John's*, '13), 129 Taber Ave., Providence.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

- BELSER, I. F. (*South Carolina and Christ Church*, '11), Melton & Belser, Columbia.
 GLENN, J. L. (*South Carolina and Exeter*, '14), Chester.
 PAUL, J. R. (*South Carolina and Christ Church*, '13), 147 Meeting St., Charleston.

SOUTH DAKOTA

- BROWN, M. A. (*South Dakota and Worcester*, '08), Messrs. Brown & Brown, Chamberlain.
 RIGGS, L. H. (*South Dakota and Lincoln*, '13), Oahe, Hughes County.
 YOUNG, P. M. (*South Dakota and Oriel*, '04), Mitchell.

TENNESSEE

- BUSH, C. W. (*Delaware and Brasenose*, '04), Y. M. C. A., Nashville.
 *COOPER, W. R. (*Queen's*, '12), 515 Main St. Clarksville.
 FARLEY, L. E. (*Missouri and Lincoln*, '10), Union and Planters Bank Bldg., Memphis.
 GAILOR, F. H. (*Tennessee and New College*, '13), 692 Poplar St., Memphis.
 GASS, H. M. (*Tennessee and New College*, '07), Military Academy, Sewanee.
 KLINE, E. K. (*Oklahoma and Pembroke*, '07), University of Chattanooga, Chattanooga.
 MCCARLEY, T. T. (*Mississippi and Merton*, '08), 1202-5 Independent Life Bldg., Nashville.
 RANSOM, J. C. (*Tennessee and Christ Church*, '10), Vanderbilt University, Nashville.

TEXAS

- ADAMS, E. T. (*Texas and Worcester*, '11), Glen Rose.
 ASHBY, S. R. (*Texas and Merton*, '04), University Station, Austin.
 BRANSCOMB, B. H. (*Alabama and Wadham*, '14), Southern Methodist University, Dallas.
 BRUCE, H. L. (*Texas and Worcester*, '13), Denton.
 EAGLETON, C. (*Oklahoma and Worcester*, '14), Southern Methodist University, Dallas.
 MAYO, T. F. (*Mississippi and St. John's*, '14), College Station.

- *RIKER, T. W. (*Queen's*, '04), University of Texas, Austin.
SMITH, M. G. (*Tennessee and Hertford*, '11), 610 Ft. Worth National Bank Bldg., Ft. Worth.
TRANATHAM, H. (*North Carolina and Christ Church*, '05), Baylor University, Waco.
WOODRUFF, E. P. (*Texas and Lincoln*, '14), Comanche.
ZECK, C. F., JR. (*Louisiana and Queen's*, '10), Southern Methodist University, Dallas.

UTAH

- HOLMAN, F. E. (*Utah and Exeter*, '08), Boston Bldg., Salt Lake City.
JACOBSON, B. H. (*Utah and Exeter*, '04), 3361 S. Highland Drive, Salt Lake City.
THOMAS, M. D. (*Utah and Lincoln*, '14), 61 W. 1st St. So., Logan.

VERMONT

- BOSWORTH, W. C. (*Vermont and Trinity*, '13), Battell Bldg., Middlebury.
*HALL, A. C. A. (*Christ Church*, '65), Bishop's House, Burlington.
SHERBURNE, J. G. (*Vermont and Wadham*, '04), Randolph.

VIRGINIA

- BEIRNE, F. F. (*Virginia and Merton*, '11), 915 Park Ave., Richmond.
COCHRAN, H. G. (*Delaware and St. John's*, '08), 722 Bank of Commerce Bldg., Norfolk.
CROSLAND, C. E. (*Alabama and Wadham*, '10), Averett College, Danville.
DURHAM, T. C. (*Virginia and Christ Church*, '13), 149 Bank St., Norfolk.
GOOCH, R. K. (*Virginia and Christ Church*, '14), William and Mary College, Williamsburg.
STUART, W. A. (*Virginia and Balliol*, '10), Big Stone Gap.
TUCKER, B. D., JR. (*Virginia and Christ Church*, '05), Theological Seminary, Alexandria.

WASHINGTON.

- BEARD, H. K. (*North Dakota and Wadham*, '11), Whitman College, Walla Walla.
BLALOCK, S. H. (*Washington and Christ Church*, '07), Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Henry Bldg., Seattle.
DENSMORE, H. B. (*Oregon and University*, '04), University of Washington, Seattle.
HARRISON, J. B. (*Washington and Lincoln*, '10), University of Washington, Seattle.

- METZGER, F. D. (*Washington and Wadham*, '08), 617 Tacoma Bldg., Tacoma.
 REID, A. G. (*Colorado and Merton*, '08), R. F. D. No. 1, Zillah.
 SCHOLZ, R. F. (*Wisconsin and Worcester*, '04), University of Washington, Seattle.
 WOODY, C. H. (*Oregon and St. John's*, '11), Washington State College, Pullman.
 YATES, S. (*Washington and Lincoln*, '11), Moran School, Manitou Park, Rolling Bay.

WEST VIRGINIA

- HARDMAN, T. P. (*West Virginia and Pembroke*, '08), University of West Virginia, Morgantown.
 RAY, J. V. (*West Virginia and Christ Church*, '15), 1210 Quarrier St., Charleston.

WISCONSIN

- DOE, A. B. (*Wisconsin and Balliol*, '13), 50 Sentinel Bldg., Milwaukee.
 FITE, A. G. (*Tennessee and Christ Church*, '14), University of Wisconsin, Madison.
 HAESSLER, C. H. (*Wisconsin and Balliol*, '11), 719 Stowell Ave., Milwaukee.
 HOLT, H. H. (*Vermont and Exeter*, '05), St. John's Military Academy, Delafield.
 RANEY, W. F. (*Nebraska and Hertford*, '10), Lawrence College, Appleton.
 *OWEN, R. W. (*Magdalen*, '07), 1501 State St., Eau Claire.
 WILSON, J. H. (*Vermont and Trinity*, '14), University of Wisconsin, Madison.

WYOMING

- RUSSELL, L. E. (*West Virginia and Wadham*, '05), 212 Oil Exchange Bldg., Casper.
 SHARP, S. S. (*Wyoming and Exeter*, '14), 2023 Seymour St., Cheyenne.

 OXFORD

(NOTE: Men in residence may be addressed in care of their Colleges.)

- AMAKER, D. M. (*Louisiana and Oriel*, '17).
 ANDERSON, R. W. (*Minnesota and New College*, '18).
 ASHWORTH, R. (*Utah and Exeter*, '17).
 BACHER, J. R. (*North Dakota and St. John's*, '18).

- BAGLEY, C. R. (*North Carolina and St. John's*, '17).
BALTZELL, E. R. (*Indiana and Queen's*, '19).
BARR, F. S. (*Virginia and Balliol*, '17).
BARRON, BRYTON (*South Dakota and Pembroke*, '18).
BARTON, A. K. (*Maryland and Christ Church*, '16).
BINNS, J. H. (*Washington and Brasenose*, '16).
BISHOP, J. H. (*Arkansas and Balliol*, '16).
BOSWORTH, B. M. (*Vermont and Trinity*, '19).
*BRADFORD, L. G. (*Christ Church*, '19).
BRANDT, R. P. (*Missouri and Lincoln*, '18).
*BREWER, J. H. (*Magdalen*, '20).
BRINTON, C. (*Massachusetts and New College*, '19).
BROWN, F. K. (*Washington and Exeter*, '19).
BUCHANAN, S. M. (*Massachusetts and Balliol*, '17).
*BUGBEE, L. W. (*Hertford*, '20).
BURLINGAME, L. J. (*Wisconsin and Oriel*, '19).
BURWELL, W. R. (*Rhode Island and Merton*, '16).
*CALHOUN, R. L. (*Lincoln*, '19).
*CANFIELD, C. (*New College*, '19).
✓ CARSON, R. M. (*Michigan and Oriel*, '18).
CARTER, C. W., JR. (*Illinois and Wadham*, '19).
CARTER, F. B. (*Delaware and Balliol*, '18).
*CHANDLER, P. R. (*Balliol*, '20).
*CLAPP, P. E. (*Lincoln*, '19).
CLARKE, J. M. (*Pennsylvania and Exeter*, '19).
CLEFTON, H. E. (*Minnesota and Magdalen*, '19).
COFFIN, R. P. (*Maine and Trinity*, '16).
*CRIMMINS, R. B. (*Brasenose*, '19).
CROCKETT, P. D. (*Maine and Trinity*, '19).
DAVIES, J. A. V. (*Utah and Balliol*, '18).
DAVIS, A. K., JR. (*Virginia and Balliol*, '19).
DENNES, W. R. (*California and Corpus Christi*, '19).
DICK, A. C. (*South Carolina and Christ Church*, '17).
*DOUGLAS, H. K. (*Keble*, '19).
DOTY, J. D. (*Texas and Pembroke*, '18).
*DRAPER, J. H. (*Exeter*, '19).
*DUN, ANGUS (*Lincoln*, '19).
DUNLAP, R. W. (*Kentucky and Oriel*, '17).
DURR, C. J. (*Alabama and Queen's*, '18).
ELLIOTT, W. Y. (*Tennessee and Balliol*, '19).
ENGLAND, BRYAN (*Mississippi and Wadham*, '18).
EVANS, ELWYN (*Wisconsin and Brasenose*, '18).
FAUCETT, L. W. (*Tennessee and St. John's*, '16).
FEATHER, G. A. (*New Mexico and Wadham*, '17).
FINGER, W. L. (*Mississippi and St. John's*, '16).
FLINT, F. C. (*Oregon and Balliol*, '18).
FULTON, M. N. (*Rhode Island and Merton*, '19).

- GLENDENING, H. S. (*New Hampshire and Merton*, '19).
 GRAVEM, A. B. (*California and Oriel*, '18).
 GUENVEUR, LAP. J. (*Delaware and St. John's*, '17).
 HAGEN, J. L. (*West Virginia and Trinity*, '18).
 HAMILTON, R. P., JR. (*Scholar-at-large, Christ Church*, '19).
 *HAMMERLING, M. N. (*Balliol*, '19).
 HANCHER, V. M. (*Iowa and Worcester*, '18).
 *HANSON, G. F. (*Lincoln*, '19).
 HARROLD, F. W. (*Georgia and Hertford*, '19).
 HERRIOTT, M. H. (*Iowa and Oriel*, '19).
 HERSEY, R. B. (*West Virginia and Christ Church*, '17).
 HOPKINS, C. (*Connecticut and Balliol*, '17).
 *HOPPER, B. C. (*Exeter*, '19).
 *HUGHES, W. D. F. (*Hertford*, '19).
 HULLEY, B. M. (*Florida and Christ Church*, '17).
 HUMBER, R. L., JR. (*North Carolina and New College*, '18).
 JIGGITS, L. M. (*Mississippi and St. John's*, '19).
 JONES, P. H. (*Louisiana and Christ Church*, '18).
 KEENY, S. M. (*Pennsylvania and Merton*, '16).
 *KOHL, TRACY (*Lincoln*, '20).
 *LEVY, M. (*New College*, '15).
 LITTLE, J. C. (*Indiana and Brasenose*, '17).
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 MCBRIDE, D. R. (*Kansas and Lincoln*, '18).
 MCCLOY, S. T. (*Arkansas and Pembroke*, '19).
 MCGOWAN, F. P. (*South Carolina and Brasenose*, '18).
 McLAUGHLIN, T. O. (*Oklahoma and Merton*, '18).
 MADDEN, J. G. (*Missouri and Wadham*, '19).
 MASON, E. S. (*Kansas and Lincoln*, '19).
 MEANS, P. B. (*Nebraska and St. John's*, '16).
 MILLER, D. P. (*Colorado and Lincoln*, '16).
 *MILLER, F. (*Oriel*, '19).
 MILLER, F. P. (*New York and Trinity*, '19).
 MILLER, L. R. (*Kansas and Merton*, '16).
 MOCK, C. L. (*Ohio and Hertford*, '19).
 MONROE, M. M. (*Idaho and Brasenose*, '17).
 MORLEY, F. M. (*Maryland and New College*, '17).
 MORLEY, F. V. (*Maryland and New College*, '19).
 MOSELEY, J. O. (*Oklahoma and Merton*, '17).
 NATESTAD, H. D. (*South Dakota and Brasenose*, '17).
 NAUGLE, E. B. (*Texas and New College*, '16).
 NEWHALL, P. (*Connecticut and Magdalen*, '16).
 NORTON, P. R. (*Scholar-at-large, Christ Church*, '19).
 OSLER, C. A. (*New Jersey and Oriel*, '19).
 OVERMYER, C. J. (*Michigan and Oriel*, '19).
 PALMER, T. M. (*Florida and Christ Church*, '18).
 PARGELLIS, S. M. (*Nevada and Exeter*, '18).

- *PECK, W. E. (*Exeter*, '19).
- PENFIELD, W. G. (*New Jersey and Merton*, '14).
- PENNTIMAN, T. K. (*Vermont and Trinity*, '17).
- *PIERCE, H. F. (*Lincoln*, '19).
- *PLIMPTON, S. J. (*Christ Church*, '20).
- POWERS, I. C. (*Kentucky and St. John's*, '19).
- *PYNE, P. R. (*New College*, '19).
- REESE, A. I. (*Nebraska and Lincoln*, '19).
- *REYNOLDS, G. D. L. (*Lincoln*, '19).
- RICHARDSON, D. M. (*New Mexico and Hertford*, '18).
- *RICHARDSON, G. (*Noncollegiate*, '17).
- RICHARDSON, R. M. D. (*New Jersey and Christ Church*, '16).
- ROCKEY, O. (*Pennsylvania and Hertford*, '17).
- SANDELIUS, W. E. (*Idaho and Wadham*, '18).
- SAUNDERS, J. M. (*Washington and Magdalen*, '18).
- SCOTT, N. D. (*Iowa and Merton*, '16).
- SIKES, W. E. (*Colorado and University*, '19).
- SMITH, F. T. (*Massachusetts and Oriel*, '16).
- SMITH, S. S. (*Oregon and Lincoln*, '19).
- *STARR, N. C. (*Christ Church*, '20).
- STEVENSON, E. H. (*Arkansas and Christ Church*, '18).
- STREIT, C. K. (*Montana and University*, '18).
- *STUART, J. R. (*Noncollegiate*, '19).
- STUBBS, W. B. (*Georgia and Christ Church*, '18).
- THOMAS, G. F. (*Texas and Queen's*, '19).
- TONG, J. A. (*Arizona and Hertford*, '18).
- TUTTLE, N. (*Maine and Trinity*, '17).
- *WATTS, A. P. (*Noncollegiate*, '20).
- *WENDELL, R. (*Balliol*, '19).
- *WHITE, H. S. (*Brasenose*, '19).
- WHITEHEAD, G. S. (*Georgia and Balliol*, '16).
- WHITNEY, W. D. (*Connecticut and New College*, '19).
- WILCOX, H. N. (*Wyoming and St. John's*, '17).
- WILDER, T. S. (*Scholar-at-large, St. John's*, '19).
- WILLIAMS, C. W. (*Alabama and Pembroke*, '19).
- WILLIAMS, J. M. (*Illinois and Oriel*, '17).
- WILLISON, G. F. (*Colorado and Exeter*, '18).
- *WILSON, J. C. (*Worcester*, '19).
- WILSON, R. T. (*Nebraska and Lincoln*, '18).
- *WILSON, W. R. (*Worcester*, '19).

ENGLAND, OUTSIDE OF OXFORD.

- *EGLESTON, H. P. (*Brasenose*), Care Coutts & Co., 44o Strand, London.

- *PORTER, R. H. (*Wadham*, '05), 5 Paper Bldgs., Inner Temple, London, E. C.
 ROBINS, T. E. (*Pennsylvania and Christ Church*, '04), Wooley Park, Wantage, Berks.
 SCHELLENS, R. (*Pennsylvania and Christ Church*, '08), American Embassy, London.
 WHITCOMB, P. W. (*Kansas and Wadham*, '11), Osborne Road, Walton-on-Thames.
-

OTHER COUNTRIES

- BATES, M. S. (*Ohio and St. John's*, '16), Nanking University, Nanking, China.
 BROWNELL, H. C. (*Vermont and Oriel*, '10), Canton Christian College, Canton, China.
 CASTLE, C. A. (*Kansas and Wadham*, '14), American Consulate, Vigo, Spain.
 *CLEMONS, W. H. (*Noncollegiate*, '06), Presbyterian College, Nanking, China.
 FOSTER, C. H. (*Idaho and Brasenose*, '05), Schwarzenbergplatz 15, Vienna, Austria.
 HAYES, J. D. (*Ohio and Merton*, '11), Drum Tower, West Peking, China.
 HORNBECK, S. K. (*Colorado and Christ Church*, '04), U. S. Post Office, Shanghai, China.
 HYDRICK, J. L. (*South Carolina and Lincoln*, '08), Cairea Postal 49, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, S. A.
 JORDAN, W. C. (*Maine and Queen's*, '07), Y. M. C. A., Wuchang, China.
 MILLS, W. P. (*South Carolina and Christ Church*, '07), Chinese Y. M. C. A., 10 Kita Jimbocho, Kanda, Tokyo, Japan.
 MOHLER, F. M. (*Kansas and St. John's*, '05), Chinese Y. M. C. A., Student Hostel, Hong Kong, China.
 NELSON, C. D. (*Arkansas and Pembroke*, '10), 17 Vieux Châtel, Neuchâtel, Switzerland.
 PEARL, W. A. (*Michigan and Oriel*, '16), 4 rue Herschel, Paris X^{me}, France.
 TETLIE, J. (*Minnesota and Pembroke*, '10), Sing ang chow, Honan, China.
 THOMPSON, Q. U. (*Alabama and Pembroke*, '11), American Legation, Bogota, Colombia.
 WHALLON, A. K. (*Indiana and Wadham*, '07), Presbyterian Mission, Paoting-fu, China.
 WINANS, E. J. (*Oregon and Pembroke*, '07), M. E. Mission, Peking, China.

RHODES SCHOLARS WHOSE ADDRESSES ARE UNKNOWN

- ANDERSON, D. B. (*Georgia and Queen's*, '07).
 BOWDEN, C. G. (*Missouri and New College*, '14).
 BROWN, J. A. (*New Hampshire and New College*, '04).
 BRYAN, W. S. (*Georgia and Merton*, '10).
 DAVIS, V. (*Missouri and Exeter*, '11).
 FRYE, L. A. (*Minnesota and Hertford*, '08).
 GILSON, VAN W. (*West Virginia and Queen's*, '11).
 GRISMER, R. L. (*Vermont and Trinity*, '16).
 HUDSON, H. G. (*Illinois and Queen's*, '11).
 JOHNSON, W. W. (*Oregon and Pembroke*, '08).
 KARSTEN, K. G. (*New Mexico and Hertford*, '11).
 KENDALL, W. L. (*Oklahoma and Brasenose*, '04).
 PLATT, R. C. (*Michigan and Hertford*, '05).
 RAND, O. R. (*North Carolina and Oriël*, '08).
 RODGERS, J. J. (*Alabama and Jesus*, '08).
 STRATTON, W. W. (*Utah and Lincoln*, '13).
 STUART, W. (*Kentucky and Queen's*, '08).
 VOGT, W. C. (*Oklahoma and Hertford*, '11).
 WICKER, C. F. (*Connecticut and Balliol*, '07).

THE NEWLY ELECTED RHODES SCHOLARS

ALABAMA

- 1921, J. S. CHILDERS (*Oberlin College*), 1300 N. 31st St., Birmingham.

ARIZONA

- 1920, F. D. WALKER (*University of Arizona*), Flagstaff.
 1921, M. B. TRENHAM (*University of Arizona*), Bisbee.

ARKANSAS

- 1921, J. T. HUNT (*University of Missouri*), 475 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass.

CALIFORNIA

- 1921, W. F. ADAMS (*Leland Stanford Jr. University*), Box 123, Stanford University.

COLORADO

- 1921, M. F. SKINKER (*University of Colorado*), 1600 Hillside Road, Boulder.

CONNECTICUT

- 1920, O. F. DAVISSON, JR. (*Yale University*), 823 Harkness Quadrangle, Yale University, New Haven.

DELAWARE

1920, W. P. HAMILTON (*Princeton University*), 1834 Lovering Ave., Wilmington.

1921, C. L. WARD, JR. (*Williams College*), 1207 Delaware Ave., Wilmington.

FLORIDA

1920, A. P. MOOR (*John B. Stetson University*), 37 Brown Hall, Seminary, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.

1921, H. G. FORD (*University of Florida*), 704 S. Newport Ave., Tampa.

GEORGIA

1921, R. G. HEINER (*Johns Hopkins University*), 3004 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.

IDAHO

1920, E. K. LINDLEY (*University of Idaho*), 1345 Louisiana St., Lawrence, Kans.

1921, E. D. FORD, JR. (*Whitman College*), 1005 Isaacs Ave., Walla Walla, Wash.

ILLINOIS

1920, F. R. GAMBLE (*Knox College*), Ligonier, Indiana.

INDIANA

1920, N. LITTELL (*Wabash College*), Beta Theta Phi House, Crawfordsville.

IOWA

1921, W. D. NUTTING (*State University of Iowa*), 922 E. Washington St., Iowa City.

KANSAS

1920, No appointment.

KENTUCKY

1920, J. H. DAVIS (*University of Kentucky*), 340 Madison Place, Lexington.

LOUISIANA

1920, A. VIDRINE (*Louisiana State University*), 6325 So. Franklin St., New Orleans.

1921, E. DUBUISSON (*St. Charles College*), Opelousas.

MAINE

1920, J. T. POWERS (*Bates College*), Machias.

MARYLAND

1920, B. W. SMITH, JR. (*Johns Hopkins University*), 614 W. 113th St., New York City.

MASSACHUSETTS

1920, W. C. HOLBROOK (*Harvard University*), 36 Hawthorn St., Cambridge 38.

MICHIGAN

1921, A. C. JACOBS (*University of Michigan*), 1116 Forest Ave., Ann Arbor.

1921, J. V. HOPKINS (*State College of New Mexico*), 444 So. State St., Ann Arbor.

MINNESOTA

1921, J. L. FULTON, JR. (*Harvard University*), Stoughton Hall, Cambridge 38, Mass.

MISSISSIPPI

1921, F. K. MITCHELL (*Millsaps College*), 506 S. 5th Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.

MISSOURI

1921, C. EDWARDS (*University of Missouri*), 811 College Ave., Columbia.

MONTANA

1920, R. H. BECKWITH (*University of Montana*), 309 E. Pine St., Missoula.

1921, J. A. FARMER (*University of Montana*), 328 E. Spruce St., Missoula.

NEBRASKA

1921, RUSSELL R. PETERS (*Cornell University*), 124 N. 38th Ave., Omaha.

NEVADA

1920, No appointment.

1921, C. M. CHATFIELD (*University of Nevada*), 621 Washington St., Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1920, C. E. NEWTON (*Dartmouth College*), 8 Westwood Road, Somerville, Mass.

NEW JERSEY

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THE AMERICAN OXONIAN

*THE OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF THE
ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF
AMERICAN RHODES
SCHOLARS*

EDITED BY FRANK AYDELOTTE
AND TUCKER BROOKE

VOLUME VIII

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AT CONCORD, N. H.

1921

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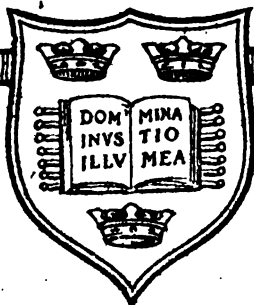
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Trinity College,
Oxford, England

THE RECORD OF THE AMERICAN RHODES SCHOLARS

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* By appointment.

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VOL. VIII

JANUARY, 1921

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THE RECORD OF THE AMERICAN RHODES SCHOLARS

By R. W. BURGESS, '08, RHODE ISLAND AND LINCOLN

Professor of Mathematics in Brown University

Returned scholars are frequently asked, in regard to Oxford, the Rhodes scholarships, or the scholars themselves, questions to which a definite figure would be the most suitable reply, but in the past they have usually not been able to give anything except a rough "estimate." Such "estimates" are seldom satisfactory to either producer or consumer. The press, moreover, has at various times contained discussions of the qualifications and achievements of the American Rhodes Scholars, discussions which would have been clarified by the use of definite summarized facts of the record and present occupations of past holders of the scholarships. Prospective scholars, furthermore, sometimes desire more definite information about what previous Rhodes Scholars have done at Oxford and about just what careers they have taken up on return. In view of this many-sided need for certain facts and figures, a statistical summary of such points in the record as permitted it struck Professor Aydelotte as desirable. Then in a rash moment and the hope that he could make his students in statistics do a good deal of the work, the writer agreed to compile the facts if they were furnished to him.

After a little preliminary discussion, it was found that some of the facts needed for such a summary were not a matter of record. An information blank was therefore sent to all living American Rhodes Scholars appointed before the war. These blanks, filled out and returned by the men themselves, form one basis for the statistics which follow.

In addition to these replies, other sources of information were used, principally:

- (1) A series of Oxford University Calendars for the years 1905-1919 inclusive;
- (2) The annual statements of the Rhodes Trust;
- (3) The "Record of Past Scholars" published June, 1913, by the Rhodes Trust.
- (4) Past numbers of THE AMERICAN OXONIAN.

Statistics on some points complete, on others representative.

As a result of the use of all these sources of information, the record in regard to some points, such as the work done at Oxford, covers practically every individual in the first eight groups of scholars, men who matriculated in the years 1904-1914 inclusive. In regard to other points, such as age and membership in Phi Beta Kappa, the record is restricted practically to the 283 men of these groups, plus 20 men who matriculated in 1916, who returned the information blanks in time for inclusion in the summary. All available information on each point was included, and as a result the number of individuals is different on different points. Fortunately the value of the statistics in regard to many of these points is not seriously diminished by their incompleteness, as the same proportions presumably hold for those who did not reply as for those who did. There is no reason for thinking, for instance, that the older men would be more or less reluctant to reply than the younger men, and the figures for age are therefore probably representative. There might easily be, however,—in fact there does seem to have been—a little more willingness to report on the part of those whose scholastic record at Oxford was superior; but fortunately on this point other sources of information cover the ground. In the matter of present occupation, again, those whose positions are less highly esteemed are less likely to report, and perhaps never received the request for information because of frequent changes of address. Total lack of information on this point may, therefore, be presumed to imply a poor job in the case of the individual concerned. If proper allowances on this point are made, however, it is believed that the figures given constitute a reliable summary of the facts.

Outline of Article.

The figures will be analyzed under three main headings:

- (1) What type of man has been selected as Rhodes Scholar in the United States?
- (2) What is the record of the American Rhodes Scholars at Oxford?
- (3) What have they done after their return to the United States, and what are they now doing?

Each of these parts will include a statement of the facts, often as statistical tables, and discussions of the significance of these tables.

Each part will close with a summary of the main points of that section of the article. It is suggested that some readers will find it convenient to refer to these summaries before reading the entire text or looking at the tables. It is further suggested that on a first reading of the tables more attention be paid to the totals and most significant columns (usually the last) than to the more detailed figures, which can be referred to more carefully as occasion arises to answer particular questions.

PART I

THE RECORD OF THE AMERICAN RHODES SCHOLARS BEFORE GOING TO OXFORD

The replies received shed some light on this point by showing:

- (a) At what age the men were appointed.
- (b) What academic training they had received before going to Oxford.
- (c) Whether they were or were not members of Phi Beta Kappa.
- (d) Whether they were or were not members of any of their college athletic teams.

Age on Appointment.

The summary of the age distribution is shown in Table I below for the men who matriculated in each of the years indicated in the first column. The ages are based on the latest previous birthday of the man before October 1 of the year of his matriculation at Oxford. The exact ages by months and days covered the whole interval indicated, the youngest man becoming 19 on October 1 of the year of his matriculation, and the oldest reaching 25 on October 10, just late enough to avoid disqualification.

There appears in the table a slight tendency for the appointees of later years to include a larger proportion of older men; a closer examination by the usual statistical methods, however, shows that the trend is not large enough to be considered significant. The average age—22 years, 4 months—is naturally very close to the normal age of graduation from American colleges.

TABLE I

AGES OF AMERICAN RHODES SCHOLARS ON MATRICULATION AT OXFORD

Number of men in each class whose age at latest previous birthday was as indicated, and average age of each class and of entire group.

Year of Matriculation	Information Lacking	19	20	21	22	23	24	Average Age in Years
1904	12	1	4	9	8	7	2	22.2
1906	7	2	2	8	5	11	3	22.5
1907	8	1	4	18	8	8	3	22.2
1908	18	2	5	8	7	9	1	22.1
1910	5	1	8	7	7	9	7	22.4
1911	8	6	8	12	4	8	5	22.0
1913	6	2	4	11	9	4	7	22.3
1914	8	1	5	8	8	12	5	22.5
1916	12	2	1	2	8	8	4	22.5
Totals	79	18	34	78	64	71	37	22.81

What was the Academic Training of these men in the United States?

Of the total 311 about whom the information was available, five men had had only two years at an American college before going to Oxford, one had had only two and one-half years, 34 only three years, and five only three and one-half years. All the others had received or qualified for a first degree. On the other hand, 59 are known to have had at least one year of post-graduate work and had obtained 41 A. M.'s, one M. S., eight law degrees, and three degrees in theology. In addition to these men who did post-graduate work, incomplete figures show that 49 men received their bachelor's degrees one year and 28 two or more years before they went into residence at Oxford. Or, to summarize, 14 per cent had less and at least 19 per cent more than a regular college course. The different institutions represented number 150, including, of course, the State Universities and almost all of the institutions much in the public eye, but also including many small institutions known only locally.

How many Rhodes Scholars were Members of Phi Beta Kappa?

If we omit the class of 1916, for which the record is somewhat less complete, available information gives the colleges from which 333 of the American Rhodes Scholars came. A comparison with the list of chapters of Phi Beta Kappa shows that in 171 cases—slightly more

than one-half of the total—there was a chapter of that society at his institution at the time the scholar left it. In 20 cases, information as to election or non-election is not at hand, and in 12 others the scholar was not fully eligible for election because of leaving at the end of two or three years of his college course, or of transfer from one institution to another. Of the remaining 139 known eligibles, 108 (78 per cent) were actually elected on the basis of their pre-Oxford record. By using appropriate ratios where the record is incomplete, we may estimate that of the total of 351 appointees of the 1904-1914 classes, 125-130 had earned election to Phi Beta Kappa. Of the 20 members of the class of 1916 who furnished information, nine were members of Phi Beta Kappa. These figures do not include several cases of men elected after their Oxford work, as faculty or alumni members, for other reasons than their work before going to Oxford.

It would be natural to assume that those scholars who come from colleges without chapters of Phi Beta Kappa were also 78 per cent of them of that grade. A considerable number of such scholars, however, come from states where the competition was less keen and possibly did not have such high scholastic standing. We shall find later that on comparing Oxford records for Phi Beta Kappa and non-Phi Beta Kappa collegians, the difference is found not to be very great; with this comparison as a basis the general statement may be made that about three-fourths of the Rhodes Scholars have done the grade of work indicated by election to Phi Beta Kappa. The Oxford record of men from Phi Beta Kappa colleges not elected to Phi Beta Kappa, though eligible on the score of residence, indicates they are in many cases as able as the wearers of the key, and that they apparently belong to that group of students that does not find itself in the first years of the college course but develops later.

How many American Rhodes Scholars were members of their College Athletic Teams?

In Table II is shown for each matriculation year the number of men who were members of their American college athletic teams. In general the criterion for inclusion in this list is the actual award of the college letter, but several men are included, in tennis, for instance, who were members of the teams of colleges which do not grant a letter for that sport. In addition to the figures given, several men were awarded their letters as managers of various athletic teams.

TABLE II

MEMBERS OF ATHLETIC TEAMS

American Rhodes Scholars who represented their colleges in the United States.

Year of	Number in Each Sport						Number on More than one Team			No. of Different Men	Members of no Team	Percent Members of some Team
	Foot-ball	Track	Base-ball	Tennis	Basket-ball	Other	On 2	On 3	On 4			
1904	9	8	2	3	1	1	2	2	1	15	16	48
1906	7	4	3	3	1	0	2	1	0	14	16	47
1907	8	6	5	3	3	2	7	1	1	15	22	41
1908	5	5	6	2	2	1	4	1	1	12	20	38
1910	6	9	3	3	5	0	3	1	2	15	24	38
1911	10	3	4	1	6	3	3	4	0	16	22	42
1913	5	3	2	1	3	3	2	1	0	13	24	35
1914	6	5	6	4	2	2	5	1	0	18	21	46
1916	4	2	1	2	0	2	2	0	0	9	11	45
Total	60	45	32	22	23	14	30	12	5	127	176	42

It is noteworthy that only about 40 per cent of the scholars are included in this group, many of the others meeting the athletic sports requirement of Rhodes' will by showing in some other way "an interest in and capacity for outdoor athletic sports." It is of interest that of the 117 members of Phi Beta Kappa of the 1904-1916 classes, 37 were also members of their college athletic teams.

Summary of Part I.

The characteristics of the American Rhodes Scholars on election may then be summarized as follows:

In age they cover the entire permitted range from 19 to 24 inclusive, though there were only a few scholars of 19. The average age is 22 years, 4 months.

In academic training, the majority have received their first degree, about 14 per cent having had less than a full college course, and at least 19 per cent having had one or more years of graduate or professional study.

Nearly 80 per cent of those eligible to Phi Beta Kappa have been elected.

Just over 40 per cent of the men have represented their college in one or more branches of athletics.

PART II

THE RECORD OF THE AMERICAN RHODES SCHOLARS AT OXFORD

The record of the American Rhodes Scholars at Oxford involves both scholastic and athletic aspects that can be reduced to a statistical basis. It must not be forgotten, of course, that other phases of their life at Oxford cannot be so expressed, and that much of the value of the Rhodes Scholarships comes from these other aspects. The Rhodes Scholar is learning for instance, to understand and appreciate a different collegiate system, a different intellectual atmosphere and a different national life. These differences stimulate thought and furnish much valuable background for his work after his return. From the point of view of what he gives rather than of what he gets, he brings a different point of view to Oxford, which some Oxonians at least have considered valuable. The great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race—or rather of those nations which are predominantly Anglo-Saxon in origin—have had through these scholarships an opportunity for closer acquaintance. The value of that opportunity and the extent to which the hopes of the Founder of the scholarships have been or will be realized cannot be judged merely by the degrees or the academic and athletic honors which the scholars have received, but an accurate account of such points may well be considered an indispensable basis for a sound consideration of the whole problem. We shall, therefore, take up in some detail the subjects the Americans studied and their success in them, and the extent of their participation in athletics.

What Subjects have Americans studied at Oxford?

The Oxford arrangement of courses, which may be described as broad specialization, permits more easily than would the American undergraduate system a summary statement of what each man studied. In Table III following, each man is classified under his main interest; in fact there are only seven instances of any overlapping, these being four cases where students have taken the diploma in economics after their main course in law, theology, or English, one case in which theology followed Humanities, and two cases of a combination of English literature with anthropology. As the record for the class of 1916 is incomplete, many of them still being in residence, the totals used in tables

after this point in this article will refer to the classes 1904-1914 inclusive. As the table shows, law is the most popular subject, with one-third of all the men reading it. Modern History and Economics, and the classical Humanities, including philosophy and anthropology, are in each case about one-half as popular as law. The other subjects are somewhat less broad, and are obviously direct preparation for teaching or some other profession.

TABLE III

SUBJECTS STUDIED BY AMERICAN RHODES SCHOLARS AT OXFORD

(Classes matriculating 1904-1914.)

	Number	Per cent of Total
Law,	115	32.7
Modern History and Economics,	60	17.1
Humanities, including the classics, Philos-		
ophy (6), and Anthropology (4),	59	16.8
English Language and Literature,	26	7.4
Theology,	25	7.1
Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and En-		
gineering,	21	6.0
French, German and Spanish,	13	3.7
Physiology and Medical Subjects,	10	2.9
Geology and Forestry,	6	1.7
Music,	3	.9
Record incomplete*,	13	3.7
	351	100

What Degrees and Academic Honors Do Americans Secure?

In pursuing these studies, Americans have in general "read" for the regular degrees established at Oxford, although individuals, especially in the early years, preferred to read independently without applying for any degree. The courses taken by Americans are:

(1) First and foremost, the Final Honor Schools leading to the B. A. degree after a comprehensive examination in some broad field. On account of the great emphasis laid at Oxford on the four classes in which those deemed worthy of honors are placed by the examiners, considerable attention will be given later in this article to the classes obtained by Americans and others in these examinations.

* This item includes four men who died and three who resigned early in their Oxford course.

(2) A course, much developed by the American demand, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law (B. C. L.) after a more advanced and difficult examination in law than that given in the Final Honor School of Jurisprudence.

(3) Research work in Science or Letters, leading to the degree B. Sc. and B. Litt. A somewhat similar degree in another field is that of Bachelor of Music.

(4) Shorter courses leading to diplomas in Forestry, Anthropology, and Economics.

(5) Less specialized and shorter courses than those mentioned under (1), leading to the Pass B. A. degree. The Pass degree was never the chief aim of any American scholar, and was taken only under exceptional circumstances. In four cases it was found to be a necessary or desirable preliminary, under the regulations, to the B. Sc. or B. Mus. degree. In two of these four cases, after the Pass degree was taken, the more advanced degree was actually secured. While there have been several Americans not considered eligible for a class in the Honors examination, who were given credit toward a Pass degree, they have not usually completed the work.

The sum total of degrees taken by the men who matriculated in each of the years 1904-1914 is shown in Table IV, with the class as well for the degrees in which classes are awarded. In the last column is shown the number of cases of duplication—that is, for instance, cases where a scholar, after completing his work in a Final Honor School, later secured a diploma, a research degree or the B. C. L. degree. The significance of the classes received by Americans will be considered later in comparison with the classes received by British students.

TABLE IV

DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS SECURED BY AMERICAN RHODES SCHOLARS,
WITH CLASSES WHERE GIVEN

	Diplo- ma	B. Sc. B. Litt. B. Mus.	B. C. L.			B. A. Honours					War B. A.	B. A. Pass	Duplications	No. of Differ- ent Men
			1st	2nd	3rd	1	2	3	4	Not Classed				
1904	1	2	1	1	3	6	9	8	3	0	0	1	2	33
1905	0	5	0	1	3	8	9	6	1	0	0	0	0	28
1907	1	2	0	1	5	1	18	9	4	0	0	0	2	39
1908	3	5	0	1	2	2	19	11	0	1	0	1	6	39
1910	3	5	0	2	2	3	21	9	1	0	0	0	7	42
1911	4	0	1	3	1	7	8	15	7	0	0	1	8	33
1913	3	5	2	0	2	7	11	5	0	1	5	1	9	33
1914	0	4	0	0	0	4	15	2	1	1	12	1	3	37
Total	15	28	4	9	21	33	110	65	17	3	17	5	37	290

These degrees and diplomas were secured by 290 different individuals. All the diplomas but one went to men who also secured a degree, and two of the Pass B. A. men also secured a more advanced degree. The 61 other men of these years who secured no degree, include seven who died during their course at Oxford, and three who resigned after a year or a little more at Oxford. The fifty-one still unaccounted for include some who preferred not to work towards any degree, and a number whose plans were broken up by the war. Many Rhodes Scholars served in the French Ambulance service or under the Commission for the Relief of Belgium, even before our entry into the war. In view of the depleted condition of Oxford, the usual attractions were weakened, leading some to curtail their course. When the United States entered the war, some Rhodes Scholars left for more active fields at once and all of them did so at the close of the academic year in June, 1917. The afore mentioned group of fifty-one without degrees does include, of course, a number of men who actually failed in the examinations and a number who avoided probable failure by leaving shortly before the examinations. The merits of these two classes would seem to be about equal, with the advantage, if any, in favor of those who faced the music. It would be a task, however, requiring an intimate knowledge of each case to discriminate between the failure-dodgers and those who left early for sound reasons such as a real desire and a real opportunity to enter war service. The compiler of these statistics

is, therefore, unwilling to usurp the functions of the recording angel without his facilities by stating a definite figure for the number of "failures" included in this group of fifty-one. It may be analyzed, however, as follows:

Thirteen did special reading, either for the research degrees or independently.

Seven read for the B. C. L.

Twenty-two read for B. A. honors.

Two took honors in classical Moderations (one a "First," one a "Third.")

Two studied music.

For five, information is lacking.

As shown in Table IV, a large majority of the scholars take the B. A. degree with Honors, and the significance of the classes which they receive is a point requiring consideration. In order to determine the real value of these classes, we shall consider:

- (a) What proportion of all students at Oxford take Honors degrees?
- (b) What is the distribution of classes among all candidates who are classed?
- (c) What is this distribution for the men on scholarship in the Oxford colleges?

These facts will be discussed and compared with the experience of the American scholars, since the value of any prize depends in large measure on the strength of the competition.

An examination of the record of degrees given at Oxford shows that some 150 to 160 men a year secure Pass degrees, as compared with over three times that number who take Honors. There are, of course, a large number of men at Oxford who try the Pass "groups" unsuccessfully or leave before completing the required work. The figure usually given is that fifty per cent of the Oxford students are Pass men; even if this seems a little high in view of the relative number of each type of degree, the Pass course does surely draw away from Honors work those men who have little real intellectual interest or prefer a general course to concentrated effort in some broad but still not unlimited field. We may say, then, that those who read for Honors constitute a selected group, and if we remember the prestige of

Oxford and Cambridge as *the* universities of the British Empire, the degree of selection is seen to be really considerable.

A summary of all the classes given to all Oxford students in all the schools for the years 1906-1914 inclusive shows that of those classed (that is, of the somewhat selected group just mentioned), just over thirteen per cent received "firsts," about the same number "fourths" and that the remainder were divided about equally between the second and third class with 36 or 37 per cent in each. Or to put it a little differently, the average number per year in each class was 70 in the first class, 193 in the second, 198 in the third, and 71 in the fourth. No figures are available for the number of failures. The corresponding figures for the distribution of those Americans who received classes, again omitting failures, show that fifteen per cent of them obtained firsts and forty-nine per cent seconds; and the number of firsts was double the number of fourths, and the number of thirds was not much more than half the number of seconds. The American Rhodes Scholars are, therefore, decidedly superior to the general average of all who take the Honor Schools; this is, of course, not surprising, as the process of selection of Rhodes Scholars is much more exacting than the selection of candidates for honors.

A more valid comparison, and one which has been made repeatedly, though not in definite statistical form, is with the men who have won scholarships in the various Oxford Colleges. The importance of these scholars in Oxford life is not realized by the outsider, but a more thorough acquaintance shows that they are the backbone of the academic system. These scholarships are worth usually \$400 a year, though some pay more. Certain minor scholarships, called exhibitions, pay from \$200 up to in some cases more than scholarships. In addition to emoluments, the scholar receives recognition in various ways and has a higher status than the "commoner." These scholarships are awarded as a rule after competitive examination and arouse, especially in the larger colleges, the keenest competition. The public schools groom their best men for several years for these examinations, the teachers being themselves men who have passed successfully through the Oxford examination mill. The result is that these men come to Oxford each trained in his special line far beyond the product of the American preparatory schools, and in his way, in adaptation to the Oxford system, beyond the standard of any but the most unusual American college graduate. It is, of course, another question whether these specially trained men are as well fitted to meet the problems of

life as the graduate of the American high school or college. As the colleges expect their scholars to secure high classes, and, of course, train them to that end with all the skill in their power, the strength of the competition is increased still more and the standard for a first raised to a very high plane. As there are about 170-200 scholars and exhibitioners given classes each year, and only about 70 firsts, all the scholars do not get firsts, nor do even a majority of them do so. An examination of the records made by scholars and exhibitioners listed in the 1905 Oxford calendar shows that 33 per cent of the scholars and 19 per cent of the exhibitioners took firsts, as compared with 15 per cent of the Americans. It is interesting to note, however, that even of this selected group of scholars 19 per cent received thirds and 3.4 per cent fourths. As to the fourths, "accidents will happen," etc.; but the thirds are common enough with the scholars of the weaker colleges to be considered habitual rather than accidental.

TABLE V

CLASSES RECEIVED BY VARIOUS GROUPS IN THE OXFORD B. A. HONORS EXAMINATIONS

NAME OF GROUP	No. in each Class				Percentage Taking		
	1	2	3	4	Firsts	Seconds or Firsts	Thirds or Better
All men classed '06-'14.....	629	1,738	1,781	643	13.1	49.4	86.6
Scholars in 1905 calendar.....	166	220	96	17	33.3	77.4	96.6
Exhibitioners in 1905 calendar.....	44	94	83	9	19.1	60.0	96.1
Scholars and Exhibitioners in 1906 calendar.....	210	314	179	26	28.8	71.9	96.4
Scholars and Exhibitioners taking schools in 1906.....	49	79	43	8	27.4	71.5	95.5
in 1907.....	53	66	49	4	30.8	69.2	97.7
in 1914.....	41	87	50	15	21.2	66.3	92.2
American Rhodes scholars matriculating 1904-1914.....	33	110	65	17	14.7	63.6	92.4

The table shows that the difference between the American Rhodes Scholars and the English scholars is a matter of proportion, and that the difference is more marked in the comparison of percentages taking firsts than in the percentage taking seconds or better. In other words,

while the Americans in comparison with the college scholars obtain only about one-half the proportion of firsts, they get enough more than their share of seconds to compensate in part. Any discussion of the academic record of the Scholars should not omit this fact from consideration.

It is, of course, a debatable question whether American Rhodes Scholars would in many cases be justified in making the sacrifice necessary to secure a larger number of firsts. A little less traveling or less participation in college activities might make the difference. It is well to note that if one-fourth of the Americans who took seconds had secured firsts, and one-fourth of those who secured thirds had been raised to seconds, the American record would be about the same as that of the college scholars and exhibitioners. Even without curtailment of traveling or of participation in college life such a change of class could be secured in some cases by using three years instead of two for study before taking the examinations. Of the 110 seconds, 38 were secured at the end of the second year, and of the 65 thirds, 13 were so secured. Of these two-year men, 12 of those who secured seconds and two of the thirds secured another degree or diploma in their third year. It is reasonable to assume that some at least of these men could have raised their class by taking another year for further study. But in many cases this would have involved a sacrifice of what they really wanted, of a year to round out their studies in a way which fitted them better for dealing with American problems than a higher class would have done. Recommendations along this line, unless made with great caution, would result merely in changing the record without any increase in the substance back of the record.

The record of the American scholars may, of course, be criticized from another point of view. It may be said that the record indicates that the scholars were not up to the expected standard in ability or preparation; and it may be urged that comparison should be made, not with the average record of all Oxford scholars, but with that of the scholars of, say, Balliol, Corpus and New College, or perhaps a few more of the leading colleges. But is this a fair demand, in view of the selection of the Oxford scholars for their ability to do well in examinations of the Oxford type, and of the Rhodes Scholars on the basis of all-around excellence? It is, of course, much to be hoped that the Rhodes Scholars of the future may be men of greater ability than in the past, and that the preparation given by American colleges may be greatly improved, but it can hardly be hoped that the process of selec-

tion on the basis indicated by Cecil Rhodes will secure men of the same excellence in Oxford examinations as is secured by the best selection made with these examinations as the primary objective. The extent to which the academic record has fallen short of the expectations may indicate over optimistic expectations as much as inadequate ability of the scholars. In regard to the preparation of the Rhodes Scholars, the success of Americans in different "schools" is instructive, and will be considered at considerable length.

Comparison of Success of Americans in Various Schools.

The distribution of classes among the American Rhodes Scholars, and the number in each school who took the examinations at the end of the second rather than the third or fourth year, is indicated in the following table:

TABLE VI
DISTRIBUTION BY SCHOOLS OF CLASSES SECURED BY AMERICAN RHODES SCHOLARS

	No. Men Securing:				Total	Examina- tions taken after two Years
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th		
Literæ Humaniores.....	2	11	7	7	27	8
Mathematics	0	0	8	1	4	1
Physics and Engineering.....	0	3	2	1	6	2
Chemistry.....	0	2	6	0	8	2
Physiology.....	2	2	1	0	5	2
Geology.....	4	2	0	0	6	4
Jurisprudence.....	15	33	15	3	66	30
Modern History	8	31	13	2	49	10
Theology.....	4	13	7	0	24	6
English.....	2	7	9	1	19	6
Modern Languages.....	1	6	2	2	11	0
Total.....	33	110	65	17	225	68

It is clear on a brief examination of the table that on the basis of relative success of the scholars, there are at least two and perhaps

three natural groups into which the subjects fall. The most clearly separated group includes Physiology, Geology, and Jurisprudence, in which over 20 per cent of the Americans get firsts, and most of the remainder get seconds. A further line may be drawn separating schools like Lit. Hum. from those like Theology and Modern History. In Lit. Hum. there are less than 10 per cent of the total firsts, more than half less than seconds, and a considerable proportion of fourths. Mathematics and Chemistry were about as troublesome, although it is true any opinion must be formed on a small number of cases. Physics is naturally included in the same group because no American has yet secured a first and because of the close relation of the subject matter to mathematics and chemistry. In the other schools, Modern History, Theology, English, and Modern Languages, firsts are a little more frequent and fourths rare. If we group as indicated and name these groups from the school with the largest numbers, we find the following frequency distribution of classes and the corresponding percentages.

TABLE VIA—SUMMARY OF TABLE VI

	No. Men Securing:				Percent Securing:		
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Firsts	Seconds or Better	Thirds or Better
Lit. Hum., etc.....	2	16	18	9	4.4	40	80
Modern History, etc.....	10	57	31	5	9.7	65	95
Jurisprudence, etc.....	21	37	16	8	27.8	75	96

The reason for this difference begins to appear when we examine the distribution of the college scholars and exhibitioners among the schools. In the year 1914, for instance, of all classed, we find:

	<i>Total classed</i>	<i>Scholars and Exhibitioners</i>	<i>Per cent. Scholars and Exhibitioners</i>
Lit. Hum., etc.,	196	135	69
Modern History, etc.,	233	51	22
Jurisprudence, etc.,	112	7	6

That is to say, the scholars with their special training, even prior to Oxford, are concentrated more heavily in the schools in which the Americans stand lowest, and least heavily in the schools in which the

Americans stand highest. Or, to put it in another way, where special previous preparation has been secured by the largest proportion of candidates, the Americans do least satisfactorily. These subjects are the ones which depend more closely on previous work. The implication is clear and will be agreed with by those who have had experience in the schools—that the training received in American preparatory schools, and even in American colleges, is unsatisfactory preparation for competition in the English examinations on subjects which are the direct continuation of those studied in secondary work.

In part, of course, the inadequacy is in points not so highly esteemed in the United States—in Lit. Hum., a thorough familiarity with Greek and Latin, in Mathematics, skill in the solution of problems which verge on puzzles, in Physics, a thoroughly mathematical point of view, with some of the problem spirit, in all lines brilliancy preferred to patience. But while a part of the inadequacy is of that type, other parts are due to American emphasis on courses rather than subjects and the failure on the part of American institutions to develop the intellectual abilities of their best men to the same extent as do the English Public Schools. It is, of course, true, as Professor Goldwin Smith said with special reference to Cornell University, that the task of American institutions is to train the people of a democracy, whereas Oxford and Cambridge exist (or existed) to train the acknowledged leaders of an aristocratic form of government. But a democracy needs a full development of special capacities, and the demand for equality of opportunity is not met by providing identical opportunities. The student of more than average ability is as much entitled to tasks which will develop his powers as the student of average or less ability to the more routine assignments which develop him. American colleges and universities meet this need for the more able men in the later college years; but the English system starts much earlier to stimulate the able man by actual or prospective competition with his equals.

The greater success of Americans in achieving higher classes in certain schools than in others, should not lessen the credit of those who obtain firsts and seconds in any school. The statistics for the classes of British students do not seem to indicate that a first in one school is easier to secure than in any other. Where scholars, with their special previous preparation are few, firsts are also few; each school has some scholars, and although these men in some cases have previously secured firsts in some other school, they frequently do not repeat their

success. It is, perhaps, less likely that the boundary between the second and third class is drawn at the same point for all schools or that the boundary between thirds and fourths is uniform. The high percentage of American firsts in Jurisprudence, Geology, and Physiology is a real achievement, and is an indication that the ability of Rhodes Scholars is high, although it does not prove so much about their preparation.

Other Academic Honors.

Besides the classes awarded in the degree examinations, the Rhodes Scholars secured other academic honors. They have secured 13 University scholarships and prizes including the Vinerian law scholarship twice and the Matthew Arnold Memorial Prize twice. Five other men have secured prizes or exhibitions in their colleges: three have been demonstrators in the science laboratories and two Senior Demies of Magdalen College. Of the 22 men who secured these honors, nine had already taken a First Class in a Final Honor School; two of the others took research degrees; and others were given second, third or fourth class, in the schools.

Comparison of Various Groups of American Scholars.

In Part I, figures were given for the number of Americans of each age and of each year of matriculation, and for the number of Phi Beta Kappa members. A natural question is, how do these various groups compare with each other? In view of the number of men who take some other course than the usual B. A., and of the different frequency of success in different subjects, it is a little difficult to make fair comparisons. The basis used in the following table is *first* the number and percentage of B. A. "firsts" or equivalent, and *second* the number of B. A. "seconds" or equivalent or better. B. A. Firsts or Better is taken to include B. A. Firsts and B. C. L. Firsts or Seconds. "Seconds or Better or Equivalent" includes all classes of the B. C. L., Firsts and Seconds in the B. A., and research degrees. The number in each case is the number of different individuals, men who appear twice in Table IV being counted only on their best performance.

Opinions will differ as to whether "percentage of firsts" or "percentage of seconds or better" is the better criterion for judging the standard of a group. Both are included here on the ground that both are necessary. In view, moreover, of the higher percentage of

firsts and seconds secured by Americans in Jurisprudence, etc., the extent to which any group took these subjects must be noted. As a matter of fact, a somewhat larger proportion of men of the later years took Jurisprudence than of the earlier years. Among men of different ages there was no significant difference; but only twenty per cent of the Phi Beta Kappa members who took the B. A. degree took Jurisprudence, etc., whereas the corresponding figure for the men from other than Phi Beta Kappa colleges and for members of athletic teams is forty per cent. The difference between these groups is, therefore, much more marked in their choice of studies than in their record of success; a larger proportion of the Phi Beta Kappa men take up those subjects where previous preparation counts most and they also take the research degrees to a larger extent. Of the 106 Phi Beta Kappa men who were two or more years at Oxford, 13 took research degrees; of the total of 168 such men from Phi Beta Kappa colleges, 20 took research degrees; of 157 such men from colleges at which Phi Beta Kappa did not have a chapter, only seven took these degrees. The complete record indicates, therefore, a greater difference between Phi Beta Kappa men and others than the distribution of firsts and seconds alone would show.

The definite tendency shown in the age tabulation for the older and younger men to make better records than those of average age, may be explained. If a man is good enough to have won enough recognition to secure appointment as a Rhodes Scholar at 19 or 20, he is in many cases more able than if he reaches the same goal a year or two later in his career. At the other end of the scale, some of the men of 24 have done a good deal of graduate or professional study in the United States before going to Oxford. The man who is exceptional in age is, it seems, also more likely to be exceptional in other ways.

Members of the 1913 and 1914 classes may properly point out that the war, with its accompanying service of the Commission for the Relief of Belgium, Ambulance Service, etc., is responsible for the failure of several of their number to secure classes in the "schools." Table IV showed the number of men in these classes who took "War" degrees, and the number who took "firsts" and "seconds." It will be noted that thirds and fourths were unusual among the men of these groups who took the final examination.

TABLE VII

COMPARISON OF RECORDS OF AMERICAN SCHOLARS BY YEAR OF
MATRICULATION, AGE AT TIME OF MATRICULATION, AND
PHI BETA KAPPA MEMBERSHIP OR NON-MEMBERSHIP

Group	Number of Men of Known Record	Firsts or Equivalent		Seconds or Better or Equivalent	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Year—1904	41	8	20	20	49
1905	35	4	11	21	60
1907	44	1	2	26	59
1908	44	3	7	27	61
1910	43	4	9	32	74
1911	46	10	22	16	35
1913	42	7	17	22	52
1914	43	4	9	21	49
Total.....	338	41	12	185	55
Age—					
19	15 (a)	5	33	9	60
20	35	7	20	31	89
21	76	8	11	40	53
22	55 (b)	6	11	25	45
23	68	9	13	32	47
24	33	5	15	19	58
Total known ages..	282 (a)(b)	40	14	156	55
Φ B K Members.....	106 (a)(b)	17	16	63	59
Men from Φ B K colleges.....	168 (c)(b)	21	12.5	97	58
From non-Φ B K colleges.....	157	20	13	79	50
Members Athletic teams.....	118	23	20	65	55
Team Members also Φ B K.....	34	6	18	17	50

The records of the Rhodes Scholars by states were also tabulated, but it was obvious that such figures are too much affected by the fate

(a) Omits one man who died after a year at Oxford. (b) Omits one man who resigned after one and one-half years at Oxford. (c) Omits two men who died after a year at Oxford.

of a single man to yield any conclusion. When the states were grouped, however, by size and also by the natural geographic divisions, it seemed possible to feel some confidence in the reality of the differences. The size grouping was based on the 1910 census, the five largest states being Group I, the next five, Group II, and so forth. Group VIII includes six states, and Group IX seven, in order to absorb the three extra states and compensate somewhat for the 33 cases of "no appointment" in the smaller states. There are such interesting differences in the number of B. A., B. C. L., and research degrees secured, that separate columns are included on those points in Table VIII. As some individuals secured more than one degree, the total number of degrees is in some cases greater than the number of men. The regional grouping of states is that used by the census.

TABLE VIII

COMPARISON OF RECORDS OF AMERICAN SCHOLARS BY GROUPS OF STATES

GROUP	Number in Record	Degrees Secured at Oxford			Firsts or Equivalent		Seconds or Bet- ter or Equiv.	
		B. A. (Honors or War)	B. C. L.	Re- search Degree	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
<i>By Size :</i>								
I. N. Y., Pa., Ill., O., Tex.....	37	29	4	5	4	11	27	73
II. Mass., Mo., Mich., Ind., Ga.....	38	27	4	8	6	16	24	63
III. N. J., Cal., Wisc., Ky., Iowa.....	38	29	3	3	6	16	19	50
IV. N. C., Tenn. Ala., Minn., Va.	38	28	3	1	4	11	21	55
V. Miss., Kans.,.... Okla., La., Ark....	35	18	8	2	4	11	23	66
VI. S. C., Md., W. ... Va., Neb., Wash.	33	26	4	3	8	21	19	50
VII. Conn., Colo.... Fla., Me., Ore....	36	26	3	1	3	8	15	42
VIII. S. Dak., N. Dak... E. I., N. H. Mont., Utah.....	25	26	3	5	2	8	18	51
IX. Vt., N. Mex.,.... Idaho, Ariz.,.... Del., Wyo., Nev.	43	36	2	0	4	9	19	44
<i>By Region :</i>								
New England.....	48	31	5	3	5	10	29	60
Middle Atlantic.....	23	17	3	5	6	26	19	83
East N. Central.....	37	26	5	4	4	11	20	54
West N. Central.....	50	35	3	1	1	2	20	40
S. Atlantic.....	57	42	8	4	9	16	29	51
E. So. Central.....	30	22	4	1	6	20	19	63
West S. Central.....	27	18	4	2	2	7	18	67
Mountain.	44	38	2	2	4	9	20	45
Pacific.....	22	16	0	1	4	18	11	50
All States.....	338	245	24	28	41	12	185	55

From the table it is clear that:

(1) The largest states tend to have the best record, but the trend is not as marked as might be expected.

(2) The Middle Atlantic States have the best record and the South Central States the second best, while the West North Central States have the poorest record.

(3) Scholars from the New England and Middle Atlantic States, or from the larger states, are more likely to take research degrees.

Record of American Rhodes Scholars by Oxford Colleges.

Table IX summarizes the facts in regard to what colleges Americans entered at Oxford, and for the men of the years 1904-14 inclusive, the facts in regard to success in academic lines, distributed by colleges. The basis for comparison is the same as in the other comparative records in Tables VII and VIII and excludes thirteen men who died before completing their course or resigned after less than a year and a half, or about whom no information is available.

TABLE IX

RECORD OF AMERICAN RHODES SCHOLARS BY OXFORD COLLEGES

COLLEGE	Number of Men		No. of Firsts or Equiva- lent	Seconds or Equiv. or Better	
	1904-1916	1904-1914 Two Yrs. or More		No. of Men	Per cent
Christ Church.....	36	31	7	22	71
St. Johns.....	31	24	5	14	58
Queens.....	30	27	4	15	56
Wadham.....	29	28	5	16	57
Lincoln.....	29	25	2	9	36
Merton.....	29	28	2	14	61
Exeter.....	25	25	0	9	36
Worcester.....	22	22	5	18	82
Balliol.....	22	18	2	10	54
Pembroke.....	21	21	1	9	43
Hertford.....	21	20	1	6	30
Oriel.....	19	16	4	11	69
New.....	15	14	0	9	64
Trinity.....	15	11	2	7	64
B. N. C.....	11	10	1	5	50
Jesus.....	10	10	0	5	50
Magdalen.....	9	7	0	3	43
University.....	4	4	0	2	50
Keble.....	1	1	0	1	100
St. Edmunds Hall.....	1	1	0	0	0
Total.....	380	333	41	185	55

To What Extent Did Americans Participate in Oxford Athletics?

One purpose of the plan of the Rhodes scholarships, the close acquaintance of Americans with British students, is promoted by their active participation in athletics. From this point of view, general participation is more important than conspicuous success of a few stars. The following statistics in regard to college as distinct from university teams are based almost entirely on the replies received from returned scholars, and because of the interruption of college sports by the war, the summary is limited to men who matriculated in the years 1904-1913 inclusive. Of the 245 men of these years for whom the facts are at hand, 147 or 60 per cent were regular members of one or more crew or team, and 24 (10 per cent) in addition played occasionally for their colleges, though not regular team members. They were distributed as follows among the sports, many men appearing two or more times:

Rowing	81
Tennis	55
Rugby football	51
Relay or track	16
Association football	3
Cricket	1
Others	5

Five men joined in the hunting managed by the college clubs.

In regard to university teams, the replies received from the men have been supplemented from other sources, and the record is believed to be complete. Of the scholars who matriculated in the years 1904 to 1913 inclusive, 27 different men secured "blues" or "half blues" by representing Oxford against Cambridge, as follows:

- 16 in athletic sports (track contests).
- 5 in tennis.
- 4 in lacrosse, after its recognition as worthy of a half-blue.
- 2 in Rugby football.
- 2 in cross-country running.
- 1 in water sports.
- 1 in boxing.
- 1 in fencing.

Five men are included in this list in two different sports. In addition, six men were members of the regular lacrosse team before the recognition of that sport, and to include here other contests as well as

athletics, two men received their "representative colors" for representing Oxford against Cambridge in chess, an honor which at Cambridge is recognized with a "half-blue."

It may be noted that the number of scholars securing "blues" or "half-blues" is less than the number of men securing "firsts," 29 men of the classes 1904-1913 having secured firsts in the B. A. schools and two others in the examinations for the B. C. L. degree. Including repetitions in both cases, we find 32 "blues" or "half-blues" and 33 first classes.

It is also noteworthy that no American Rhodes scholar has yet secured his blue in rowing, cricket, or association football, and only two in Rugby football. Lack of previous familiarity with these sports, or in some cases the British style in these sports, appears to be even more of a handicap than the corresponding unfamiliarity with different methods in the academic sphere.

Summary of American Rhodes Scholars' Record at Oxford.

(1) One-third of the scholars studied law at Oxford, one-sixth Modern History or economics, one-sixth the humanities, and the remaining third a wide range of professional and cultural subjects.

(2) Of all scholars who matriculated in the years 1904-1914 inclusive, 64 per cent secured the B. A. degree with honors, and 77 per cent either that or some more advanced degree or both. An additional five per cent took a "War" B. A., and the remainder took a pass degree, or went without a degree because of their own choice, loss of life, the interruption of the war, or the hard-heartedness of the examiners.

(3) A comparison of the American record is made with that of all Oxford students, the comparison being limited because of lack of other information to those actually placed in one of the four classes of honors. This comparison shows that a larger proportion of the American Rhodes Scholars obtained high classes; of the American Rhodes scholars, 64 per cent obtained first or seconds, as compared with 49 per cent of all those who took honors.

(4) A similar comparison with the scholars of Oxford colleges shows that a smaller proportion of American Rhodes Scholars than of this selected group, secure high classes. The difference is most marked in the case of firsts (15 compared with 21 to 33 per cent) but is less marked for firsts and seconds taken together (64 as compared with 66 to 77 per cent).

(5) The Americans succeeded best in those subjects which are not based so directly on previous preparation—Jurisprudence, Geology, and Physiology. They were comparatively unsuccessful in “schools” like *Literæ Humaniores*, for which most of the other candidates have had excellent special preparation in the British Public Schools.

(6) American Rhodes Scholars have secured a total of 23 university and college prizes and scholarships and academic appointments at Oxford, 22 different individuals having been honored in this way.

(7) Men who had earned membership in Phi Beta Kappa before appointment were more likely to secure research degrees at Oxford and more often preferred Lit. Hum., History, etc., to Jurisprudence in choosing their Oxford course, than did men from colleges which had no chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. Their record as respects “classes” is also somewhat better, although the difference is not as great as some might expect.

(8) Men of 19 and 20 on matriculation more frequently made a good academic record than older men, and the record of men of 24 is next in order of excellence.

(9) A larger proportion of men from large states secured the higher classes and advanced degrees, as compared with men from smaller states. This general statement is made for groups of states rather than single states, and even then is subject to some exceptions.

(10) Men from the New England and Middle Atlantic States more frequently than others took research degrees.

(11) Of the American Rhodes Scholars who had a year or more of Oxford before the war, 60 per cent were regular members of one or more of their college crews or teams, and an additional 10 per cent played occasionally with these teams. On university teams, 27 American Rhodes Scholars secured 32 “blues” or “half-blues” by representing Oxford against Cambridge in recognized sports. Eight other men (six in lacrosse before recognition and two in chess) represented Oxford against Cambridge, but were not entitled to “blues” or “half-blues.”

PART III

WHAT HAVE THE RHODES SCHOLARS DONE ON RETURN-
ING TO THE UNITED STATES?

In gauging the probabilities of the success of the Rhodes scholarships in carrying out the ideas of the Founder, the record of the accomplishment of the Rhodes Scholars after their return to this country is of great importance. The real calibre of the men will be judged more by their ability to "make good" in various American careers than by their "class" at Oxford. Their opportunities to make effective the ideas which their Oxford experience has given them, will depend on their strategic location, both geographically and in the social organization. Even a brief consideration of the problem will show that an absolute measure of degree of "making good" would be difficult, in view of the various occupations in which the men are engaging, the difference in conditions in different parts of the country, and the comparatively short time since they left Oxford. Several figures which will be deduced from the available information, however, will give important light on the subject.

Further Graduate and Professional Study.

Nearly half of those returning (145 out of about 300 for whom the facts are known) have engaged in further graduate or professional study. Of these men 18 have secured law degrees, nine medical, eight theological, 37 the degree of Ph. D. and 12 that of A. M. In most cases these studies are a continuation of their work at Oxford, intended to round out their training to fit definitely into American occupations. Many of the men, however, have gone directly into the law, teaching or social and religious work without further preparation, except such as was secured by private study. Of 72 now engaged in the practice of law, for instance, 41 report no study at any American law school either before or after their work at Oxford. Many of those with the best Oxford records did take a year or more of such study, however.

It should be remarked that of those securing the Ph. D. degree, four had secured "first classes" at Oxford, 10 "seconds," 14 "thirds" and three "fourths." The case of those men who secured "thirds" and "fourths" at Oxford deserves comment. Six of them, including the three "fourths," took "Literæ Humaniores" at Oxford, four Mathe-

matics or Chemistry, one the B. C. L. degree, four History, one English and one Jurisprudence. These are, in most cases, subjects in which Americans did not secure many high classes. The fact that these men later qualified for an advanced degree in this country may be taken as a further indication of a difference in training between American and British schools, and as all but one of these men were continuing the subjects studied at Oxford, it appears that American students may be deriving real profit from their Oxford work and may be men of apparent ability under different conditions, even though their Oxford "class" is not high.

It may be objected that these facts really prove low standards for the Ph. D.; but these degrees were granted by the leading institutions for graduate study in this country. The three "fourths," for instance, secured their degrees from Chicago, Johns Hopkins, and Harvard, respectively.

In connection with their studies for higher degrees, in pursuance of their professional work, or for general popular or literary purposes, many of the returned Rhodes Scholars have published books and magazine articles covering a wide range of topics. About two-thirds of the men of the first year, and a somewhat smaller proportion of the men of later years are included in the list of authors. Of the 284 men of the years 1904-1914 inclusive, for which the facts are known, 99 have published books or articles. The professional standing of these men will in many cases depend more on these publications than on their academic honors. It is not possible, of course, to rate their value here, but it is of interest to note that the subjects range from technical topics such as "The Law of the Hendecasyllable" and "The Action of Chlorine on Phenyl-Carbamide" to matters of general interest such as "The Interpretation of the 'Bone Dry' Prohibition Law."

Present Occupations of Rhodes Scholars.

A summary of the occupations of Rhodes Scholars of the years 1904-14 is as follows:

Education	114
Divided:	
College presidents, deans, etc.	7
Other college teachers	84
Educational administration	7
Secondary school	11
Full time, Law, Theology, Medicine	5

Law	72
Business	38
Social and religious work (including 12 ministers)	23
Government service	15
Graduate or professional students	10
Scientific work	10
Literary and editorial	8
Medical work	7
Miscellaneous	4
Poor health	2

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At least 20 of the 351 original appointees are dead, leaving only 28 unaccounted for under this heading. As a number of these are not in touch with the Rhodes Trust or the Alumni Association, they are in some cases "black sheep;" in others they may be dead, although no such record has been received. Men who might be listed in either of two classifications are included in the one which best describes their work. One pastor of a church and one doctor also teach in their professional lines; one lawyer and one scientific worker are also in government service; and three or four of the teachers are in missionary colleges and to some extent in social and religious work.

The group engaged in college teaching is the largest and also the one in which the positions occupied are the most easily understood index of success. It must be remembered that the oldest group of Rhodes Scholars is only 35-40 years old, and that in the larger colleges few men of that age have passed the junior grades. The youngest group included in the summary are 25-30, and naturally are usually instructors except in smaller colleges. With these considerations in mind, it may safely be said on glancing over the teaching positions, that the Rhodes Scholars as a group seem well established and well distributed. Five men of the grade of instructor or higher are on the staff at Harvard, and three each at Yale, Cornell, Southern Methodist University and the Universities of Minnesota and Washington.

Table X gives the number of men of each rank at those colleges where there is more than one Rhodes Scholar, according to the latest information received. There may be a few inaccuracies in this statement, as college teaching is a nomadic occupation. Teachers in professional departments are included.

TABLE X

NUMBER OF AMERICAN RHODES SCHOLARS OF EACH RANK, AT AMERICAN AND MISSIONARY COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

INSTITUTION	Full Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Associate or Instructor	Other	Total
Bryn Mawr.....	1	1				2
Canton Christian College.....	1	1				2
Cornell.....			1	2		3
Harvard.....			1	4		5
Illinois.....				2		2
Johns Hopkins.....				2	1	3
University of Kentucky.....	2					2
University of Minnesota.....			1	2		3
University of Pennsylvania.....				2		2
Reed College (Ore.).....			1	1		2
Southern Methodist University.....	1	2				3
U. S. Naval Academy.....			1	1		2
Wabash.....	2					2
University of Washington.....	1		1	1		3
University of Wisconsin.....				2		2
Yale.....			2	1		3
Others (See Text).....	28	3	9	7	8	55
Total.....	34	7	17	27	9	95

The 28 full professors at other institutions includes:

(a) The president of Central College, Pella, Iowa, of Averett College, and (acting) of Atlantic College, Wilson, N. C.

(b) Deans at Bowdoin, University of Georgia, and Fargo (N. D.) and the Director of School of Commerce of the Goodyear Industrial University.

(c) Full professors at Amherst, Baylor, Univ. of Colorado, Eureka, Franklin and Marshall, Grinnell, Howard, Lake Forest, Latter Day Saints University, Lawrence, M. I. T., Macalester, Mercer, Millsaps,

University of Montana, University of Oregon, Virginia Theological Seminary, University of West Virginia, Wheaton (Mass.), William Jewell, and University of Wyoming.

The three associate professors at other institutions are at the University of Iowa, University of Nebraska, and Western Reserve.

The nine assistant professors at other institutions are at Boston University, Brown, Dartmouth, Oberlin, University of Oklahoma, University of Pittsburgh, Princeton, Smith, Vanderbilt.

The instructors at other institutions are at Fresno Junior College, Haverford, Iowa Normal, University of Michigan, New York University, University of Texas, and Wellesley.

The men of other ranks include assistant at University of Chicago, heads of departments at Kentucky State Normal, James Milliken University, Concordia, and Whitman, and teachers at Roberts College (Constantinople), the Ethical Culture School, and Mississippi A. and M. College.

While some of these are on the border line of preparatory schools and are not of high rank, it should be remembered that the men who are connected with them are in some cases getting their first teaching experience or assisting the cause of their denomination, race, or community. From the point of view of the spread of the influence of Oxford ideas on this country, it is highly important that the returned scholars should be broadly distributed geographically and also should be in all types of institution. As our figures show that there are 71 of these institutions, all told, that have one or more Rhodes Scholars on their staffs, it seems fair to say that the broad distribution has been secured; and the ranks attained considering the age of the men, show that they are well established. It should be remembered that these figures include men of the 1904-1914 classes only; members of the 1916 class hold positions at M. I. T., Princeton and Nanking University, but the information in regard to the group as a whole is not complete enough to make it desirable to include them in the totals.

Although only 11 Rhodes Scholars of the years 1904-1914 are on the basis of their latest known occupation, engaged in secondary school teaching, a total of 53 have at one time or another done such teaching. A much larger proportion of British graduates of Oxford are engaged in such work, if we may trust "general information" in place of statistics. But in this country secondary school teaching seldom seems to be a career. It is interesting to note that shortly before our

entry into the war, American Rhodes Scholars were assistant masters at Rugby and Winchester.

In connection with the discussion of the degrees of success of American Rhodes Scholars, attention is called to the fact that the 1918-1919 edition of "Who's Who in America" contained the names of six members of the 1904 class, and of six men of later years. The 1920-21 edition contains the names of eight men of the 1904 class, three of 1905, one each of 1907 and 1908, and four of 1910, a total of 17. As the oldest Rhodes Scholar has just passed his fortieth birthday, and only about 140 of the returned Rhodes Scholars were 34 or older October, 1920, 14 of whom are included, the record seems satisfactory. Five of the 17 took the Modern History School at Oxford, and the others scattered, two of them having done special reading without taking any degree. Of the 12 who took the B. A. degree, three secured firsts, five seconds, and four thirds. As far as they go these figures seem to indicate that the type of success indicated by inclusion in "Who's Who" cannot be predicted very closely from the record in the Oxford schools. In the future years, as the number of Rhodes Scholars who secure this recognition increases, it will be possible to make some interesting comparisons of Oxford examinations and American college courses as indications of probable success.

Marriage and Number of Children.

The following table summarizes for those for whom information was at hand the facts in regard to marriage and number of children. One man of the class of 1904 reported seven children; and nine men of the early classes reported four children each. In order not to give an unfair advantage to those who reported late, the lists were closed as of April 1, barring five children reported as born since that date.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Not Married</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>No. of Children</i>
1904	4	29	43
1905	7	27	30
1907	10	27	33
1908	7	27	35
1910	16	23	28
1911	14	25	19
1913	21	16	5
1914	26	13	9

Summary of Part III.

(1) Nearly half of the returning scholars have engaged in further graduate or professional study, and have secured 84 graduate or professional degrees.

(2) About 100 American Rhodes Scholars have published books and articles on a wide range of subjects.

(3) Over one-third of the American Rhodes Scholars are engaged in education, principally in college teaching. About one-fourth are practising law, over 10 per cent in business, and the others in government service, and in social and religious, scientific, literary and editorial, and medical occupations.

(4) The college teachers are well established and well distributed over the country.

(5) American Rhodes Scholars are beginning to be included in "Who's Who," seventeen men of the 1904-1910 classes being in the 1920-1921 edition. A further indication of at least some measure of success may be seen in the fact that they are raising families.

GENERAL SURVEY AND SUMMARY

We have examined in considerable detail the facts of the record of the American Rhodes Scholars so far as these facts are capable of summary in statistics of the type used. It is now appropriate to survey the record from a broader point of view and see what light, if any, they shed on general questions in regard to the Rhodes Scholarships. Has the scheme, for instance, realized the expectations of the Founder? If not, have the scholarships justified themselves in other ways? Rhodes planned to bring the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race into closer sympathy with each other; any gain to the individual who was used as an instrument to this end, was merely incidental to this plan. For the success of Rhodes' plan as he conceived it, it is essential that the men selected be high-grade men who give promise of becoming leaders in American life, that they react favorably to the Oxford environment and learn to appreciate its values, and that on their return they enter occupations which afford them an opportunity to influence their countrymen. It is certainly pertinent evidence on the first of these points that about three-fourths of the men are of high scholastic standing in their own institutions as measured by the standard for election to Phi Beta Kappa. Their willingness to conform to

Oxford custom is indicated by their general participation in Oxford activities—by the facts that seventy per cent have participated actively in the athletics of their Oxford colleges, and that about the same proportion have taken the same degree—B. A.—as taken by most Englishmen, although most of the Americans have already secured that degree before arrival in Oxford. The high standard of ability of the group is further indicated by their very considerable success in the honors examinations, although they have not been able to equal the pick of the British students in the studies for which the latter are specially prepared.

In regard to the probable future influence of the Rhodes Scholars in American life, the critic may point out the absence of politics and diplomacy from the list of occupations, and the small number in public service of any type. Several men as a side issue have been candidates for office:—Congress, Secretary of State for a state, and so forth, and one man is "chairman of the State Committee" of his party. Only one man, so far as known, is in the permanent diplomatic service, although a number of men engaged in that type of activity during the war. The expectation of Rhodes, or at least of some of the early writers on the subject, was that the Rhodes Scholars would enter politics in the English sense, or go into the diplomatic service. But neither of these lines affords a career in the United States for a man with his own way to make; the organization of the diplomatic service rather than the scholars or the scholarship plan, is to blame for this imperfect fulfillment of early expectations.

But even while it is admitted that in politics and diplomacy the original intent of the plan has not been realized, and is not likely to be realized, one should realize fully the significance of the large proportion—over one-third—of the men engaged in education, especially college teaching. There is a closer relationship in the United States than in any other country between education and public life; we are therefore justified in saying that the Rhodes Scholars in that occupation are in a position to exert as great an influence as they could in any other line—even in politics—and more than in the American diplomatic service. In view of the close relation between law and political life in this country some of the scholars engaged in the practice of law may be expected to become leaders in political life after their professional position is established. In their case, as for all the scholars, it should be remembered that the oldest Rhodes Scholars are still young

and that in American political and social life, most of the leaders are selected from those who have demonstrated their worth in their own profession or business. From this point of view, the important thing is that the Rhodes Scholars should be "making good" each in his own line. We may, therefore, hope that the inclusion of seventeen men in "Who's Who" and the satisfactory academic standing of the college teachers among the Rhodes Scholars, are straws that show that the wind is blowing towards a satisfactory future, in which it will be a fact obvious to all that the Rhodes Scholarships have accomplished something towards fostering Anglo-Saxon solidarity and assuring the peace of the world.

OXFORD NEWS LETTER

By R. P. COFFIN, '16, *Maine and Trinity*.

MICHAELMAS, 1920.

The most impressive and striking thing about Oxford this term are the women students. Of course, there have been women students at the University for some years, but now they seem a part of the place by virtue of their academic regalia. Yesterday's ladies of learning were hardly distinguishable from their city sisters; but that was when they were still parasites in the masculine eyes of University authorities. Today they have taken the habit that goes with their entrance upon all the privileges of members of the University of Oxford. Some artist soul surely has designed the cap that so becomes them. After lengthy and weighty deliberations upon this matter of the new headgear, ruling powers have had the inspiration to revert to the late Middle Ages, rather than to the sixteenth century as in the case of the mortar-board, for a design most flexible and most ornamental. The cap is four-cornered, but, being of soft material, it is capable of folds and sags that suit and set off the individual who wears it. There are no two alike; some are tipped skyward at Neo-Platonic angles, some turn eastward and give a touch of natural grace becoming in the younger wearers of the cap. Some are severely bristling with the owners' angular knowledge (or is it their coiffure?), others droop with sheer femininity. Of course, the gowns are those of the other members of the University, graduate or undergraduate; but they are worn *with a cap*, and this makes all the difference in the world. The women, naturally more thoughtful about matters of becoming clothes, take to the dress, and there is none of the nonchalant negligence and revulsion common among the men in regard to the gown. They like to wear it, and do, even to the *reductio ad absurdum* that recently has been commented upon of bicycling hockeywards in it. Certainly, they will never stoop to using it as a firescreen to kindle their lodging fires as male wearers of it have been known to do before now. The rule of wearing dark clothes with the cap and gown has so far been pretty generally observed and incongruity in this direction happily avoided. What warm spring days may bring we can leave to the future. In spite of masculine tirades against the admission of women into full membership in

the University and of Jeremiah-like prophecies of evil days to come when Oxford will be all women and when men must go to Cambridge for higher education (the blight has not fallen *there* yet, they say), there can be no denying that the University halls and the city have gained much in picturesqueness. Charming Portias are seen everywhere and Mediæval atmosphere is the thicker along the High. Mindful of Irish matters, the male undergraduates have applied to the women the epithet "Black-and-Tams."

Oxford has gained recent notoriety through the letter written by a number of Oxford dons to professors of arts and sciences in Germany and Austria "to dispel the embitterment of animosities that under the impulse of loyal patriotism may have passed between us." That letter has been the subject of much unfavorable comment on both sides of the water. Undergraduate opinion was very outspoken in its disapproval. Recently the new Vice-Chancellor, Lewis R. Farnell, has in a statement to the *Times* made a public disavowal of it, stating that it was a "private expression of sentiment on the part of certain of our members, who neither possessed nor claimed the right to speak for the University." Of the letter it might well be said that it is such a communication as one would like to see made but that one would prefer not to sign. Putting it at the mildest, it may be called premature. But the world of fifty years hence may admire the spirit of its signers. We are too close to the war, perhaps, to see whatever breadth of vision there may be in the step and German methods of warfare are too vividly recalled to see the wisdom of it.

On November fifth at the Union, Viscount Bryce, O. M., speaking under the auspices of the British-American Club, gave a most noteworthy address to one of the largest audiences ever met there. Lord Bryce outlined the difference between the treaty-making methods of the British Empire and the United States. With the latter the Senate is the power; in the former instance the moving force is the Ministry. The speaker dwelt on the difficulty of a British Ministry representing the mass of public opinion in all cases. He cited instances in the past when English citizens were of one mind and the English Ministers of quite another, as in the case of the American Revolution. He also touched, without indicating specifically, other instances where the same thing held true; listeners could easily supply the exact names of the crises—The American Civil War, the Boer War, the Italian struggle for independence, and the like. Lord Bryce showed how secrecy is

still a necessary factor in treaty-making on account of the widespread ignorance among citizens of every country of the issues involved. But even with the necessary veil of secrecy there was a great opportunity that was being followed generally at present for nations to act as one man would to another rather than as great rival corporations intent on getting the advantage over one another in every transaction. Great advance in this cleansing process had been going on and was at this moment going on among most European nations. There had never been much need of reform in this respect in American diplomacy. The author of the *American Commonwealth* made it specially emphatic that in most cases where differences arose between the people and the Ministry in England, the people, handicapped as they were through lack of knowledge of the facts, had been proven right by subsequent developments. One of the most apparent of such cases was the quarrel between England and her American Colonists; the sympathy of British citizens at that time were all against Lord North and his policy of coercion. In closing, Lord Bryce declared his great confidence in the future; no matter if Mr. Harding and his victorious party could not see a way of taking part in the League of Nations of the present, he felt sure that some compromise would be made whereby American ideals of liberty and justice could come into full play for the benefit of all nations of the world, and that the one hundred and seventy millions of English-speaking men and women in the world could find a way to help mankind with their common ideals. The Master of Balliol presided with the usual store of inimitable stories that have made the "Mugger" famous.

On the following evening Lord Bryce was the guest of honor at the American Club meeting. Here a lively discussion was held, with the former United States Ambassador answering queries of all sorts, from those concerning the Japanese in Australia, and Chilian diplomacy, to Armenian massacres and mandates. To many this evening was as enlightening as the one previous. In his sure speech and lightning reasoning Lord Bryce gave ample testimony of his customary keenness in international affairs.

The British-American Club has other promises for the near future like that realized this week. The Club is quite popular and active in the University and has settled its house in the Turl with every appearance of having come to stay.

The past summer has found Rhodes Scholars spread over Europe after the best manner of the good old days. But owing to the rising cost of living and of travel the things they did and the places they visited were more in the line of duty than in the days of knight-errantry of the past generations of Rhodes men. The majority of Rhodes men on the Continent were engaged in relief work conducted by the American Y. M. C. A. The work took them chiefly to Germany among Russian prisoners in their concentration camps, though members of the relief crusade wandered as far as Czecho-Slovakia, Esthonia, Poland, Hungary, and Austria. Almost every country, new-born and "borning" in the hazy near-East, however small, could boast of its quota of Rhodes Scholars. The men did everything from amusing bewhiskered Cossacks far from their native steppes to writing their letters, doling out their food and clothing, and caring for their babies. Our genial authority on politics, history, and natural history, D. P. Miller, Colorado and Lincoln, '16, acted as general Facteur at Stettin in Germany, sending the transport men on their way under proper orders, in short, acting as central on the Y. M. C. A. switchboard of Europe. S. M. Keeny, Pennsylvania and Merton, '16, was stationed in Esthonia relieving the hosts of returning German colonists who had been "farmed-out," as far as one can make out, on unsuspecting borders of Russia and who had found rampant Bolshevism a little too near to be comfortable. Keeny straightened out their family affairs, supplied them with clothing bought in the American Army depots at Coblenz, and sent them on their way back to the Fatherland rejoicing. In Poland were J. R. Bacher, North Dakota and St. John's '20, and A. K. Barton, Maryland and Christ Church, '19; in Czecho-Slovakia E. Evans, Wisconsin and Brasenose, '20, and R. P. Brandt, Missouri and Lincoln, '20, held forth. L. R. Miller, Kansas and Merton, '16; W. L. Finger, Mississippi and St. John's, '16; R. B. Hersey, West Virginia and Christ Church, '19; G. A. Feather, New Mexico and Wadham, '19; J. D. Doty, Texas and Pembroke, '20; D. R. McBride, Kansas and Lincoln, '20; J. H. Bishop, Arkansas and Balliol, '16; J. A. V. Davies, Utah and Balliol, '20; E. H. Stevenson, Arkansas and Christ Church, '20; G. S. Whitehead, Georgia and Balliol, '16; D. M. Amaker, Louisiana and Oriel, '19; F. P. Miller, Virginia and Trinity, '19; and E. Naugle, Texas and New, '16, were engaged mostly within Germany. F. T. Smith, Massachusetts and Oriel, '19, and T. O. McLaughlin, Oklahoma and Merton, '20, were marooned in far Esthonia. Amaker

was the chief purchasing power of the summer's enterprise. F. P. Miller was in the position of Big Chief of the whole affair, as regards Rhodes men at least, and occupied a palatial suite of rooms in Berlin, the G. H. Q. of the Y. M. C. A. Relief Expeditionary Forces. In the words of the local newspaper, "a pleasant time was had by all,"—and, considering the present trend of prices here, we trust, a profitable one. Among those of us who went abroad "on their own" were W. R. Burwell, Rhode Island and Merton, '16, R. M. D. Richardson, New Jersey and Christ Church, '16, and J. H. Binns, Washington and Brasenose, '16; they, with Mrs. Binns, Miss Ireland, and Mrs. Hersey, were at Grenoble studying and climbing numerous Alps. C. R. Bagley, North Carolina and St. John's, '19, holds the record for countries visited; after studying two months at Tours, he visited other parts of France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, and Scotland. As one of the pleasantest features of the return of this part of the world to the old norms of pre-war days, Miss Crocker has been able to resume her summer journeys to the Continent. She spent the long vacation in Belgium. In contrast to strike-ridden England, she was impressed by the earnest spirit of laborers in Belgium; there they are working like ants to make good the losses by war, and "the only strikes one hears are those of the hammer on the anvil," to quote the good Mother of Rhodes men.

Americans shone last year in "sports;" they bid fair to do so again this. A sure "blue" is G. A. Trowbridge, non-Rhodes man, a freshman at Trinity this term. He was of the team that Princeton sent over to compete against Oxford at Queen's Club last June. After helping in Princeton's six to four victory there he won the amateur hurdles event for all England in July at Stamford Bridge. Recently he took three firsts in the Senior "Sports" on the Iffley Road Track. He is a marvel over the hurdles and sprints well. Reese, Nebraska and Lincoln, '20, took the first place in the shot; he gets around forty feet in his event. Brown, Washington and Exeter, '20, also did well in the shot. Burwell, Rhode Island and Merton, '16, took first place in the hammer event.

Two of the mainstays of the Varsity tennis team that had a fine season last spring and which tied with Cambridge at the close are C. Hopkins, Connecticut and Balliol, '19, and A. B. Gravem, California and Oriel, '20; both men made their "half-blues." Gravem is easily the best player "up" at present. In other lines than those of sport,

R. P. Brandt, Missouri and Lincoln, '20, has shown ability in art work for the *Isis*; R. M. D. Richardson, New Jersey and Christ Church, '16, took a prize for the best work in law at his college last June; S. M. Keeny, Pennsylvania and Merton, '16, took his degree "with distinction" in the shortened English Schools, and N. D. Scott, Iowa and Merton, '16, a similar degree in Chemistry.

The American Club flourishes financially, socially, wittily, and constitutionally. Burwell, Rhode Island and Merton, '16, is the present oracle of the constitution and the dignity of President sits well upon his shoulders. Especially are we grateful for his promptness in suppressing the many super-radical elements unfortunately at present active in the Club; he sits well upon the Left-Center, Left-Left, and even the ultimate Left. McBride, Kansas and Lincoln, '20, far-famed for the genial "Letters of Ius," has ably proven the truth of the statement that you must catch a humorist young to make anything of him; he has convinced us, as Secretary, that his initial impulse was not a flash in the pan; we even have hopes that he may grow human, in spite of his humor, as time goes on. H. D. Natestad, South Dakota and Brasenose, '19, Hon. Treasurer, has budgeted so well that we are well out of the woods financially. Of our Librarian, F. S. Barr, Virginia and Balliol, '19, it has been well observed—"he hath a pretty wit!" Though utterly incapable of keeping our shelves lined with current periodicals, he makes an eloquent auctioneer, and disposes of Red literature by sheer force of wit. Probably his match for repartee would be hard to find even among the "Tall Men" of the prehistoric past of the American Club. The "fifth wheel" (minister *sans* portfolio) is revolving satisfactorily. One of the best as well as most learned addresses of the present term was made by F. T. Smith, Massachusetts and Oriel, '19, in connection with the recent observances of the Mayflower Tercentenary; the Hon. Member held the Club spellbound with his reconstruction of the event; quite the most moving of the things he told us was that we have wronged the Early Fathers of the Massachusetts Bay Colony heinously in our histories, for they burned not a single witch—they hanged them! Barr, from the Peanut County of Virginia, is preparing a counter oration on the landing of the Cavaliers at Jamestown. Not content with swaying the destinies of the Labor members of the Club, F. M. Morley, Maryland and New, '19, has taken the Oxford City Labor Party under his wing and is editing their magazine for them. Two of the men just over have been discov-

ered to be Class IA Keith performers in the musical way; Fulton, Pennsylvania and Merton, '20, was the artist at the piano and Harold, Georgia and Hertford, '20, sang some of the best negro songs it has been the Club's fortune to hear the other night at a meeting quite Platonic in its union of music and politics. On the side of politics the members showed their devotion to such "lost causes and hopeless loyalties" as Oxford stands for by their vote of 34 to 27 for Cox. President Meiklejohn of Amherst on the night of October twenty-third gave an excellent address on what he hoped we would get out of our stay in Oxford. We were not here to learn how to give, or take, teas gracefully, nor were we here to be trained to be "leaders of men," to use a long-suffering phrase. We were here to learn how to think clearly and without prejudice, so that we could go back to America the better equipped to interpret what is going on there. There were three great fields for us to study: first, the class question and the race question here in England and how it was being handled; secondly, the labor developments; and last the taste and comfortable culture of a nation long used to ways of refinement. The first two questions we would meet frequently and forcibly in America; as for the third, we needed above all to learn what is good and beautiful and tasteful in a land of beautiful buildings and of a class of educated people so schooled in culture that culture had become second nature, in order that we might the better be able to overcome crudities and ugliness at home.

Prof. Tucker Brooke of Yale University, an old Rhodes Scholar, is lecturing in the English School this term. Prof. Foerster of the University of North Carolina is also "up." Several American professors were here during the summer vacation, as guests of Oxford dons, on their tour of English universities under the auspices of the University Union.

EDITORIAL

STANDARDS

The publication in this number of Professor Burgess's Statistical Study of the Record of the American Rhodes Scholars is the only possible solution of the dilemma in which ex-Rhodes Scholars in this country are placed because of the efforts which they are now making to improve the quality of the men sent to Oxford. We have all of us felt so strongly and insisted so emphatically upon the necessity of this improvement that the American public has jumped naturally to the conclusion that the men who have gone to Oxford during the last fifteen years have been for the most part failures. This conclusion has apparently been supported by criticisms made by various individuals on both sides of the water. Concerning these criticisms one can only point out that they were based on impressions or upon only part of the facts, since the facts concerning all the men have been assembled for the first time in this present Study.

The facts as here given refute effectively the criticisms that have been made of the Rhodes Scholars. It has been said, for example, that the best of our American college men do not try for them, yet it must be pointed out that about three-fourths of the men who have gone to Oxford were of Phi Beta Kappa quality. It has been said that the men do not do well at Oxford; yet the academic record of those who took the Honor Schools is distinctly better than the average of all the English Honors men during the last fifteen years. It has been said that an Oxford career interferes with a man's success in the United States; yet of the men who are teaching in our colleges and universities one-third are full professors, another third are of professorial grade, and only one-third instructors. This, when one takes into account that the average age of these men is only thirty-three and that they have necessarily got a late start, is extremely satisfactory.

While the record of Rhodes Scholars is creditable, the men themselves would be the first to say that it is not as good as we intend to make it. The best of the men who have gone over in the past are the best that the country produces; the poorest of them have been far below our American average, and the success of the scheme is simply a matter of eliminating the weaker men. The fact that each state

in the Union has equal representation in the Rhodes Scholar body makes this elimination difficult. In many states interest in the Scholarships has been slight; for example, in 1905 there were ten states in which no candidates appeared. We now have candidates in all states every year, but it cannot be said that these candidates are of equal merit, and the success of the Scholarships at the present moment seems to depend upon the courage of Committees in refusing to appoint in cases where no one of the men before them is qualified to make a creditable Rhodes Scholar.

The present Study gives us a standard by which to measure in the future the success of the new plan by which the appointments are left to the ex-Rhodes Scholars. The specifications laid down by Rhodes are exacting, and mere academic success will not fulfill them. So far as the body of men who have gone over in the past is concerned, it seems true to say that they have fulfilled Rhodes's idea better since their return than their mere academic record at Oxford would indicate. The cases of two men, whose names may be mentioned since they are now dead, will illustrate this point. On May 18, 1918, W. A. Fleet (Virginia and Magdalen, 1904) was killed near Arras while serving in the English Army as a Second Lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards. To know Fleet intimately was to realize that he was a man of personal and intellectual distinction, yet he took only a Third in Honor Mods at Oxford and did not have time in his three years to finish the work for Greats so that his degree, taken finally in June, 1917, was only a war degree. He attracted, however, the respect of all the men who knew him at Oxford and the affection of those who knew him well. As a Rhodes Scholar he was a great success, but the kind of a success which cannot be embodied in a statistical study.

Another case of a similar sort is that of J. M. Johanson (Washington and Exeter, 1904), who was killed in an automobile accident December 13, 1919. Through accidental loss of his notes and thesis, Johanson was compelled to leave Oxford without taking the B. Litt. degree for which he had been reading. In such a study as this he can only count as a failure, yet his work, as Assistant Professor of English at the University of Washington had, for the last ten years, demonstrated his own ability and the extraordinary value he had been able to get from his Oxford training for the solution of American academic problems. The volume of his *Essays, Verse, and Letters*, recently published by the University of Washington, shows how the spirit of Oxford ran through all that he was doing and how the point of view which he had

acquired at Oxford gave him just the approach that was needed for success in his university teaching. These are only two instances of many in which the record at Oxford is no measure of the success of the men concerned, or of the Scholarship scheme. Nevertheless the academic record has its importance. The problem in the future is to improve that record without sacrificing the qualities of character, personality, and physical vigor which Rhodes made a part of his requirement. The writer for one believes that this can be done.

We shall hardly send over Rhodes Scholars who will take as high a percentage of Firsts as the English Open Scholarship men. Our men are chosen on a different basis, and it might be a question whether that would be worth our while even if it were possible. Many of the best Rhodes Scholars have in the past read for research degrees, and, with the Ph. D. now established, the attraction of research for such men will be stronger than ever. This is as it should be, and no one would care to change it. In the case of the men who take the Honor Schools it is the percentage of Firsts and Seconds combined which should be the test of our success. These percentages are at present:

	<i>All Honor Men</i>	<i>Rhodes Scholars</i>	<i>English Scholarship Men Alone</i>
Firsts,	13%	15%	33%
Seconds,	37	49	45
Firsts & Seconds combined,	50	64	77

If we can bring the proportion of Firsts and Seconds combined up to the level of the English Scholarship men year by year, we may rest satisfied. We are glad to say that Professor Burgess has undertaken to tabulate the results of the final examinations each year so that we may know just how nearly we are approaching that goal.

THE EUROPEAN STUDENT RELIEF FUND

As we go to press D. R. Porter sends us a notice of the European Student Relief Fund, which the Y. M. C. A. is undertaking with the co-operation of Mr. Herbert Hoover. The conditions of student life in Europe are appalling and the need is immediate. We have no space to present the facts in this number, but shall do so in April. Meanwhile we use this inch of space to appeal to all Rhodes Scholars to seize any opportunity they may have to assist in this work.

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for the

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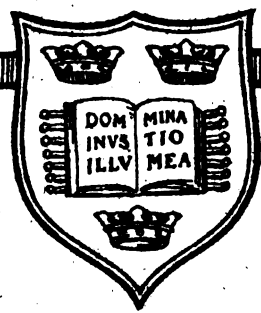
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THE AMERICAN OXONIAN

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RHODES SCHOLARS

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EDITORIALS

THE EDITOR RETIRES

The Editor is to be installed July 1st as President of Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, in which position he will continue to act as American Secretary to the Rhodes Trustees, but will not be able to continue longer as editor of the AMERICAN OXONIAN. All supporters of the magazine will be glad to hear that the editorship is to pass into the able hands of Professor C. F. Tucker Brooke of Yale.

This number completes seven and one-half years of service for the retiring Editor. What impresses him most as he looks through the seven thin volumes already completed, is the large number of Rhodes Scholars and believers in the Rhodes idea who have co-operated to give the magazine the modest success it has achieved. It has been from the start a labor of love, and, thanks to this hearty co-operation, the magazine may now be considered an established institution. Murray's ALUMNI MAGAZINE was our first co-operative effort, the AMERICAN OXONIAN our second, the making of the selections in this country is our third and most important so far. We hope that the list will rapidly grow longer.

One of the early prospectuses of the AMERICAN OXONIAN asserts that its task is: (1) to furnish Rhodes Scholars and Oxford men in America with news of Oxford and each other; (2) to print matter of interest to prospective candidates and to stimulate interest in the scheme; and (3) to express the intellectual results of the Rhodes Scholarships in education, scholarship, and public affairs. Those are today, as they were at the beginning, the aims of the magazine, and the Editor gives up the direction of it with hope and confidence that as time goes on they will be more and more fully realized.

The intellectual success of the magazine must, of course, be based on financial success. It is a tribute to the energy of the Business Manager, W. W. Thayer, that we have been able to pay expenses during these last few years of war and of high prices. As the number of Rhodes Scholars increases, as our list of outside subscribers grows,

and as prices return to a normal level, it is to be hoped that the problem of meeting the printer's bills and the Editor's stenographic expenses will be an easier one. But as time goes on the expense of running the magazine will, and ought, to increase. We should look forward to the day when we shall be able to pay contributors and to give the Editor some modest return for his work, and to that end the most desirable thing would be a modest endowment for the magazine. As a small beginning of that endowment the Editor proposes to turn over to the OXONIAN future royalties of *The Oxford Stamp*. A second and more substantial contribution will come from the royalties of the new book which is now being edited by L. A. Crosby for prospective Rhodes Scholars—*Oxford of Today*—to be published by the American Branch of the Oxford University Press in the spring. Mr. Crosby and the various Editors of the volume are generously donating their work; the contract for the book has been signed by the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association on behalf of the Association as a whole, and the royalties will go to the support of the AMERICAN OXONIAN. Perhaps as time goes on other Rhodes Scholars will see their way to dedicating the royalties of other volumes to this cause. If they would do so, these royalties, together with the subsidy which the Rhodes Trust has generously voted at Mr. Wylie's suggestion, would put the magazine on a sound footing financially.

In June, 1914, soon after the first number of the AMERICAN OXONIAN appeared, the Editor received a letter from T. M. Papineau, '05, Quebec and Brasenose, enthusiastically proposing that the AMERICAN OXONIAN be made the means of bringing American and Canadian Rhodes Scholars into closer relationship. Before anything could be done to that end the war broke out, Papineau enlisted in the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry and was killed two years later at St. Eloi. The succeeding years have been too full for any one to follow out that project, but the time seems ripe now for going on with it.

In the twenty years since Rhodes' death a good many books and a large number of magazine articles have been written about him. So far as we know there has never been a complete annotated bibliography of this material. Such a bibliography would have the greatest interest and value to all Rhodes Scholars and to that part of the general public which is interested in the Rhodes idea. Never perhaps in Rhodes' lifetime or since have his purposes had the importance which is given

to them by the condition of the world at the present day, and an issue of the magazine containing a bibliography of the works which have been written about him would be a suitable one with which to begin the attempt to interest Rhodes Scholars of other countries in the venture.

These are only a few of the projects which the Editor has cherished for the OXONIAN. They are not meant to bind the future Editor in his policy but are intended only as suggestions of ways in which it may have greater usefulness in serving the purposes which we all have at heart, and as reasons why Rhodes Scholars should give it continued and increasing support.

THE NEW EDITOR

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association of American Rhodes Scholars in Cambridge, February 13, 1921, C. F. Tucker Brooke, '04, West Virginia and St. John's, now Professor of English at Yale, was elected Editor of the AMERICAN OXONIAN. Tucker Brooke needs no introduction to Rhodes Scholars or Oxford men. Indeed, it is not quite accurate to say that he is new as Editor of the OXONIAN, since the number for July, 1920, was issued under his direction during the absence of the Editor in England.

Tucker Brooke took his A. B. at the University of West Virginia in 1901, his M. A. at the University of Chicago in 1902, his B. A. at Oxford (with a First Class in English Literature) in 1906, and his B. Litt. in 1907. His B. Litt. thesis, *The Shakespeare Apocrypha*, was published by the Clarendon Press in 1908. He is the author of *The Tudor Drama* and a number of articles in learned periodicals, literature, including *Shakespeare's Plutarch*, the works of Christopher Marlowe, the old play, *Common Conditions*, and the *Yale Shakespeare*. On his return from Oxford he was first of all instructor in English in Cornell University, and has been instructor and Assistant Professor at Yale since 1909. His scholarship, his literary ability, and his interest in the purposes for which the Rhodes Scholarships stand will make him an ideal Editor of the AMERICAN OXONIAN.

It is the plan of the new Editor to associate with himself a small board for the purpose of dividing up the work of running the maga-

zine. Among these will be R. W. Burgess, '08, Rhode Island and Lincoln, now Professor of Mathematics in Brown University, who will follow up from year to year his interesting statistical study of the record of American Rhodes Scholars, which was begun in January, 1921. No number of the magazine so far has excited such general interest as this one, for which Burgess was responsible, and the value of the study which he has already made will be very much increased by following it up from year to year. We now have a standard by which to measure our success, in those important respects in which success can be measured by statistics, and it will be Burgess' task to apply this measure from time to time in order to let us know whether or not we are making progress. In addition to Burgess the retiring Editor is proposing to continue to take a certain part in the work of the magazine by making himself responsible for personal news inasmuch as his work as American Secretary makes it important for him to keep in touch with Rhodes Scholars in all parts of the country.

R. F. SCHOLZ PRESIDENT OF REED COLLEGE

Rhodes Scholars everywhere will be pleased to hear of the election of R. F. Scholz, '04, Wisconsin and Worcester, Professor of History at the University of Washington, to the presidency of Reed College, Portland, Oregon. Although it is only a dozen years old, Reed College has already a fine record for the quality of its work and the high character of its graduates. Those of us who know Scholz feel confident of the continued advancement of the College under his leadership.

R. F. Scholz took his A. B. degree at the University of Wisconsin in 1902, his A. M. in 1903, and his Ph. D. in History in 1910 after his return from Oxford. He was for a time instructor in History at the University of Wisconsin, was Assistant and Associate Professor of History in the University of California from 1908 to 1918, and Professor of History in the University of Washington from 1918 until April 1st of this year, when he took up his duties at Reed College. He wrote with S. K. Hornbeck the book on *Oxford and the Rhodes Scholarships*, which has been more carefully studied by more Rhodes Scholars than any other book in existence. He has written articles and reviews for various learned periodicals, was one of the editors of the volume of Johanson's *Essays, Verse and*

Letters, and of the newly established *Pacific Review*. The AMERICAN OXONIAN expresses the cordial good wishes that all Rhodes Scholars will feel for his success in the important work he is undertaking.

1921 REGULATIONS FOR THE SCHOLARSHIPS

The 1921 Memorandum will be in the hands of most Rhodes Scholars by the time this number comes out. It is nevertheless worth while to emphasize here the few slight changes that are made this year. The stipend of the Scholarships has been increased by a bonus of £50, and will be until further notice £350 per annum. The number of candidates allotted to each institution in any one state has been slightly increased so that institutions with less than 500 students may now have two candidates, those with from 500 to 1000 three candidates, those with from 1000 to 2000 four candidates, and those with more than 2000 five candidates. The dates on which the elections are held are later, applications being due October 29th and final selections being made on December 3rd. We shall this year elect our normal number of thirty-two Scholars, elections being held in states in Groups A and B, but not in those in Group C. It is earnestly to be hoped that Rhodes Scholars throughout the country, whether members of Committees of Selection or not, will do their best to call out the finest possible body of candidates.

LANTERN SLIDES OF OXFORD

Our collection of lantern slides of Oxford is already proving extremely popular. Rhodes Scholars who have used the slides report great interest on the part of audiences in all parts of the country. We hope that more and more men will take advantage of them to give talks about Oxford and the Rhodes Scholarships. There is probably no other means so effective for calling the Rhodes Scholarships to the attention of college men. Our collection is large enough to make it possible for half a dozen men to be using slides at the same time. We hope that calls for them will increase in number.

Men who plan to use the slides and who wish to brush up on the historical and picturesque features of Oxford cannot do better than to procure Henry W. Taunt's *Oxford, Illustrated by Camera and Pen*.

This volume can be obtained from Henry W. Taunt, Cowley Road, Oxford, for 7 shillings 6 pence (or 8 shillings post free). Copies may be obtained from W. W. Thayer, Business Manager of the AMERICAN OXONIAN, at \$2.00 each, duty paid. The volume contains cuts identical with the lantern slides and it is therefore of great assistance in making selections.

DEATH OF THE BRITISH WORKMAN

We have from B. E. Schmitt, who is spending this year in England, the following clipping from one of the London papers announcing the death of a famous Oxford character whom all Rhodes Scholars will remember:

"The death was announced yesterday of Mr. Herbert Jackson, a well-known Oxford 'coach' and one of the oldest non-collegiate students. He was a remarkable personality, and his utter indifference as to dress, shown in the cravat, short coat, and voluminous trousers which he habitually wore, made him a distinctive figure in the streets of Oxford and at University ceremonies.

"Born in March, 1851, he was the son of a Devon gentleman, and matriculated in March, 1869, as an unattached student, the Censor at that time being the Rev. G. W. Kitchin, afterwards Dean of Durham, of whom he was a great admirer. Mr. Jackson graduated B. A. in 1874, but never took his M. A. degree, as he considered it of little value. He was a pass 'coach' for more than thirty years, and many distinguished pupils came under his instruction. He was familiarly known to members of the University and the public generally as 'the British Workman,' in consequence of a cartoon which appeared in the window of a prominent bookseller in Oxford many years ago. In later years he suffered a great privation, his sight becoming too bad for reading. He was of an essentially frank and generous disposition, and it was his custom during his busiest time to keep his rooms open for entertainment on Fridays and Sundays. In his younger days Mr. Jackson was a good sportsman, being especially fond of boxing and hunting; but for the last twenty years or more he will be best remembered as a sedentary character in the rooms of the Union Society."

PERSONAL NEWS BY CLASSES

CLASS OF 1904, G. E. HAMILTON, *Secretary*

Here is the class of 1904 again—a few years older, a little wiser, smaller in number. Most of us seem to be settled in our chosen vocations, in our family life, and in our convictions about things in general. Few are the complaints, definite or implied, against an unkind world; many are the jests at the whimsicalness of Dame Fortune. Under the flippant remarks of some one can sense the confidence of established self assurance and the satisfaction of unusual accomplishment. From none do we get the intimation of defeat or disappointment.

We are reminded of those first years after we had returned from Oxford, when most of us were dazed by the problems of beginning, when certain gentlemen busy with the pen were writing magazine articles proving to the world that the Rhodes Scheme was a failure, because we were so uninteresting and none of us were in Congress. Now after fourteen years we call attention to the fact that none of us are in jail, and all of us are willing to maintain against all comers the belief that our three years at Oxford were years well spent as far as we are personally concerned, and an investment well worth while to the better relationship of the two great nations we know and love. But while we are assembled here again in spirit let us drink a silent toast to those whose usefulness to us and to our country has been cut short by the untimely touch of Death.

P. M. Young writes: "Conditions in South Dakota are tight and everyone is pounding away trying to make enough headway to keep his creditors from closing in on him. Naturally this condition keeps me pretty busy with my own and other peoples affairs. As far as my personal affairs are concerned I am well satisfied with what has happened to me since I left Oxford and will be interested in seeing what the other fellows have to say about themselves."

L. H. Gipson is still at Wabash and sends us the following account of his doings: "While attending the American Historical Association meeting in Washington during the holidays, I had the great pleasure of being at the home of Major Henry and also at the home of Captain Price who were familiarly known by the men of our year as Pat Henry and Ben Price. They both give every evidence of being good citizens and are most happily situated. I also saw Dr. Ben Wal-

lace, hale and hearty, who was likewise attending the meetings. During the past summer there appeared from the press of Black & Co. of London a co-operative work entitled *The Expansion of the Anglo-Saxon Nations*. There were six of us who contributed to it and among others Jan H. Hofmeyr, Principal of the South African School of Mines and Technology, and Thomas Dunbabin, on the literary staff of the *Melbourne Argus*, both of whom were former Rhodes Scholars. Early in January the Yale Press, after many unavoidable delays, published my *Jared Ingersoll, A Study of American Loyatism in Relation to British Colonial Government*.

It may be a matter of interest to those following educational organization to know that the faculty of our college now elects delegates to sit with the governing board. It is my privilege to be one of the two serving in that capacity. We also have a faculty budget committee and a joint committee of trustees and professors will in the future care for questions that have to do with the tenure of position of a teacher. As you are aware, Dr. James I. Osborne (Indiana and Christ Church, '11) is chairman of our Department of English and his influence is strongly felt in all progressive movements at Wabash."

James H. Winston pretends that his annals are short and simple, but they are evidently not those of the poor. He says: "I have nothing eventful to report. I came to Chicago from Virginia ten years ago and have since then been practicing law with the same firm. Our oldest is a boy of eleven and the youngest is also a boy, aged seven. The middle one is a girl—all in School. I play golf whenever I can, which generally speaking is only on Saturdays and Sundays and during the month of August, when I am away on vacation. I have never held public office and never expect to. Active politics doesn't mix well with law practice in Chicago."

J. J. Tigert is just completing ten years at the University of Kentucky, and is the father of a boy of eight and a girl of four. Concerning his outside activities he writes: "In addition to my regular work in the University, I have taken up lecturing as an avocation. I spend my summers on the Chautauqua platform and am making a good many addresses during the college year. I leave this week for a trip East to speak in Pennsylvania and New York. One of these addresses will be before the Chamber of Commerce in Poughkeepsie, New York."

James F. Kirkpatrick begs to report that he is still practicing law at 115 Broadway, New York City, but spares us the details.

Francis H. Fobes writes as follows: "I am afraid I haven't anything in the way of news except that I have shifted the scene of my activities from Union College, Schenectady, to Amherst. I am told there are seven Amherst graduates now working at Oxford—six of them not Rhodes Scholars."

From J. C. Sherburne we have the following: "All the news about myself is that I am now a member of the Vermont State Senate and in attendance thereon this winter. I am sorry to be unable to confer more honor upon our class."

R. H. Bevan writes with his usual fine enthusiasm about everything pertaining to Oxford and the scholarships. "In warmly seconding your appeal for support for the editor of the *AMERICAN OXONIAN*, I venture to particularize, also at the risk of mentioning things we have all done, but which may very naturally have been neglected in the pressure of more immediate, though perchance not more important, duties. If every Rhodes Scholar takes advantage of the opportunity to see that the merits and claims of the *AMERICAN OXONIAN* are presented to his local libraries (public, college and preparatory school), that would be a service which in each case would cost little time and effort, and yet in the aggregate would be no insignificant encouragement and assistance to our Editor and Business Manager. I note that the October *OXONIAN* announces the courageous launching of 'a new and thoughtful Review' on 'international relations, national problems and politics, science and literature. The best of the material comes up to a very high standard indeed.' I feel like backing our Editor, too, in his appeal for support for this worthy venture. Here would seem another opportunity for Rhodes Scholars, acting unanimously (in the manner just suggested) to pay back a small part of our debt to Cecil Rhodes, at the same time that we are performing for the greatest of causes a valuable service which must be its own reward. Backing for the *PACIFIC REVIEW* will be support not only for understanding and co-operation between the West and East, but among the world's nations."

We are glad to hear that R. P. Brooks has returned to University work. He sends us the following: "Replying to your request for in-

formation about myself, the only thing that I can think of that would be of any interest to our friends is that I have returned to college work after spending a year in the banking business. When I left I was a member of the History Department, but returned as Dean of the School of Commerce in the University of Georgia. The change is a considerable promotion both in rank and in salary. I also hold the position of Alumni Secretary, and am giving most of my time now to organizing an endowment campaign which the University expects to put on in the fall." Brooks was the author of an able and courageous editorial of protest against the recent lynching in Athens.

Charles W. Bush is in Y. M. C. A. work in Nashville, Tennessee. He is a member of the Tennessee Committee of Selection and is organizing an interesting reunion of Rhodes Scholars in Tennessee for April 2nd. The announcement is as follows: "A small and very select committee met on Saturday, the 29th, and after considering the matter, decided to hold the Southern reunion on Saturday, April 2nd. Notices are going out, therefore, to all men south of the Potomac and Ohio rivers, and including those in Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana, notifying them of this date and advising them that it will be held in the finest city in the south (*i. e.* Nashville) and insisting upon their attendance. I believe there are about sixty names on the list. We are counting on having Aydelotte with us, and we hope that he will be able to spend a week or ten days in the South visiting a number of universities and colleges. We do not limit the attendance to Southern men, and if any other man from neighboring states can join us we will be glad to have him. Here's hoping for a successful affair."

W. C. Crittenden sends us the following summary report of his doings: "Your letter was just received. I suppose you want to know what I have accomplished since leaving Oxford. Briefly, these are the facts: A wife; a couple of thousand dead ducks; two blue-eyed baby girls; a few prizes at trap shoots; now and then a fee; several limits of deer; a really good stenographer; some exceptionally large steel-head trout; a few friends; many trips into the hills; some enemies; a broken knuckle; and, of recent date (this is by far the most distinguished honor that I have had conferred upon me for many years) the unanimous election as president of the 'Rummy Duck Club.' Interspersed with the above accomplishments, there have been several mental and physical headaches, and some high spots, such as seeing

Blodg's sweetheart and Mahaffie, who looks and acts as if he had, figuratively speaking, the world by the tail. There is no one that I would rather see have a tight grip on that tail either, and I am hoping that his hold doesn't slip, or the tail doesn't come out."

H. G. Merriam: "The information about myself is not very striking. I have been Chairman of the English Department of the State University of Montana at Missoula for a little more than a year now and I have been having the time of my life organizing it in its several branches. I am also responsible for all public exercises which take place on the campus. I should greatly appreciate information from any Rhodes man concerning prominent speakers who at any time may be coming through the Northwest. As secretary of the committee that selects new Rhodes men I wish to report to our group my finding that more and better competition is taking place yearly."

George Clark Vincent says: "I am certain that I am a very much better workman in the world because of what Oxford did for me, and a very much broader and happier man because of what she gave me. I work away on Anglo-American friendship in whatever manner is possible, and perhaps can even claim a little leadership in this matter here in town, but it is very slight compared with what I should like to be able to give back to the purposes of the Rhodes foundation. The 'majestic instance' with which the Oxonian 'follows after' deserves better response than I have given. But it has been the commonplaces of parish work and not in the memories of Oxford that has silenced me. Since Streeter is a canon and Temple a bishop I feel in looking back like an earthworm gazing at Alpha Orion. But I still enjoy their light and read their books and copy out passages for a down-town congregation in an Eastern manufacturing city. And yet they say 'all things are full of gods!' I know better."

From S. R. Ashby we have the following: "There really is not much news about myself to send you unless my marriage nearly three years ago to Miss Olga Womack of Taylor, Texas, be news still to some of my friends. I am still teaching in the English Department of the University of Texas. Next year, however, I expect to be at Harvard doing graduate work. I am looking forward to seeing in the East some of my friends of the '04 R. S. crowd—that celebrated, perhaps notorious, vanguard. I wonder if Thayer has ever mentioned our R. S. dinner at the Hotel Crillon in Paris on June 13, 1919. There

were seven men present: namely, Thayer, Hornbeck, and myself ('04), W. H. Shepardson ('10), M. C. Blake ('11), G. B. Noble ('13), and W. A. Pearl ('16). A historic occasion! Speaking of France reminds me that Mr. Wylie's record of my Y. M. C. A. work in France is not quite correct. I worked with the French army, not with the A. E. F."

Between fluctuations of the stock market Murray writes us from Beaver Street, New York as follows: "Your request for information *de actis meis* is briefly answered. My chief contribution to the gaiety of nations of late years is the Cornelian jewels of which we boast—Eleanor, age four, Oliver, age two, Margaret, age four months. They keep their parents busy most of the time and whenever we have ten or fifteen minutes to spare, I cut the lawn or clean the furnace, according to the season of the year. Mrs. Murray never has any time to spare, as any mother can testify. It seems to me it is time for our crowd of old timers to get together again. If we delay too long we shall all be dead or dyspeptic or in congress; we should arrange a reunion *dum juvenes sumus*. I might see Kieffer and Kirkpatrick if we should reunite in Chicago; as it is, they are fully four blocks away and I never see them. Almost all of us owe the rest of us money—we should get together and square accounts. George Barnes and Gem Blodgett could probably locate the proper concomitants if we act quickly. If we delay too long the prohis will surely get us. It's almost one o'clock at Ye Olde Gambrinus for U. S. A. Let's hurry."

Dean Paul Nixon of Bowdoin is spending this semester in California, on a leave of absence. His friends will regret to hear of the serious illness of Mrs. Nixon. Before leaving Brunswick, Paul wrote: "Wish I could say something either exalted, intellectual, or witty. But I'm just in from the dentist's, with murder on his soul; and we're in the middle of midyears. As a college dean, I am continuing to collect odium and onera, but very few honors or honoraria. With this fact in mind, I'll close before getting querulous or scurrilous."

Henry Hinds writes on a letter-head of the Pantepic Petroleum Company. From his letter which we give below it might seem that Hinds was organizing a subsidiary corporation which could be called the Peripatetic. He says: "I have been leading a very uneventful life during the last year, having merely taken an expedition into the jungles of the Magdalena River in Columbia, South America, then happened to be on Wall Street when someone tried to bomb that financial

center out of existence, and am now making the acquaintance of the bandits of Mexico. As with several of our professional comrades, the lure of gold has caused me to forsake the quiet paths of intellectual contemplation and mount the unbroken broncho of commerce. In other words I am looking for petroleum in most any old part of the world."

Pat Henry sends us the following: "I was in the army two years and a half. During the first two years I was an instructor at Officers' Training Schools. I was at the First and Second Training Schools at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and the Third and Fourth at Camp Grant, Ill., and the Central Officers' Training School at Camp Lee, Virginia. In March, 1919, I was ordered to Washington as a member of the General Staff. I was a member of the Construction Demobilization Committee which had charge of the disposal of the camps, cantonments, aviation fields, and other property under the control of the Operations Division of the General Staff. We bought the sites of the National Army camps, sold the construction at the National Guard camps, and did various things towards winding up the camps. After about six months of that work, I became a member of the Board of Contract Adjustment of the War Department. While a member of the General Staff, I was a Major, but shortly after becoming a member of the Board of Contract Adjustment, I received a civilian appointment. Our Board had some very interesting work. At the time of the Armistice, the War Department suspended some 30,000 contracts involving more than \$3,000,000,000. About 3,000 of the claims, all of those involving disputed points of law, came before our Board. Our work was of a judicial nature. Last August, I resigned from the Board and took up the practice of law here in Washington. I am located in the Southern Building, and hope any Rhodes Scholars visiting Washington will look me up. My family consists of a wife and three boys, ages eleven, nine and four. We like living in Washington very much."

From a very brief letter with printed enclosures we gather that the Rev. George Emerson Barnes, is now president of the Rotary Club of Flint, Michigan. The publication, which prints George's picture, declares that "of the clubs in this district none is more true to the high principles of Rotary than the club of Flint. Under the leadership of George Barnes, known in almost every city in the ninth district as Flint's 'President George,' the Rotary Club of Flint has advanced

far in the application of Rotary ethics to the daily activities of Flint members. And so Flint Rotarians are justified in counting themselves fortunate in having a president who personifies the best principles of Rotary and who has carried the word of these principles to almost every other city in the international ninth district."

The Editor begs to add to these notes the information that the secretary of the class of 1904 is rapidly amassing wealth as a result of his successful conduct of the Educational Department of the Keystone View Company. Hamilton's address is still Western Springs, Ill. (a suburb of Chicago), where he runs the School Board and entertains royally such of his friends as find their way to his house.

CLASS OF 1905, CARY R. ALBURN, *Secretary*

The following letter from Mr. Duval brought to the Secretary his first information of the illness and death of a well-beloved member of the class of 1905, Thomas Henry Wade. Those of us who knew Wade at Oxford join with Mr. Duval whole-heartedly in our admiration for the nobility of Wade's character, and we keenly mourn his loss.

"Your postal card to Mr. Thomas Henry Wade, asking for personal news has reached here.

"Mr. Wade died the 3d of November last, at his mother's home, Smith's Station, Alabama, which is six or eight miles from Columbus, Georgia.

"As you may know, from some previous communication, he was an assistant professor in the Department of English at the United States Naval Academy.

"His health, in the course of two or three years, had gradually failed a good deal; and it was with noticeable effort that he finished the work of the academic year ending the last of May. In June he went to visit his mother. For a time he was less well, but by autumn he got so much better that he, and all about him, became highly sanguine of entire recovery. He died after acute illness of three or four days of what appeared to be a stroke of apoplexy.

"As his brother-in-law, and living with him, I knew him in the most intimate way, and it is a great pleasure to me to bear witness to his qualities, which I think were more admirable than one often meets with, and his life was truly a noble one."

Herewith are a number of personal items contributed by members of the class:

Leigh Alexander writes: "This past year has been one of the busiest I have ever put in. Besides my regular college work, my interest in dramatics still retains its hold on me; and in addition to managing the purse strings of our Oberlin Dramatic Association I have directed two departmental plays. One was our annual Latin play in English, which was a greater success than ever before, standing room only, if you please! The other was a really clever metrical translation of Plautus' 'Mostellaria,' by one of our own students, presented in Cleveland at the Cleveland Museum of Art by a cast of Oberlin students, before the Conference of the Classical Association of the Middle West and South. We had a good time, and the audience seemed to also.

"Last summer I spent at my little cottage shack on a rocky island in Georgian Bay, among the Thirty Thousand Islands. We had plenty to do,—black bass fishing, rowing, swimming, and the grandest pine air any one could wish. Incidentally I turned carpenter to the extent of screens for our little front porch, and a small dock for our boat. Also incidentally I prepared a new course for the ensuing year, wrote about four hundred letters, and wrote a goodly portion of a book which I hope to publish in the not too distant future.

"My small son John is a little over two years old now, and is into everything. Harold Soule paid us a short but pleasant visit a few months ago, on his annual tour of the country for D. C. Heath & Co. We wish more of our friends, Rhodes Scholars and others, could do likewise."

Tom Bell from Hotel Marion, Little Rock, Arkansas, writes: "Nothing to write except that I am in Arkansas watching the development of the new oil field at El Dorado."

B. E. Schmitt is spending this academic year abroad. He went first to France in September, going carefully over the battle fields in connection with which he says: "What impressed me most was not the devastation but the extent to which rebuilding had been done and the zeal with which the French were carrying on." He then settled down for the winter in London, reading in the British Museum, preparing for a book on the origins of the war. He plans to revisit the Continent this spring, to attend the Conference of Teachers of History in London in July, and intends to return at the end of the summer.

S. K. Hornbeck is spending this year in China and other parts of the Far East—"not on official business." Here's to the speedy appearance of another noteworthy book on the political situation in the Orient!

E. J. Ford of Pascagoula, Miss., writes: "Nothing of special interest to other Rhodes Scholars occurs to me now, other than that I had the pleasure of seeing Rinaker of Illinois and R. C. Beckett of Mississippi here at court recently. Not many Rhodes Scholars visit this section, being evidently not advised of the charms of our locality, but we hope on proper appreciation in the near future of the advantages of our section, that we may see them more frequently.

"So far as my personal affairs are concerned, I believe that history has already recorded that I was married in 1909 and have two promising boys. For the past four years following my resignation as District Attorney of the Second Judicial District, I have been assiduously practicing law at the present address.

"I had the pleasure last November of seeing Farley and Beckett of Mississippi and Sanders of Virginia at Oxford, Mississippi, on the occasion of the meeting of the Committee of Selection in this state. A few days later, I went to Baton Rouge, being on the Committee of Selection for Louisiana, and saw Huckaby there. It was a real pleasure to mingle with the boys again, and I look forward with pleasurable anticipation to the next meeting of these committees.

"I went to San Francisco in June, and did all I could to make the world safe for the Democrats."

C. H. Foster on October 26, 1920, writes from Vienna: "In May, 1919, I was examined, and in September nominated and commissioned as Consul of Class Seven. I was detailed to the American Mission, Vienna, in October, and after spending about five weeks in Paris and Zurich reached this capital the latter part of December. Here we have often lacked heat and other desirable comforts but we have enjoyed many luxuries such as the opera and travel, and have found it a very rich experience.

"My life is the greatest believable contrast to what it was when I was a scrimping schoolmaster. I have an income that has hitherto been equal to my needs and am in touch with many social and professional opportunities. Every day brings up some novel and interest-

ing problem. At last I am realizing a long-felt ambition, to be engaged in being responsible for what others do rather than in doing things myself. It is exhilarating, though risky; having come no cropper so far, I find it great fun.

"Being in charge of the alien visa work of the Mission, as well as the Consular, I am having an inside look at one of our Government's problems. Any mathematical theorem is simple by comparison. On the one hand is the pressure from the dreadful misery of millions who lack food, clothes, homes, and work. Most of them have friends or relations in America who live comfortably. To enjoy with them heated rooms, white bread, butter, sugar, is a yearning acute and immense, submerging every other principle. To attain this desire quickly, many of them will lie and cheat, and virtually all would bribe if they could. I suppose most of them will reach America finally, importing new dangers into our body politic. This furnishes pressure on the other hand. If these people have principles they are different from those generally believed in among us. They lack a sense of fair play, have no feeling of civic responsibility, and will be actuated only slightly by patriotism or love of the American Constitution. And they will nearly all congregate in large centers and live by trade in one aspect or another. The only feasible remedy I can see is a comprehensive aggressive scheme of Americanization through education and admirable teachers.

"I have just resumed my official duties after a vacation spent in Holland, England, Belgium and Germany (Rhine valley and Bavaria). It was fun for both of us, wife and self, to see the great paintings and cathedrals and public buildings at Nuremberg, Cologne, Amsterdam, The Hague, London, Oxford, Brussels, Antwerp, Frankfort, Munich and Salzburg. I think we acquired a more critical appreciation of beautiful paintings. Mrs. Foster was most keen all the way through, for it was all new to her, especially England, but I think my greatest enjoyment was from meeting old friends such as the Good-years, Sir Henry and Lady Holloway with their children, Sir George and Lady Parkin, the Wylies, the Principal of Brasenose, and others too numerous to mention.

"It was also extremely interesting to travel through Germany at this time on the local trains, as we were sometimes compelled to do, and find out from conversation with the various German people that

we met, how things were in Germany and how Germans thought they were elsewhere. Certain points struck me particularly. The fields seemed to be well supplied with barefooted men and women working till dark; a surprisingly large number of cattle were visible from the trains in Southern Germany; and then the bitterness of all Germans towards France and their aggrieved feeling that more help is not forthcoming from England and America! Most of the people we met were astonished when told that times were also hard in America and that the middle classes had suffered a great reduction in their standard of living.

"Much complaint was made of the terms of peace imposed at Versailles, and the delivery of 2,000,000 tons of coal every month was said to be an impossible hardship for Germany. Yet, so far as we could see, the trains and factories were sufficiently supplied, and in the hotels—in contrast to Vienna—hot water was provided from an early hour in the morning. The great wish of the German people seems to be to know exactly how much damages they have to pay. Another thing that struck us rather amusingly was the general opinion that the German army had never been equalled and that in an opposite direction German diplomacy had never been surpassed. Damning the diplomats of Germany was indulged in with great gusto whenever topics connected with the war were broached. Taking it altogether I would not exchange our rides on the slow trains for passage on the swiftest train de luxe; and the difference in time is considerable; namely, about four hours from Salzburg to Vienna by the express train which runs three times a week, as against sixteen hours by the daily local train we took. The actual speed does not differ so much as the number and length of the stops. Our train halted at every station for twenty minutes to one hour, except at Wels where we had telegraphed ahead for dinner, and there we enjoyed a wait of fifteen minutes, five minutes of which we spent waiting for the soup, and two minutes running for the train.

"I won't give any details of my impressions of Holland except to say that the average person there has the appearance of prosperity more than in any other place in Europe that we have seen. The old famous Dutch breakfast continues with its abundance of cheese, two and three kinds of jam, white bread, butter, and coffee with real milk and sugar. The only unpleasant thing in Holland was the expense of

everything. In traveling from Germany to the tight little kingdom it is easy to make financial mistakes. I could have lunched on the restaurant car while in Germany for thirty-six marks or fifty cents, but we did not happen to be hungry; shortly after crossing the Dutch frontier, however, we became aware of pangs of hunger, and in the same restaurant car, with nothing changed except that the menu and the currency were in Dutch, the price had gone up to six gulden or \$2. It was not a good meal either."

Roy Kenneth Hack on October 16, 1920, writes: "Your appeal landed here when I was in England; however, I've been back at work for some time and have no excuse. The only trouble with Keynes's book is that it understates the economic disruption of Europe: that is the most definite impression I brought back. Here, all is cheerful."

Charles D. Mahaffie writes: "No data. But I expect a trip (one way) west soon. This is kindly arranged by our G. O. P. friends."

Hugh A. Moran writes: "After three years of war work in Russia, I was pretty much worn out and very much out of touch with things in the home land. We took a cottage for four months in Santa Barbara, California, and loafed and enjoyed ourselves. Then this work at Cornell turned up. It was exactly what I had been looking for and we came on here without stopping to parley about trifles. We have been here a year now and it has been one of the best of my life. Our building has been done over during the summer at an expense of \$15,000, and we are opening a coffee house and Varsity Lounge, which we hope will grow into a sort of Oxford Union. I have found a tremendous interest in the Rhodes Scholarships at Cornell and have given information about them to many undergrads,—one of whom I hope may receive the coming appointment from New York State. We have a flourishing British American Society, started by some A. E. F. men who had been for short terms at Oxford and Cambridge,—about 150 members now. I recommend the idea to other old Rhodesians, either for colleges or cities. The Cornell society would be glad to have them affiliate. We have had a number of important men from Britain speak before the club or the University and entertained the Oxford-Cambridge track men who came over this summer."

A Cornell publication has the following to say about Moran: "Our Presbyterian representative, the Rev. Hugh Moran, has charge of the

department of Religious Education. He has already organized more than thirty Bible classes and religious discussion groups for men of the University, meeting in churches, fraternities, and rooming houses, and he leads a normal class for the leaders of more than a dozen such groups for women students. He also is responsible for the work among two hundred foreign students, and assists in the activity of the Student Volunteers for Foreign Missions."

From the data submitted by the Business Manager, *THE AMERICAN OXONIAN* should soon be sent gratis to members of '05. W. W. Thayer writes: "My annals are rather short and simple. You might possibly deem it worthy of note, however, that I have recently been elected treasurer of Union Trust Company and a member of the New Hampshire legislature. The two offices have no connection with each other."

J. Van der Zee says: "During the months of April-December, 1919, I served the state of Iowa as indexer of the new *Compiled Code* prepared by a code commission. Returned to teaching after New Year's and have been continuously at it ever since with the exception of about six weeks last summer. During that time, being only a poor pedagogue who could not afford to take a demoralizing but nevertheless pleasant vacation, I wrote an article reviewing the work of the code commission—this will be published soon.

"Last autumn the University of Iowa promoted me to the position of Associate Professor, thereby increasing my self-respect and annual income by \$900 and otherwise stimulating my interest in the profession. With a roof over the heads of my wife and son John and myself—all but paid for—I am looking forward to June, 1922, as the time to start a journey back to old haunts in Europe."

R. C. Willard, true to form, writes: "I am at the old stand, have acquired no more real estate, given no more hostages to fortune, and have no hopes of the Volstead Act. Saw a fine looking crowd leave for Oxford a month back; they are a great improvement on my day."

The Secretary announces that Cary R. Alburn, Jr., is rapidly approaching the age of two years and in due course expects to qualify for a Rhodes Scholarship; and further says that aside from a recent pilgrimage to Marion to see Ohio's latest President, he has been rather actively engaged in the private practice of the law.

CLASS OF 1907, R. M. SCOON, *Secretary*.

W. O. Ault received his Ph. D. from Yale in 1919 and since that year has been Assistant Professor of History and Chairman of the Department in the College of Liberal Arts, Boston University.

Berkeley Blackman writes as follows: "I left Florida and the ranch on account of my wife's health; she seemed to find the long-continued heat too trying. Naturally I turned back to my old game, and came here to Kent School as a Master in Mathematics, this being my second year. I am also training a Glee Club which I organized last year and which has achieved considerable success, and I have assisted with the football coaching. So far as I am concerned, I fear the delights and inspiration (?) of ivory-drilling can hardly compare with the joys of cattle-punching, but we can't always do just what we would like to do. Our friends here are very congenial and I can readily imagine that I might be much less satisfied. About the only event worthy of special chronicle was the arrival on last Thanksgiving of Florence Claire—our second."

A. S. Chenoweth says: "My work continues to interest me very much and the salary has advanced to a point where I can almost live through the summer months without borrowing money. . . . I had a very pleasant visit with Strickler last spring in Baltimore. You probably know that he has forsaken teaching in order to acquire great riches in the coal business. I have moved to Somers Point, a tiny village some twelve miles from Atlantic City. My family, including the most recent addition—one Joe—enjoys life in the country and I have grown accustomed to the forty-minute trolley ride."

John Custer is with the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company at Akron. "I am helping to run Goodyear's educational activities, being in charge of the work in economics and business science in general. We have a splendid \$2,500,000 building, which, in addition to classrooms and laboratories, contains a big auditorium, community rooms for both men and women, pool room and bowling alleys, and a huge gymnasium. When I came here last year at the height of business prosperity, we had over 3,000 students and very ambitious plans along the line of industrial education. But the difficulty about this sort of thing is that it has to suffer when business suffers. We got 'retrenched'

along with other departments of the factory, but nevertheless are still operating on a small scale. A little boy came to our house last May, so I now have good prospects of being a grandfather and am taking a sudden interest in the proper functioning of our public school system. I sat in Sam Rinaker's thick-carpeted law office in Chicago the other day. He is the same Sam, with his growling bass voice made even basser by much arguing before sleepy jurors."

Clarence Haring is still teaching history at Yale. "But," he says, "the exaltation produced by a journey through South America two years ago almost drove me to abandon the teaching profession. Whether in my declining years I have enough punch left to get out is another question."

From George Hurley: "Early this year I was elected Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, a position which will involve me in considerable work between now and November, 1922. I have begun a series of ten lectures in the Extension Courses given by Brown University. The lectures are on selected topics, which for convenience are grouped under the heading 'Business Law.' . . . We should have reunions in New York *at least* every five years."

A. P. James is Acting Head of the Department of History in the University of Pittsburgh. "The Department has a staff of only five and an enrollment of more than six hundred; hence you can appreciate the extent of my labors. I teach fifteen hours in addition to some extension work. Plans for the future are indefinite and in the meantime I am straddling two fields—modern European and American history, which is difficult and unsatisfactory. Probably things will be improved next year. The heir apparent, now sixteen months old, furnishes considerable entertainment and more joy in our little household."

Sam Rinaker writes: "Most of my time is devoted to the preparation and trial of law suits, which interests me more than other law work. Two years ago I was a candidate for delegate to the Illinois Constitutional Convention and was defeated by a few votes. Although disappointed at the time, I have since had occasion to rejoice over my defeat, for the Convention met for a year without agreeing on a constitution and has now adjourned *sine die*. Since that time the complete ascendancy of the Thompson machine here has helped me to

concentrate on the law. It looks as if it would take a Democratic landslide to change our city administration and no such landslide seems very imminent."

"Monty" Thomas is in New York—"still in the sugar business. A few more years like the last one, however, and Bud Hull and I will either be singing in the street or riding around in Rolls-Royces. . . . I wish the OXONIAN might be expanded to include news of our old Canadian friends. All of us had good friends from across the border, in whose fortunes we shall always have an interest." [Hear! Hear!—Ed.]

Ben Tomlinson, also in New York, gives no news about himself, but is "pleased to know that the OXONIAN is to have some personal news. It has always seemed to me that one of the functions of the magazine should be to keep us all in touch with one another."

E. F. Warrington says: "A little knowledge of the *actio de pauperie* of Roman law, which I gleaned at Oxford under the guidance of Professor Goudy, I used to considerable advantage a few weeks ago in urging one of our Supreme Court judges to set aside a verdict of \$15,000 which a jury had rendered in favor of an Irish maid who sustained severe facial disfigurement as the result of being thrown off a bicycle onto a gravel roadway by a dog owned by my client and claimed to be of a ferocious disposition. Thus it may be said that Oxford's intensive training in Roman Law has prevented a good sum of American money from going back to Ireland to swell the coffers of the Sinn Feiners, in spite of the progressive tendencies and generosity of American juries."

The Secretary wishes to claim credit for one of the most remarkable feats consummated within the past ten years—he has succeeded in goading "Spiro" Woodrow into epistolary activity, with the following result: "I have been intending for some time to write to either you or D. G. Herring, requesting information about your respective welfares since the 18th Amendment went into effect. It occurred to me to write to you when I first received news of your marriage (N. B.—The date of this accident was November 23, 1915) but I never got myself down to the task. I suppose I must be a 'bum' correspondent. This time I will forbear to put all the questions to you that are suggesting themselves to me and I will also dwell rather lightly upon my

activities (you see it would not do to reveal my moonshine operations to any prohibition agent who might see this), in the hope that you may get over to Nashville April 2 to the Reunion. Of course, Nashville is a little far away, but I wish you would make an effort to come yourself, bringing your wife, of course, and not only come yourself but prevail upon other Rhodes Scholars in your vicinity to attend the Reunion."

"Judge" McLane writes: "I came back here to Manchester in March, 1919, after a year in Washington spent on labor problems affecting contracts of the Quartermaster Corps, and began again to practice law. Our second son was born in March, 1919; the first is now five years old. I have kept somewhat in touch with labor problems, mostly through a connection as a referee in the Cleveland agreement between the manufacturers and workers in the garment industry. Here at home I have undertaken a good deal of responsibility in various extra-legal ways; I am serving as trustee of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.; treasurer of the State Children's Aid Society; trustee of a local hospital; Y. M. C. A. director; vestryman of Grace Church; and I have backed several unsuccessful candidates for political office. If the Merion should be sailing from Philadelphia at \$42.50 p. p. in the summer of 1922, as it did fifteen years before, I should take my wife and spend a few weeks in Oxford. I rather expect to do it anyway."

The Secretary has been leading the theoretical life and merely wishes to repudiate "Spiro's" implication that the passage of the 18th Amendment made any difference in his life at all. We have had several Oxford dons in Princeton during the past year, among them Ernest Barker of New College and Professor D. G. Hogarth, Keeper of the Ashmolean. There is great interest in the Rhodes Scholarships, Oxford and English Universities in general among the undergraduates here; I regret to say that some have had the bad taste to become "Tabs," though owing to the congestion in Oxford, we have had great difficulty in placing men who were not Rhodes Scholars. "Heff" Herring is reported to be in Southern Pines (address: presumably the Golf Club) and to be engaged partially in literary pursuits. An unsuccessful attempt was made to get him to describe his visit to Oxford last summer with the Princeton Track Team; perhaps it will come later.

CLASS OF 1908, C. W. DAVID, *Secretary*

In response to the very pointed inquiries which were sent around by the Secretary some weeks ago the following replies have been elicited.

H. G. Cochran, who is very comfortably settled in his own law office in the Bank of Commerce Building, Norfolk, Va., has no news to report except that he is very busy; but he hastens to declare that he is guilty of none of the crimes which were mentioned as possibilities, if not probabilities, in the Secretary's letter.

F. E. Holman is immersed in the trial of an important case in Salt Lake City, and pleads that fact as an excuse for his not sending us news for publication.

A. B. Meservy reports that he is still married, and has a small daughter and a small son, nearing six and four years old respectively and able to make fair progress across country on skis. He is still Assistant Professor of Physics in Dartmouth, and is doing the X-ray work for the local hospital as a side line. He has published nothing except letters to newspapers of late—he does not mention the purpose of his propaganda—but he still aspires to publish something of larger proportions before he grows old.

F. D. Metzger writes from his law office in Tacoma, Washington: "I have neither been promoted to a good job, unless you can call being temporary president of a National Bank, without salary, for three days, a promotion; nor have I been fired from a bad one, unless you can call my losing out in the presidency aforesaid and a relegation to a position on the Board of Trustees, being so fired. The money I have made in the law business is not startling, and my dabbling in stocks and real estate does not show any very considerable profit.

"For the last ten days I have been quite busy staging a starvation banquet for the benefit of the Hoover European Relief Fund, along the lines of the big banquet which was held in New York presided over by Hoover and General Pershing; but we did not charge \$1,000 per plate and did not make any two million dollars, although I think that our percentage of return on the price charged will be just about the same as that realized in New York. [The Secretary has not heard that any of the men of our year attended the New York starvation

banquet at \$1,000 a plate. Will not those who were there write to say so.]

"A little group of Rhodes men at the University of Washington and in this vicinity had dinner together at the North Old Inn in Seattle some time ago. . . . We planned another one on the eighth of January, but for some reason it was adjourned and has not been revived."

T. J. Mosley sends the following from Washington, D. C.: "Married Frances Slemons at Ridgetop (near Nashville), Tenn., on October 15, 1919. Frances, Jr., born November 2, 1920, bringing about a second calamity on that day. [The Secretary is puzzled to know why the new father is so pessimistic.] No promotions or honors for the past year or so—however, I am still manfully clinging to my post as Technical Aid, Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department. Have edited for the press a history of the Bureau of Yards and Docks during the war period. Hope to see this in print ere long."

J. M. D. Olmsted writes: "After Harvard decided to bestow upon me the degree of Ph. D., I taught for six months at the College of Medicine of the University of Illinois in Chicago, spent the summer at the Hopkins Marine Station of Leland Stanford University at Pacific Grove, Cal., and then came here (University of Toronto) as Assistant Professor of Physiology. The Canadians have graciously overlooked my true nationality, and consider me quite English, which is, perhaps, the reason I have been so well received. On the staff here there are some twenty-five old Oxonians, and as we see a great deal of each other at the Faculty Union, I feel my youth renewed and imagine myself back at Oxford."

A. G. Reid has maintained a stern silence, but one of his friends has informed the Secretary that he was blessed with a daughter on January 19, 1921. The name of the young lady has not yet reached us.

J. H. Sinclair reports that he accepted a position at Smith College last September and that he is quite happy there. He does not state exactly what the position is, but writes from the Department of Philosophy and Psychology. Late demobilization prevented him from teaching last year. He says: "You will probably be interested to know that Schellens, Bryant (Georgia) and myself were together for some

months after the armistice. I was sent to Berlin in February, 1919, for duty with the Inter-Allied Commission. The first man I ran into when I reached the Adlon was Schellens, who was acting as one of General Harries' aides. We had some very interesting times together in Berlin until the Mission broke up in September.

"I was in Oxford in October, 1919. Life is not the same now as it was when we were there. I was very much interested in seeing the place again, and the servants at my college, as well as the dons, knew me. I enjoyed seeing them again."

C. A. Spaulding was honored last spring by his *alma mater*, Occidental College, with the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He has now left Pasadena to become the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Santa Barbara. He extends a cordial invitation to all traveling Rhodesters to call upon him; and announces that he has had the pleasure of presenting the new plan of the Rhodes Trustees to several of the colleges in the south.

W. T. Stockton begins the new installment of his personal history with his return from the war. He says: "I returned safely to this country, secured my discharge from the United States Army at Camp Dix, New Jersey, and on March 1, 1919, arrived in Atlanta, Georgia, where my little family was living. My wife, baby, and myself got down to Jacksonville about the first of May, and I got back into the harness as a lawyer once more by the first of July. Have been working very hard ever since.

"The American Legion has attracted a good deal of my attention, and now I am acting Vice Post Commander of the Edward DeSausure Post. Being a lawyer I am also intensely interested in our little Bar Association and at the last annual meeting was elected president. This gives me many duties and takes up many of my office hours. The University Club also honored me with the presidency, and I have another real job in that direction.

"I have not forgotten my Rhodes Scholarship work and am acting as secretary of the Florida committee. I am arranging now to give several lectures with the aid of Aydelotte's lantern slides, and I hope I will get up a good deal of enthusiasm before I get through.

"But all these things are of small moment compared to the big pleasures and duties at home. My wife and myself are busy all the time training our little two-year-old son to be captain of the football

team at Princeton, 1939, and then to go to Oxford as a Rhodes Scholar from Florida; and for the information of all who do not know it, I want to say here and now that the young man is head and shoulders above all possible competitors."

C. A. Wilson sends the following j. b. (juicy bit): "Dr. and Mrs. George H. Janes, of Westfield, Mass., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Doris, to Carroll A. Wilson."

The Secretary is still Associate Professor of European History in Byrn Mawr College, and reasonably contented, but always open to better offers. Last October his *Robert Curthose, Duke of Normandy*, was published by the Harvard University Press.

CLASS OF 1911, T. MEANS, *Secretary*

Lost Sheep:

Davis, V. (Missouri and Exeter).

Gilson, Van W. West Virginia and Queens).

Karsten, K. G. (New Mexico and Hertford).

N. B.—The Secretary intends to locate these men in the immediate future. Any clue will be greatly appreciated.

With this resumption of the personal gossip column a sincere plea is sent out from the Secretariat (now located at 56 Federal Street, Brunswick, Maine) for prompt co-operation. The value of these exchanges depends on the contributors alone.

Donaldson writes in from Cedar Falls, Iowa, that, on leaving the Army "Y" in 1919, he became Industrial Secretary of the Peace "Y. M. C. A." at Gary, Indiana. He helped organize a Cosmopolitan Council of thirty nationalities in the Steel Camp. He served as Educational Adviser and Branch Secretary of the Down-Town Hut. In the summer of 1920 he worked in the Army Schools at Camp Grant and later accepted his present position as Professor of Economics at the Iowa State T. C. Mac informs us that Gerlough has set himself up as the Socrates of San Diego—whatever that may mean! These classical allusions!

Greene writes from Cambridge that "after three years of teaching at Groton School" he has "returned to Harvard as Instructor in Greek

and Latin." His "work consists of courses of the kind usual in American colleges, and will next year include also the supervision and constant advising of the undergraduates who are concentrating in classics. Though the word 'tutor' is avoided, the relation may approximate, so far as seems advisable under local conditions, that of an Oxford tutor." The arrival is reported of Herbert Thomas, aged two and a half, and Margaret, aged one.

Hudson writes from 12 Barnes Road, Newton, Mass. (attention, creditors!), that he is teaching classics and history in a private day school and wants to get in touch again with the "R. S." world. On being recalled from "Y. M. C. A." activity in the *Zone des Armees* he fought in the musical corps, at our Uncle's suggestion, in some local home guard unit, discovered his wife—Rev. Carl Swartz, attending to the technical details thereof—and now is joint-owner of an apartment and a young lady named Elizabeth. The honorable Secretary acknowledges publicly that the only time he has seen Hudson since Hudson paid for a swell dinner at one of the cafes on the Boulevard back in 1917, he dropped in at 12 Barnes road recently, with wife, and slapped the other cheek also. There are advantages in being class secretary.

Kern, whom the honorable Secretary has had the pleasure of seeing several times since he (Kern) was demobbed in May, 1919, is still Colonel Roger's general factotum, but prefers the title of secretary. Swartz's subtle (*sic*) influence is evidently at work, for Kern avers that "Charlie is now out on a still hunt to secure me a mate. He'll have to spear her and chain her down—for I'll be hanged if I'll go through the bother of a courtship." Which makes us who know Edward reminisce on hearing such "business as usual" slogans.

Means tells me that he was demobbed on the 3rd of July, 1919, and understood fully why the 4th is what it is. After a summer of slacking he was married on the 6th of September to one Bertha Betsy Blake, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. F. W. Blake of Alpena, Michigan. For sixteen months he was Athletic Director and one of the tutors of the Roxbury Tutoring School, Cheshire, Connecticut, fifteen miles north of New Haven. Commuting was in vogue but not in favor. On the departure of Paul Nixon (Connecticut and Balliol), Dean of Bowdoin College, and Assistant Professor of Classics, Means accepted the position for the current semester, as Assistant Professor of Classics, and here we are! He wishes me to extend his sympathy and congratula-

tions to his loving classmates for their temporary bereavement and his re-installation on the W. K. wool-sack. Poor Johnners, he did his best!

Osborne with lucid brevity informs us that he is "a hard-working English Professor and golf-dub, and that's absolutely all there is to it."

Russell has willed me all his classical library. Obviously B. N. C. and N. Y. reduced to zero any latent literary appreciation. His friends will be pleased to know that he is sleek and prosperous and glad to take friends out to lunch—such as it is. We all look to see his name on the law firm's official stationery—some day.

Shipley still writes the "From—To" kind of letter and naturally so. His biographical sketch reads as follows:

1916—Medical student.

1917—M. D. degree, St. Louis University Medical School.

Commissioned M. C. regular navy.

Met the future Mrs. Shipley.

1918—(Lacuna!)

1919—Specialized in eye, ear, nose and throat.

1920—January 31st, married Miss Annie MacAlbertson of Portsmouth, Virginia (wish I had done it sooner!).

1921—In charge of eye, ear, nose and throat work at United States Naval Hospital and Naval Training Station, Newport, Rhode Island.

Swartz wishes to advertise that he has "thrust two fellow classmates into the state of connubial bliss—Tub Russell and Hendrick Hudson. My satisfied patrons are my best advertisement!" Since leaving the Army Camps, he has been Pastor of the Woodlawn Heights Presbyterian Church in New York City. (Just this side of Canada going north from the G. C.) He is also studying at Union Theological Seminary for the degree of "S. T. M." (He leaves the mystery unsolved.) He is engaged to a young lady by the name of Ruth Fowler, and they expect to be married in the near future.

Whitcomb sent a delightfully newsy tome by freight (prepaid). With him everything seems to be on the crest of the wave. Of his two phenomenal children, the boy seems to be an expert all-round athlete, a litterateur, a financier (*aetat* five and one-half), whereas the girl (*aetat* two) seems already to have acquired the feminine faculty for

conversation and looking beautiful. Our regard for Mrs. Whitcomb, which has always been of the highest, increases. As for Whit himself, he keeps the same mind in the same body, by playing Rugby for Richmond and attending the local cinema of which he is part owner. And "freers" at the movies is no inconsequential matter these days.

CLASS OF 1913, PRESTON LOCKWOOD, *Secretary*

The Class of 1913 has not yet recovered from the scattering influences of the war. The Secretary's mail still contains some foreign stamps and no two American postmarks are the same.

F. D. Stephens (California and St. Johns) writes from Constantinople. His previous address alternated between Vienna and Belgrade. He is with the P. N. Gray Export Co., 8 Bridge St., New York City.

P. C. Galpin (Yale and Balliol) is an executive at the Headquarters of the American Relief Administration, 42 Broadway, New York City. He is also the proud father of a daughter, Anne Perrin Galpin, and, like all good New Yorkers with families, he commutes. His home address is Pelham, N. Y.

Another thirteener who can be congratulated as a parent is L. A. Post (Pennsylvania and New College) and now an Instructor in Classics at Haverford. On October 4, 1919, he was married to Miss Grace Likely of Dundee, Scotland, and on November 4, 1920, a son, Robert Likely Post, was born. "We hope to have a house on the campus next year and then we shall be ready to entertain our friends," is the way Post's letter concluded.

F. H. Gailor (Tennessee and New College) was elected last year, after an exciting campaign which got prominently into the papers, to the Tennessee legislature as a representative of Shelby County. At the opening of the 1921 session he was made chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Gailor, it will be remembered, served first in the British and later in the American army, winding up at the Peace Conference. Since his discharge from the army he has been practising law in Memphis, Tenn.

C. E. Snow (New Hampshire and Magdalen) writes that after taking his LL. B. at the Harvard Law School and serving through the

war as a lieutenant in the Field Artillery and a captain in the A. G. D., he has been practising law in his father's firm, in Rochester, N. H. "I am not married" is the sentence with which he ends his last letter.

George Van Santvoord (Connecticut and Oriel) is teaching in the English department at Yale. Last year the New York newspapers had an account of his coaching the Yale crew from an airplane. After taking his degree at Oxford, Van Santvoord was a master at Winchester for a year.

T. C. Durham (Virginia and Christ Church) went to London, England, last September for an indefinite business visit. Shortly afterwards his engagement to Miss Mary Harmsworth, daughter of Sir Leicester Harmsworth and niece of Lord Northcliffe, was announced. His American address is c/o Mr. W. E. Durham, 108 N. 9th St., Richmond, Va.

Arthur B. Doe (Wisconsin and Balliol) writes from Milwaukee, where he is practising law with the firm of Quarles, Spence and Quarles. "My job," he says, "is largely trial work. For the rest I am still single with no prospects."

R. V. Merrill (Illinois and Balliol) expects to receive his Ph. D. in Romance Languages at the University of Chicago this June. Since leaving Oxford he seems to have alternated between graduate work at the University of Chicago and teaching in the University of Minnesota. "Matrimony improbable," is his own answer to an ever-interesting question.

G. B. Noble (Washington and Worcester) is at Columbia University, working toward a Ph. D. in International Law. Noble was wounded in France and received the D. S. C. After the Armistice he was attached to the Peace Conference in Paris, and he recently published in the *New Republic* an article on the Paris press. Some of the members of the class may not know that Noble just before going overseas married Miss Matilda Thomas of Roanoke, Va. His present address is 13 West 183d St., New York City.

Lawrence H. Riggs is only now recovering from a severe railway accident last year. His account of it, written from the hospital, is as follows:

"I was returning from our State Fair, where we exhibited some cattle, when the accident occurred. It was early in the morning and there was a heavy fog. Our train was moving very slowly and the other train ran into us from behind. At the time I was standing in the center of the car. As soon as the engineer behind us saw the danger, he set his brakes causing his engine to jump the tracks and strike the car I was in. Otherwise I would have been right in its path. As it was I was very fortunate in not being more seriously hurt.

"The result of the accident was both legs broken, the left one in one place just below the knee and the right one in two places (both bones broken each time) between the knee and ankle besides two minor breaks in the toes. After five weeks it was found necessary to perform an operation in order to set the lower break properly. I am just about over the immediate effects of that now, and it remains to have patience."

F. L. Patton (Ohio and Pembroke) is an Associate Professor of Economics at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y. He also gives weekly lectures on economics to the Utica Chapter of the American Banker's Institute and to the Central Federated Union of Utica. "This work," he writes, "is keeping me quite busy but I have time to enjoy a palatial twenty-room country residence to which for six months I have fallen joint heir with two other professors."

Arnold Whitridge (Yale and Balliol) is doing graduate work in English at Columbia University with a view to taking a Ph. D. degree.

Tracy Kittridge (University of California and Exeter) is a Red Cross executive in Europe.

H. V. Bruchholz (Minnesota and Hertford) is engaged in the practice of law at Minneapolis, Minn. On January 11, 1921, he was elected Secretary of the Minneapolis Trust Company.

R. H. Simpson has returned from the Baltic Provinces, with a good record as representative of the A. R. A., and a French bride, and is now teaching English at the Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind.

The Secretary hopes that all members of the Class of 1913, who have not communicated with him, will do so before May 15th. c/o Dr. D. A. Dobie, 545 West 111th St., New York City.

CLASS OF 1914, C. R. CLASON, *Secretary*.

Castle wrote in a letter to Rypins that he took his degree in Oxford in June, 1920. Since then, he has sold motor cars in Spain, but of late has been connected with the Consulate at Vigo, preparing to take an examination for entry into the Consular service. As Castle was stationed at Vigo in 1917-1918, he has become familiar with that part of Spain and claims to like it. It is difficult to see, however, how Castle can be of much benefit to Rhodes Scholars if he persists in remaining in such an out-of-the-way place. Perhaps he will reach Switzerland sooner or later and be in a position to cash a few checks for unfortunate students.

Boyd reports that after specializing in Greek at Pennsylvania and in music at Oxford, he is now teaching English for the second year at the University of Pennsylvania. On the side, he is organist at the Princeton Presbyterian Church.

Branscomb has joined the exclusive clubs in Dallas, Texas, and is contemplating the purchase of an automobile. If he gets one, he will undoubtedly be the first one of our class to be able to own such a contrivance. The most important event of his young life occurred during the year when he made a flying trip through New England. Next fall he is to be a full professor at the Southern Methodist University. As he is learning to play golf, you may expect at any moment to hear that the University has severed connections with him.

Since leaving the army in October, 1919, Cook has been active in politics and supported Hoover in his Californian campaign. He is Commander of the Post of the American Legion, Turlock, California, where he is practising law. Cook reports that he has filed his first case in the Supreme Court of California and that his two years old son opposes prohibition.

Eagleton spent most of his letter in boosting Worcester College on its scholastic record as shown by the statistics. He has bought a lot and erected a garage on it, in which, apparently, Branscomb is to keep his new automobile. Eagleton is still married and is thinking of building a house. It would appear that he is to be a fixture in Texas.

Flint was married on July 3, 1920, to Miss Dorothea C. Paradise, sister of Scott Paradise. At the wedding Scott gave away the bride.

Flint has been connected with St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., since the fall of 1919.

Shero is Hoffman Professor of Greek at St. Stephen's College, at Annandale-on-Hudson, New York. The college is located a considerable distance from New York City, but apparently is happily situated. Shero has established one record as he is the proud father of twin daughters, born in September, 1920. This gives him three children and a commanding position in the family race.

Hilley has reached the top rung of the ladder the quickest of any man of whom I have heard. At the present time he is holding forth as acting president at the Atlantic Christian College, Wilson, N. C. Besides this remarkable achievement he is also father of a year-old daughter. Like lots of the others, he writes briefly; maintains that he is busy, but he is the only one who has answered my appeal on the back of my stationery. I wish all of our year had done the same thing, for less than half have made any reply at all. In the future I believe that it would be a good scheme for each man to write on the back of his notice, immediately upon receipt of the same.

Gentry is about to open a law office at 806 Hoffman Building, Houston, Texas. We will all join in extending our sympathy to him upon the death of his mother. At the same time we will wish him the best of luck in his new venture, and send him our oil stocks in Texas to look after.

Jackson wrote from 75 Chester St., Allston, Mass., where he is studying along the lines he was pursuing at Oxford. His military career ended at Fort Monroe shortly after the Armistice. After an attack of the "flu," while at his home, he was forced to give up the resumption of his studies at Oxford by the death of his father. He is one of the fortunate ones to have a full year at Oxford after the War was over.

Mow is still at the Bethany Bible School, Chicago, Ill. He is to be married this month to Miss Anna Beahm of Virginia, a graduate of Manchester College, Indiana, in 1918. Both are on the faculty of the Bethany Bible School and are to take degrees in Divinity in June.

Glenn is well located at Chester, S. C., in the practise of law. Among other things, he is a member of the South Carolina Legislature

and apparently is taking an active part in politics. He is planning to go to Nashville to a meeting of the Southern Rhodes men and hopes to get in touch with more Rhodes Scholars.

Rypins has been on the faculty of the University of Minnesota since February, 1919. In addition to his University work, he has been preparing a book for publication in England and has written several articles in connection with his academic work. Last August he married Miss Rhoda Kellog of Minneapolis, a graduate of the University of Minnesota, and spent his honeymoon camping in the Northern Minnesota woods.

Gray is at present connected with the English Department of Reed College, Portland, Oregon. In December, 1919, he married Miss Lenore McGregor of Astoria, Oregon. Next fall he is coming East in order to get into advanced civilization again. I assume from his letter that he is coming to Massachusetts in order to be in the center of it. He seems to desire to learn a little tennis on the side.

Nelson is living in Brooklyn, which he compares to North Dakota, but claims that it has some charms of its own, which he fails to mention. I have spent a few days in that city myself and it is easy to imagine why they are omitted from his letter. Nelson is still a bachelor and engaged in the banking business with the Guaranty Trust Co. The saddest thing in his letter, however, is that he claims to have been in Springfield twice during the winter and was unable to get in touch with the Secretary. My telephone number is now printed in the local directory and I hope that he tries a third time. The same invitation is extended to all other Rhodes Scholars who pass through the city. Nelson has been more fortunate in seeing other Rhodes Scholars than most of us, and apparently is in the heart of things in the big city.

Hubbell took the opportunity to advertise Savannah, Georgia, in his reply to my letter by sending me a postcard containing several pictures of the city. He is teaching American History and Elementary Economics in the high school and is head of the History Department. Last year he obtained the B. A. and M. A. at Oxford and has had no time to get married. His pictures of Savannah are very attractive and I wish to offer public thanks for this improvement of my library. I also need a few things for the top of my desk and trust that they will appear before the next issue of the OXONIAN.

Rogers is studying steel and concrete designing in preparation for development along building lines in Arizona. Bill gave up the practice of law on March 16, 1920, being the first of the Scholars of our year to show good judgment in this matter. He has attended the University of Arizona since that time and claims to have obtained a terrific increase in salary in the course of three and one-half months. Bill seems to be one of the financial successes of our year.

Bill Sullivan is a statesman; in the recent campaign he obtained the nomination for mayor of Fall River, Mass., where he is practising law. He was unfortunate in being defeated by about 1,500 votes out of a total of 30,000 cast. This is Bill's first venture into politics, and as he has been absent from Fall River for a considerable number of years lately, it would appear that he is fast getting onto his feet and should be heard from shortly. He is still single and is, therefore, able to practise law.

Thomas is an agronomist at the Agricultural Experiment Station of the Utah Agricultural College. He is concerned with soil and soil alkali problems. This is a field concerning which most of us have only vague notions. Apparently Thomas is making soap; since that is the only thing I know of that contains alkali and is used in connection with soil. Everything seems to be going fine with Thomas and we hope that his prosperity will continue.

Weber terminated his career in Maine at the end of June, 1920, and after spending the summer at a boys' camp in New Hampshire, returned to Maryland, where he began work in the English Department of the Naval Academy. As nearly as I can determine, he is engaged in planning a honeymoon and the best wishes of his friends are now in order.

Werlein is assistant minister of Grace Episcopal Church of Ruthersford, New Jersey, where he has been stationed for nearly a year. Werlein is only seven miles from New York and as he is a bachelor, he is able to keep in touch with the big events in the Metropolis. Presumably he is still singing the same old song that made him so popular in Edinburgh.

Bowden's letter came back unclaimed from St. Louis, Mo., and Salt Lake City, Utah. Will someone kindly send me his proper address?

Fite reported that he had a wonderful time back at Christ Church last year, where he completed his scholarship. Since returning to the University of Wisconsin, he has been preparing a thesis for his Ph. D. degree. The title is "A Critical Study of Manuscript S. of the Epic Poem Godefroi de Bouillon." Fite reports that Wilson and he have managed to lead a mild form of Oxford life in Madison by visiting teas and associating with that class of people who give teas in America. During the summer, he expects to give courses at the summer session at the University, but in August will go to California to visit his parents.

Clason is practising law in Springfield in partnership with Archer R. Simpson, a Yale graduate. As Secretary of the class, he would appreciate more answers from the notices which he sends out. Regardless of whether or not you have replied to his epistles, he extends a hearty greeting to our Rhodes Scholars to call upon him.

Stockton has had the most wonderful experience of any of the men of our year. At the present time, he is at his home in Jacksonville, Florida, assisting his father. Lately he has been helping the State Committee to raise its quota of the \$33,000,000 Mr. Hoover requires to continue his work in Europe. During the war, Stockton was a lieutenant in the Navy and began work as an aide of Admiral Sims. In his book, *Victory at Sea*, Admiral Sims states, "Lieutenant Stockton performed the arduous duties of Chief Business Manager or executive officer of headquarters in a most efficient manner." Among other things, he looked out for all American mail for our naval forces in Europe. On March 27, 1919, Admiral Sims wrote him a personal letter commending him for his work.

With relief from active naval duty, Stockton went to Paris and was appointed to the Child Feeding Mission to Austria. He reached Vienna May 8th, and on June 4th was made chief of the whole great enterprise of feeding and clothing all the children of Austria. Stockton had considerable trouble at first in obtaining the supplies, but apparently his work with the Commission for Relief in Belgium had made him efficient along this line, for he seems to have gotten his food through without loss. I believe Stockton lived in a palace and associated with royalty. His services were so highly regarded by the Austrian Government that he was asked by the officials to remain in Austria, to continue the good work he had started. His father has

since been requested to permit him to return. The number of lives saved by this Rhodes Scholar undoubtedly reaches into the thousands and I feel sure that every member of our year is particularly proud because of his achievements.

March is happily located in Springfield with the secretary. Until recently, he was connected with the Chicopee National Bank in its Foreign Department. The Secretary has had the pleasure of spending many happy hours with March and together they extend the hospitality of Springfield to all Rhodes Scholars.

Dr. Penfield and family are now located in London, where he has been fortunate in obtaining a Fellowship. He is spending about half of his time on research work and half on clinical work in the National Hospital for Paralyzed and Epileptic. The only man of our class whom he has seen is Mayo, who is up at Oxford now. Mayo is growing a bit heavy, but has lost none of his southern ease of manner according to reports. Dr. Penfield also writes that Lytle, with his wife and two babies, is to take up residence in Oxford shortly. He also mentions that Miss Crocker's teas are as pleasant and indispensable as ever. In June, Dr. Penfield is to return to Detroit, where his address will be at the Henry Ford Hospital.

REVIEWS

Robert Curthose, Duke of Normandy, by CHARLES WENDELL DAVID, Assistant Professor of European History in Bryn Mawr College. Harvard University Press 1920. Harvard Historical Studies, Vol. XXV.

William the Conqueror had three sons, of whom the two younger succeeded to his throne in England, and the eldest, Robert (called Curthose), though early appointed his heir, succeeded to merely the Norman dukedom.

How the eldest, who would naturally be greatest, became the least and most unsuccessful of the three, is one of the tragedies of Anglo-Norman history. Too early accustomed to high position without responsibility, and led into debauchery by the younger members of his father's court, Robert lost the throne of England through quarrels with his father, failed to regain it after two attempts, and finally lost even his dukedom. He spent the last twenty-eight years of his long life as the prisoner of his brother Henry of England; only a very few moments of those eighty years had been glorious, as when, for example, at the battle of Ascalon, during the first Crusade, he had captured the Saracen standard with his own hands.

The story of this "sleepy duke" (as Odericus Vitalis calls him) is told by Dr. David with care, and with a full assemblage of all pertinent material. More has been written about Robert Curthose by way of untrustworthy legend than by way of credible history. Though he touches on the legendary material, Dr. David has taken care, primarily, to gather and narrate from the sources what there are actually extant of historical facts, and to combine them in a narrative. The result is a volume not only important to the student of Normandy, but interesting to the student of England in its presentation of an alien view of two English kings.

E. P. CHASE.

Henrik Ibsen's *Terje Viken*, edited by MARIE MICHELET and GUY RICHARD VOWLES, Minneapolis, Minn. The Free Church Book Concern. 1920.

Dean Vowles of Fargo College (North Dakota and St. John's, '07) has been instrumental in adding another work to the meagre list

available to those who desire Norwegian texts edited for use in our high schools and colleges. He has formerly published an excellent edition of one of the best known of Bjornson's peasant stories. Now, in collaboration with Miss Michelet, he has prepared a very usable and attractive edition of Ibsen's one well-known ballad. *Terje Viken* is a poem of only about four hundred lines, but it is a poem that both on account of its intrinsic merits and the high regard in which it is held in Norway, deserves to be studied carefully by all interested in the literature of that country. Furthermore an acquaintance with it will be of great value to those that so far know Ibsen only as a dramatist. The present edition contains besides the text, a valuable introduction, helpful notes, and a vocabulary.

J. A. O. LARSEN.

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RHODES SCHOLARS

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INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITIES: THE TESTED REMEDY FOR WAR AND THE H. C. L.

RALPH H. BEVAN, '04, RHODE ISLAND AND WORCESTER.

According to the radicals, unfair distribution, leaving an insufficient share for the masses, is to blame for high costs of living. The fallacy of this popular notion, however, is exposed in Professor Henry B. Gardner's Presidential Address to the American Economic Association ("American Economic Review" for March 1920). According to the consensus of modern economists, as thus ably represented and defended, the difficulty which the majority experience in obtaining the necessities to worth while living, arises less from undue accumulation by the rich, than from an inadequate supply, of life's necessities. The scientific surgery for the H. C. L. is international and intranational cooperation for the greatest conservation and production of wealth. And the tested remedy both for war and the high costs of living is a national and class equivalent for those institutions which for centuries have proved most successful in stimulating harmonious effort among individuals. Such an expedient for the development of national and class moral wisdom and sentiment—for the formation of strong friendships among all nations and classes—that will bring about the liveliest world-wide cooperation to conserve and produce wealth.

Moral insight or enlightened self-interest is the substance of that public sentiment which has so long been the real keeper of the peace among individuals. It is not the machinery of the law—only a means—but the public sentiment on which the police depend for their authority, which has practically abolished open conflict within nations. Secret war between peoples is impossible. An international counterpart, therefore, for that moral insight or public sentiment which has ended violent friction among individuals, is the tried insurance of world peace. And a national and class equivalent, not only for that moral wisdom which prevents quarreling, but for that more potent moral sentiment, magnanimity, or affection which unites relatives and friends in harmonious effort and often has impelled cooperative sacri-

fice even to the extent of life itself—such national and class generosity is the tested guarantee, not only of peace, but of the eagerest international and inter-class cooperation to attain the lowest cost of living.

An outline of those agencies which have most effectively created moral sentiment and cooperation among individuals may now be given. That will emphasize the essentials and tested value of the international equivalent which is the best insurance of peace and of the lowest cost of living. Apart from the hard school of experience (in which the nations have just suffered the recoiling agonies of selfishness) there are two means by which for ages generosity has been effectually developed in individuals. Firstly, social education has furnished complementary discipline in enlightened self-interest and moral wisdom. Secondly, by communion among family relatives and friends, selfishness has been converted into magnanimity and moral sentiment. It is an elementary principle of practical psychology, familiar to the most ignorant, that formation of friendship is the surest guarantee of cooperation. So fully may it identify the friends' interests as to induce eager sacrifice even to the extent of life itself.

Insurance of peace and the lowest cost of living, then, is the comparatively simple problem of working out an international counterpart for society's schools and for the cultivation of affection among individuals. The nations have just had, in the costly school of experience, a climacteric illustration that the recoiling agonies of national greed are as many times those of individual greed as organized millions are more potent for evil than individuals. It only remains to devise an institution, while the world is still in a chastened mood, to give its peoples complementary training in moral wisdom and sentiment. It is as such an international equivalent for expedients long successful with individuals that International Education may confidently present its claims as the tested resource to finish the cure of national and class selfishness commenced by the war's afflictions. Temporarily reenforced by a world court and police force, cosmopolitan universities for the creation of national and class moral wisdom and magnanimity should usher in a golden age of international cooperation and progress.

The institution here proposed would only do on a twenty-fold wider scale in each nation, and reciprocally as between half a dozen great powers, the kind of thing contemplated by Rhodes in founding his Scholarships for the formation of Anglo-American friendship. As in

the case of the Rhodes Scholarships, so with this plan, the results could only be expected to show themselves very slowly. Young men do not give back to the world the value of their best training in its full effectiveness until about the age of fifty. Yet, though the oldest Rhodes Scholars are barely forty, some of the older ones are already exerting an influence as leaders. And the influence of these men for peace, once perceptible, must ever increase with cumulative effect.

Professors R. W. Burgess and Frank Aydelotte, by their statistical study and summaries of the Rhodes Scholars' record—the sole existing scientific analyses of thorough knowledge on the subject—have shown how flagrantly Rhodes Scholars have been underrated by the many fragmentary impressions published. And as time reveals the significance and possibilities of Rhodes' scheme, the Scholarships will attract a larger and larger proportion of candidates likely to exert the most direct control over American foreign policy.

In estimating the value of Cosmopolitan Universities as a hundred-fold enlargement of Cecil Rhodes' epochal idea, it is to be well remembered both that the earliest success of the Scholarships cannot appear for another ten to twenty-five years, and that they are destined to amplify, if not multiply, their depth of application, to an extent which cannot be accurately limited within seventy-five or one hundred years.

We are now ready to consider the essentials of the best national and class counterpart for supplementary training in moral wisdom and sentiment. Firstly, then, nations and classes can form strong friendships only in the persons of their prospective representatives. International Education, therefore, must be of a nature to attract and select future national statesmen. These alone will include future class as well as international leaders. Secondly, permanent peace and the lowest cost of living can be insured only by the cooperation of an overwhelming majority of the leading nations. Hence such a majority of those nations should be embraced within the scope of Cosmopolitan Education. Thirdly, to interest youths of the rarest ability and character, to render probable the prompt extension of the system to most of the influential powers, and to make possible that multiplied depth and hundredfold breadth, as compared with the Rhodes scheme, which is necessary to give it a many hundredfold efficacy, the prestige and financial resources of governmental backing are essential.

The promotion of mankind's supreme interests should not be abandoned to the chance vision of millionaires. That would render it very tardy and precarious. The peoples themselves who are chiefly concerned, through their governments, while spending billions on unreliable and calamitous armaments, must invest a few millions in tested and beneficent Cosmopolitan Universities. Only by governmental support of International Education can the nations speedily assure that world-wide cooperation in the conservation and production of wealth which is necessary to bring about the lowest cost of living. The supreme honor and opportunities connected with an institution established by peoples to train their future statesmen are required to attract the most capable young men. The danger of political interference with the choice of the best candidates might be guarded against by putting appointments in the hands of commissions of college presidents and professors.

The possible methods of inaugurating, and reciprocally sharing the benefits and burdens of International Universities are too numerous even to be suggested here. Whatever the difficulties of elaborating a practical scheme, these should be child's play after the grim horrors of war their solution would forever abolish. Details are unimportant. The vital thing is some plan whereby qualification for the awful responsibilities of international statesmanship may usually, if not necessarily, involve effectual training in democratic world citizenship. Any such logical perfecting of Rhodes' idea constitutes, on the soundest ethical and psychological principles, the most promising insurance of cooperation among the nations to reduce the cost of living.

Asked for an opinion on the soundness of the institution here urged, Dr. P. P. Claxton, then United States Commissioner of Education, replied, "I agree with you as to the very great value that might come from the form of international education which you suggest." He questioned only the extent to which the United States could be interested in the provision of scholarships. But scholarships which would open Cosmopolitan Universities to all classes, stimulate the keenest competition, and be a supreme honor and attraction even among the financially well-to-do—have these not obvious advantages out of all proportion to their cost? Dr. Claxton believes that the " * * * central idea at least * * * will probably * * * come about by the establishment in the United States of a great graduate school, with five or ten million dollars a year, which would be made so good

and strong that it would attract students from over the world." The example of such a school, he thinks, would be followed in other countries.

Dr. Claxton added, "I wish you might get your ideas, or this central idea at least, before the people through the magazines." He suggested that "instead of giving the details of a plan" I "emphasize the importance of bringing from all the countries of the world to a great National University at Washington the young men and the young women who in the near future will fill the ministries, and cabinets, and parliaments of those countries, and who, having lived and studied for three years at the capital of our American democratic republic would have understanding of the principles of democracy and friendship for the American people and institutions."

Dr. John J. Tigert, our present, forward-looking National Commissioner of Education, writes: " * * * Your whole program has my hearty endorsement * * * and I shall be happy to assist in any way possible," adding by way of special approval, " * * * the central idea at least, calculated to bring the great nations and classes under the influence of over 100,000 specially trained statesmen who shall be former college chums or at least brothers in a cosmopolitan fraternity consecrated to world team-work, may reasonably be relied on at a negligible cost, not only to end war, but, though peace be soon facilitated by disarmament, to bring the additional benefits both of the liveliest attainable world cooperation, and of supplanting self-seeking politicians with professionally trained statesmen, public-spirited and far-sighted." He awaits only sufficient support to assure a demoralized world, with all reasonable promptness, the incalculable advantages of International Universities.

The educational opportunities of International Universities should be such as to interest youths of the highest aspirations and capacities. They must rival those of Oxford since her recent revolutionary modernization. Cosmopolitan Universities, as institutions to liberalize prospective statesmen, should have some regime analogous to the English and Princeton tutorial systems. These include as part of their training the formation of friendships with the world's greatest teachers in law, history, science, languages, engineering, etc.

As a national and class equivalent for school and family discipline in the far-sightedness of cooperation, International Education must involve instruction in sound morals, which are sound economics. It

ought to drive home elementary economic truth. A high cost of living, however its fundamental cause may be obscured by the confusing operation of innumerable, complex, intermediate causes, is but a surface expression of an underlying insufficiency of wealth in proportion to population. An H. C. L. can only be many times aggravated by violent conflicts between nations and classes. These, by their appalling destruction and misdirection of wealth and productive capacity, are the worst intensifiers of that pressure of population on the means of subsistence which they blindly strive to relieve. Cosmopolitan Universities should enlighten the self-interest of all nations and classes through their rulers. They must give the latter education in moral wisdom complementary to that imparted by the Great War. Thereby may every people come to *see*, as a matter of intelligent perception, the supreme value of universal cooperative sacrifice as a key to the greatest supply of wealth and the lowest cost of living.

Along with an opportunity for broadening travel, Cosmopolitan Education, as an international counterpart for the cultivation of affection between relatives and friends, should include a very vigorous social life. Such constant interchange of hospitality, leading to life-long friendships among the world's future leaders, would be a process of identifying their personalities and the interests of the nations and classes to be represented by them. In other words, such social life must effectually convert national selfishness into generosity and moral sentiment. Thereby may it bring all nations and classes, through their rulers, to *feel*, as a matter of magnanimous impulse, the supreme value of world-wide cooperation to conserve and produce wealth and lower the cost of living.

In fine, Cosmopolitan Education is many times the most promising method of bringing men practically to feel, as well as theoretically to perceive, the only lessons that can render the most colossal of all world tragedies at all worth while. National jealousy, retaliation, bad faith, conflict, or selfishness in other form, are disastrous in proportion to the organization and false patriotism of the millions so stupid and unhappy as to stoop to them. International and inter-class magnanimity, forgiveness, good faith, cooperation, or unselfishness in other form, are virtues promotive of individual happiness—the democratic ideal—in proportion as the world is greater than the nation and to the power and true loyalty of the millions so far-sighted and fortunate as to practice them.

That this article merely indicates the goal toward which the times are tending is evidenced by the "AMERICAN OXONIAN" (July 1919). This announced the opening of an "Institute of International Education" in New York City, and rapid progress in the organization of a "British Committee on Anglo-American Academic Relations" *backed by the British Government*. The trend of these movements, as indicated by their avowed purposes, is toward an actualization of the conception here outlined. That would simply logically perfect them into the most efficient form.

The rapid development of this grand cause in its infant stages, its increasing importance with each passing month, and the prominence which some equivalent for International Education is likely soon to assume in the minds of statesmen as the best guarantee of disarmament and the lowest prices, are appearing in successive issues of the "AMERICAN OXONIAN."

To emphasize the many values of Cosmopolitan Education as a government investment, additional advantages may be enumerated in conclusion. It has already been pointed out that such education, as an institution for the cultivation of friendship, psychologically would render the nations, through their representatives, parts of each other. Psychologically, moreover, like all education, this training would incorporate into the personality all the elements entering into it. Each nation must absorb more or less of the culture of every other, with a corresponding gain in international understanding and sympathy. Doubly, then, on established psychological principles, would the resource urged insure world unity and happiness.

The stress has been laid on the efficacy of Cosmopolitan Education as a guarantee of harmonious effort between peoples. It is, nevertheless, ever to be borne in mind that prospective national statesmen include future class as well as international leaders. Therefore, as has often been heretofore suggested, the expedient urged would assure inter-class as well as international cooperation.

Even a thrice guaranteed United States of the World, however, does not comprise all the claims of Cosmopolitan Education to the prompt attention of far-sighted governments. Through it the nations must (for God has endowed none with perfection nor left any without peculiar merits) see their own faults sharply contrasted with the virtues of the others. Thus would they be stimulated to substitute, for the less desirable in every civilization, the best in all the others. Not

only by assuring international harmony, but by hastening the perfection of all national characters, must the expedient recommended introduce an era of glorious progress.

Many may be inclined to dismiss these claims as visionary, and to turn to projects that seem more practical because they are many times more expensive and less promising. For thousands of years, happiness had increased with moral progress in the smaller relationships. Then came pressure of population on the means of subsistence, bringing about a need for the utmost conservation and production of wealth. At this crisis, Germany, the foremost example of the possibilities of harmonious effort within nations, gave the world its most impressive lesson in the evils of conflict between nations. With her genius for efficiency, she should have been the first to see that the benefits of international cooperation are as many times those of generous compromise within nations, as organized millions are more potent for good than individuals. Small wonder that practical men fear nations are hopelessly selfish and stupid!

Yet the slowness and painfulness with which national and class moral wisdom are being acquired merely illustrates the inherent constitution of the Universe. The most precious boons must be purchased with corresponding tribulations. And unless the Universe is without integrity—unless the highest known product of evolution, a just and kind man, is a false index to God's nature—the infinitude and duration of human anguish argue the greatness and nearness of some good in store for mankind. Until at least an attempt has been made to turn to the best account the heroism of all past wars—until at least that expedient has been tried which is so ready at hand in miniature that it seems almost providentially indicated as the key from the miseries of international strife to the happiness of harmony—hope for that era of glorious progress which is due as the least good at all proportionate to the war's appalling tragedy, is not only reasonable, but a duty.

OXFORD CLASS LISTS, 1921

The names of the Rhodes Scholars who took Schools last spring, together with the Classes obtained, are as follows. The men are arranged according to the years for which they were elected.

1914

Penfield, W. G. (*New Jersey and Merton*), B. Sc. in Physiology.

1916

Barton, A. K. (*Maryland and Christ Church*), Honour School of Theology, Shortened Course, *with distinction*.

Binns, J. H. (*Washington and Brasenose*) B. C. L., First Class.

Coffin, R. P. (*Maine and Trinity*), B. Litt. in English Literature.

Faucett, L. W. (*Tennessee and St. John's*), Honour School of English Literature, Shortened Course, *with distinction*.

Naugle, E. H. (*Texas and New College*), Honour School of Modern History, Shortened Course, *with distinction*.

Richardson, R. M. D. (*New Jersey and Christ Church*), Honour School of Jurisprudence, First Class.

1917

Bagley, C. R. (*North Carolina and Queen's*), Honour School of Modern Languages, French, Second Class.

Dick, A. C. (*South Carolina and Christ Church*), Honour School of Jurisprudence, Second Class.

Feather, G. A. (*New Mexico and Wadham*), Honour School of Modern Languages, Spanish, Second Class.

Hopkins, C. (*Connecticut and Balliol*), Honour School of Literae Humaniores, Fourth Class.

Hulley, B. M. (*Florida and Christ Church*), Honour School of Modern History, Third Class.

Little, J. C. (*Indiana and Brasenose*), Honour School of Jurisprudence, Second Class.

Morley, F. M. (*Maryland and New College*), Honour School of Modern History, Second Class.

Brandt, R. P. (*Missouri and Lincoln*), passed Law Preliminary.

Carson, R. M. (*Michigan and Oriel*), Honour School of Jurisprudence, Second Class.

Carter, F. B. (*Delaware and Balliol*), passed Science Preliminary.

- Durr, C. J. (*Alabama and Queen's*), Honour School of Jurisprudence, Second Class.
- Evans, E. (*Wisconsin and Brasenose*), Honour School of Jurisprudence, Third Class.
- Gravem, A. B. (*California and Oriel*), Honour School of Jurisprudence, Shortened Course.
- Hagen, J. L. (*West Virginia and Trinity*), Honour School of Jurisprudence, Second Class.
- McLaughlin, T. O. (*Oklahoma and Merton*), Honour School of Modern History, Shortened Course.
- Richardson, D. M. (*New Mexico and Hertford*), passed History Previous.
- Saunders, J. M. (*Washington and Magdalen*), Honour School of English Literature, Shortened Course.
- Tong, J. A. (*Arizona and Hertford*), Honour School of Natural Science, Geology, Second Class.

1919

- Anderson, R. W. (*Minnesota and New College*), Honour School of Modern History, Shortened Course.
- Jiggitts, L. M. (*Mississippi and St. John's*), passed Law Preliminary.
- Miller, F. P. (*New York and Trinity*), Honour School of Modern History, Second Class.

1920

- Beckwith, R. H. (*Montana and Jesus*), passed Science Preliminary.
- Coolidge, C. B. (*Wyoming and Exeter*), passed Law Preliminary.
- McMillan, A. L. (*South Dakota and Merton*), passed Law Preliminary.

The following men have been admitted as candidates for the B. Litt. or B. Sc.:

B. LITT.

- Bagley, C. R. (*North Carolina and St. John's*, '17).
- Holleman, W. J. (*Oklahoma and Merton*, '20).
- Humber, R. L. (*North Carolina and New College*, '18).
- McCloy, S. T. (*Arkansas and Pembroke*, '19).
- Mason, E. S. (*Kansas and Lincoln*, '19).
- Means, P. B. (*Nebraska and St. John's*, '16).
- Miller, D. P. (*Colorado and Lincoln*, '16).
- Smith, S. S. (*Oregon and Lincoln*, '19).
- Spruill, C. P. (*North Carolina and Exeter*, '20).

B. Sc.

- Carter, C. W., Jr. (*Illinois and Wadham*, '19).
 Glendening, H. S. (*New Hampshire and Merton*, '19).
 Whitehead, G. S. (*Georgia and Balliol*, '16).
 Wilder, T. S. (*Scholar-at-large, St. John's*, '19).

The following have been admitted to the status of Advanced Students as candidates for the Ph. D. (D. Phil.):

- Morley, F. M. (*Maryland and New College*, '17).
 Jones, P. H. (*Louisiana and Christ Church*, '18).
 Brinton, C. (*Massachusetts and New College*, '19).
 Clepton, H. (*Minnesota and Magdalen*, '19).
 Dennes, W. R. (*California and Corpus Christi*, '19).
 Elliott, W. Y. (*Tennessee and Balliol*, '19).
 Morley, F. V. (*Maryland and New College*, '19).
 Norton, P. R. (*Scholar-at-large, Christ Church*, '19).
 Overmeyer, C. J. (*Michigan and Oriel*, '19).
 Baltzell, E. R. (*Indiana and Queen's*, '20).

AMERICAN OXONIANS NOT RHODES SCHOLARS.

- Crimmins, R. G. (*Brasenose*, '19), Honour School of Jurisprudence, Shortened Course.
 Miller, Fred (*Oriel*, '19), B. Litt.
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OXFORD, OLD AND NEW ¹

BY FREDERIC HARRISON.

In June, 1848,—*die Joan: Bapt.*,—I was elected scholar of Wadham; and in June, 1921, I came again to look at my old college, university, and city, and to meditate on the changes which more than seventy years have brought to all. Are they all changed so much? To the eye—in form—in rule—materially—yes! the change is, indeed, startling. Is it so in substance—morally—intellectually—spiritually? I am not so sure.

Seventy years ago, Oxford was a petty, quiet, beautiful city of the cathedral and historic order, the market town of a rich agricultural county. It has grown immensely—doubled itself rather in area than in population; has lost the air of a rural market town; has grown to be a big residential modern kind of villadom. When I first saw Oxford in 1848, there was really very little of new habitations outside the limits, say, of Hollar's sketch of 1643—little of recent work outside of St. Giles, or of Magdalen bridge, or of the Castle remains. From Wadham there were open fields. Neither Parks, nor Keble, nor Manchester Colleges, nor Museum, nor Library. It was all country down to the Cherwell: no school buildings in the High-street—no Gothic or Tudor new buildings to the colleges. All additions to the colleges since my undergraduate days have greatly changed the look of Central Oxford. New College, Balliol, Christ Church, have thrown out vast new buildings, which will not amalgamate with the tone of the original for a century at least.

When I first saw Wadham, it looked what it really was—one of the later foundations, added on to antique Oxford outside the early wall. Now Wadham is almost the only college which still looks as it was founded and built by Dorothy Wadham three centuries and ten years ago. Almost every other college shows signs of enlargement, restoration, and modernity. And the vast new world of villas, halls, schools, and playgrounds, which encircle Oxford now, just as Hampstead, St. John's Wood, Battersea, and Wandsworth encircle the City of London, have, to the eye at least, entirely destroyed the tone of the old-world collegiate town we loved seventy years ago. It was then a city of reformed monasteries. It is become an expanse of agreeable villas.

¹ From *The Times*, July 5; reprinted in *The Living Age*, Aug. 18.

Where, oh! where is

that sweet city with its dreaming spires?

It is there still—much changed by new Gothic enlargements, and quite engulfed in commodious residential avenues, such as we find in Cheltenham and Clifton. There is little dreaming in Oxford now. Men retired from Army or Civil Service, or busy with colleges, usually do themselves very well.

This huge growth of the city area, with its new population and business, with all the appliances of our up-to-date habits, has wonderfully increased the life of Oxford. In my time students worked within their own colleges; when they went out, it was in cap and gown, at least until afternoon. We went down to the barges to row in morning coat and hat, and put on flannels down there. For cricket we went to Bul-lington and Cowley in horse-breaks. Lawn tennis, of course, was not invented; the only parks were the grounds of Christ Church, Mag-dalen, and New College. On Sundays we walked 'in beaver' along the open roads to Headington, Hinksey, or Cumnor. To cross the Bod-leian quad without cap and gown was to be fined. Our dinner-hour was 5 p. m., and we had to attend Chapel eight times in the week. Examinations for degrees were in classics and mathematics only. The Freshman today will say, 'Why; what smugs and mugs you must have been!' Well! I don't know. There were some good men who lived through it, and came out of it.

What a different Oxford does a college Rip van Winkle find today! The streets of the old city and the broad avenues for miles round it are whirling with cars, motor-cycles, and thousands of 'bikes,' whereon youths and girls, in most *dégagé* clothes, without hats and with more or less bare legs, rush from college to hall, from hall to school, club, union, or playground. The cycles are thousands: every college gate-way, every lane or free space, is stacked with 'bikes' in serried ranks. One of the new by-laws for men and women is to go on wheels—even if only from Balliol to Christ Church. Hatless and capless, with sala-mandered necks, with flannel 'knicks,' or jumpers streaming in the wind, youth and maid rattle up and down, as if the University were a racing-track. Time was when Oxford called a man on a cycle 'a cad on castors.' Today Oxford, male or female, lives on wheels. *Alma Mater* has joined the Rotarian Society.

At first sight the great change is that the University is no longer a monastery of unmarried men. In the streets the women seem almost as numerous, and quite as busy, as the men. In 1850 there were no

married tutors and few married residents at all. Until the summer term one rarely saw, and almost never met, a lady. In 1921, to the eye, the University might be almost a bi-sexual mixed American college. It is not so in reality. The coeducation system is only in germ—perhaps only on trial. I offer no opinion about its success. Everyone must feel how greatly the colleges have gained by the marriage of tutors, by the various openings to the education of women, and by the complete elimination of the monastic ideals and formulas. The new learning, the new ways, the new dress, or undress, the new athletics, are no doubt all to the good. But is it necessary for youths and maids to tear about with bare heads, to be such hustlers, to be so very 'mixed,' to display so much of gastrocnemius muscle?

All this, however, is only as to externals. What is the real substantial change within? Without doubt, in seventy years the University as a centre of education has developed, expanded, modernized. In 1851 the official teaching was almost limited to the 'humanities,' the classics, philosophy, and a modicum of mathematics. In 1921 there is hardly a subject of human knowledge, hardly a single language of articulate and inarticulate men on this earth, which has not its own school, professor, and students. The Indian scholars, the Rhodes scholars, the women's halls, the non-university students, the intercollegiate system of lecturing, the great extension of out-college students, the infiltration of the modern-world life into Oxford, have created a profound revolution. Almost every term, now for years past, has seen a new statute, new rules of examinations, new professoriates, new languages, new degrees, so that the University is an organism in universal flux. Its curriculum has gone back to Heraclitus's 'All is flux.' Many think this organic evolution is being overdone. But in any case, no Continental, no American university can now boast of being more up-to-date than Oxford.

A hoary visitor who finds himself plunged into the whirl of young *post-bellum* Oxford, who reads through the *University Gazette*, with its incessant *amendments* to old statutes, with its new schools of science, English literature, modern languages, natural history, law, modern history, chemistry, medicine, music, poetry, agriculture, forestry, Indian and Oriental scholarships, and now Rhodes and Zaharoff traveling scholarships—after all this, he might think that Greek and Latin, the humanities, were snowed under and had been buried under indiscriminate neologies. It is not so really—at least as yet. Oxford

may become what universities are abroad, but the old heart of the place remains much as it was—with the humanities, antique tradition, the culture, the *moral*,—the Church,—still dominant. Old Oxford may be said to have taken to itself a new partner—perhaps we ought to say a young wife. But as the central pulse of the higher English thought, manners, and ideals, it remains still the true nursing-ground. And it will so remain until English society is very much more democratized—and until Labor recognizes as education nothing but what will pay in material things.

It was a touching occasion to me the other day, at the *Entente Encoenia* of June 22, when I took my seat among the doctors, and compared the scene with what I remember of the *Encoenia* of 1852, when Lord Derby, being both Prime Minister and Chancellor of the University, presided at the ceremony which gave D. C. L. degrees to Disraeli, Lord Stanley, and half the Cabinet. Though that was almost seventy years ago it seemed to me but yesterday, as in a dream. The same secular Latin formulas, except that Lord Derby addressed his son as *Fili mi dilectissime!*—instead of *Vir egregie, praestantissime*; the same D. C. L. robes, with 'the hideous clash of colors,' *crimson and rose*, as Burne-Jones said when he had to walk about the town in his new disguise; the same crowd, the same gracious ladies, the same shouts, and the same inaudible prize compositions!

Ah! I was an undergraduate then, up in the gallery: we were a noisy lot, and bawled out rude jokes at the Doctors and rude compliments to the ladies' frocks. Last June, at any rate, the boys were well-behaved and silent. I came away, tired and rather bored. But I said: 'No! Oxford is not really changed. It is as ever the link between the old world and the new!'

The ceremony of this year was a rivet for our French alliance—for of the six Doctors, three were French—the first being Georges Clemenceau. He was hearty, jovial, and full of his fun. At the Vice-Chancellor's house I saw a good deal of him, and had the great pleasure of a quiet talk with him before the crowd began. I had known him in Paris in the old days, when J. Chamberlain, John Morley, and I met there, and were hot fighters for the struggling Republic. 'The Tiger' was quite himself at Oxford—without his claws, and beaming about his welcome from *Leo Britannicus*. Not only in the Sheldon Theatre was he received with roars of hearty applause; but as the traditional procession of the Doctors wound round from Exeter, through

the Broad, to the Old Schools, the great French patriot was warmly cheered by the crowds which lined the streets. Really the G. O. M. of France quite enjoyed himself. He is wonderful, even with a bullet in his shoulder—one would take him to be hardly sixty.

One new development of the University is entirely approved by all. In my day, the theatre was taboo; everything dramatic was *verboten*; Thackeray was vetoed by the Vice-Chancellor as an 'entertainer.' Now drama is very much alive; and the serious study of presenting masterpieces, ancient and modern, is practically part of the training. I enjoyed *Twelfth Night*, played in the beautiful garden of the Warden of Wadham in the afternoon, under the trees, without scenery, stage, or orchestra—a true masque danced out in shrubberies and lawns. I never enjoyed it more than I did in sight of a college that was building in the lifetime of Shakespeare, with the entire scene as it were a madcap frolic in the household of a great Elizabethan noble. Oxford may begin an era of hope for the British stage.

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- BRYAN, W. S. (*Georgia and Merton*, '10).
- DAVIS, V. (*Missouri and Exeter*, '11).
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- GILSON, VAN W. (*West Virginia and Queen's*, '11).

- GRISMER, R. L. (*Vermont and Trinity*, '16).
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 PLATT, R. C. (*Michigan and Hertford*, '05).
 RAND, O. R. (*North Carolina and Oriel*, '08).
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EDITORIALS

CORRECTION OF WAR SERVICE RECORD.

L. R. Shero asks us to make a correction in the *Record of War Service of Rhodes Scholars* published by Mr. Wylie last spring in which a wholly false record (a duplicate of G. B. Stockton's) is attributed to him.

"My own war record," says Shero, "was nil, as I was kept out of service of any kind by physical disability. You would not suppose, to look at me, that I had a leakage of the heart that put me in Class V in the draft. Of course, I helped at home in the ways we all did, working for the local Red Cross and the Minnesota Public Safety Commission in my spare time, but doing nothing deserving to be put on record."

The error in this case was not Mr. Wylie's. It was made in the tabulation of the original AMERICAN OXONIAN material, which Mr. Wylie used, some one of the many scribes engaged upon that job having been misled by alphabetical propinquity. F. A.

"NO ADDRESS OBTAINABLE"

The diligence of the American Secretary is reducing the number of Rhodes Scholars whose addresses are unknown. Nineteen names in the 1920 Address List have been reduced to fifteen this year, though in the meantime one additional man has for the time being disappeared. It is hoped that all who possibly can will contribute to the completion of the record.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE RHODES TRUST

Mr. Geoffrey Dawson, Fellow of All Souls' and formerly Acting Secretary of the Rhodes Trust, has been appointed Secretary in succession to Sir Edward Grigg, K. C. V. O., and has now taken up the duties of that office.

Publications of Oxford University

The Oxford University Press, American Branch, is headquarters for all publications of the University of Oxford. Prospective Rhodes scholars may obtain these by writing directly to the Press, or by ordering them through any bookseller.

A new edition of *Oxford University Handbook*, brought down to date, should be available in the autumn of this year.

The *Examination Statutes* of the University of Oxford can now be obtained, revised to July 10, 1920. Orders and inquiries should be addressed to the



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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC.

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1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher—W. W. Thayer, Concord, N. H. Editor-Managing Editor—O. F. Tucker Brooke, New Haven, Conn. Business Manager—W. W. Thayer, Concord, N. H.

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W. W. THAYER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th day of September, 1921.

CARL H. FOSTER, Notary Public.

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